Publications

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90848

SESSIONAL PAPERS.

VOLUME VIII. PART I.

FIRST SESSION OF THE THIRD PARLIAMENT

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

90848

Session 1875-6.

VOLUME VIII.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR

1875.

Printed by Order of the Legislative Assembly.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

FOR THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE YEAR 1875.

To His Excellency the Honourable Donald Alexander Macdonald, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario, &c., &c.*

May it please your Excellency—

I have the honour to submit to your Excellency a very brief synopsis of the proceedings of the Department of Agriculture and Arts for the year 1875. The details of the various organizations receiving legislative aid will be found in the Appendices of this Report, and which may, on the whole, be considered satisfactory.

The past year, like some of its more recent predecessors, was marked by striking variations of the weather, affecting more or less injuriously the growing crops, particularly during the early stages of growth. The drought in spring and the early part of summer was severely felt in many sections of the Province, and the extreme cold experienced in April, after the snow had disappeared, had a most disastrous effect on the fall wheat, which hitherto had remained unharmed during an almost unprecedently severe and stormy winter. A large portion of the breadth sown with fall wheat was seriously damaged, and in many instances the destruction of the plant was so complete that the land had to be sown with spring grain. Notwithstanding, the crops generally proved much better than could have been anticipated in the early part of the season; superior, indeed, both as to quantity and quality, to those of the preceding year. (Appendix A.) This important change, as far as meteorological conditions were concerned, was effected by seasonable rains and a warmer temperature occurring just in time to save the crops from being destroyed by drought, imparting to vegetation a rapid and vigorous growth.

Fall wheat, where it escaped destruction by early spring frosts, was quite an average crop, and of excellent quality, in some places yielding largely. Spring wheat, oats and peas may be regarded as above the average yield of late years, and were generally of good quality. Barley on the whole was a heavy crop, the grain being very plump, but unfortunately much discoloured in many places by rain during harvest; thus injuring its malting qualities, and consequently lowering the price. This crop is assuming greater importance every year, and its culture widely spreading. Many portions of this Province, particularly near the frontier, produce barley possessing very high malting qualities, rarely equalled and nowhere excelled on the American continent. It is much to be hoped that our farmers will treat this valuable crop with liberal culture, and not bring it round by too short rotations—a proceeding into which some may be allured by large profits for a few years, but which must ultimately deteriorate the soil, and end in disappointment and loss.

It is a most fortunate circumstance that during the severe commercial depression which has existed in Canada for upwards of a year, and in the United States much longer and with greater severity, the harvest of 1875 should have proved productive. This doubtless has already mitigated in some degree the serious results arising out of our manufacturing and commercial stagnation, and most devoutly it is to be hoped that with another bountiful harvest these two great interests, which together constitute the foundation of a people's material wealth and prosperity, will again be seen running a successful career of mutual aid and advancement.

The vastly increased numbers of immigrants that of recent years have come to make Canada their home, have now received a considerable check. In consequence of the depressed state of trade, we have already more mechanics and people seeking employment in factories, workshops and warehouses, than can meet with engagements. No person, however, that is really acquainted with the state and capabilities of the country can truly say that we have a redundancy of efficient farm labourers. It is true that the supply has been better met of late years by the encouragement of immigration and improved methods of conducting it. Nothing is hazarded by saying that in this new and extensive country there will be, for a long time to come, ample room for any number of honest and industrious men who practically understand farm work, and who will lend a willing and resolute hand to the axe or the plough. Men who are able and disposed to work, though possessing but little capital, or even no pecuniary means whatever, and will exercise a wholesome self-denial in accordance with their new conditions of life, may safely reckon on a good livelihood for themselves and families, and ultimately, by industry and thrift, many will become not merely the occupiers, but the owners of the soil.

Agricultural and Arts Association.

It will be seen by reference to the Report of the Council (Appendix B.) that this representative body continues to pursue the even tenor of its way with satisfactory results. The Exhibition held at Ottawa in September last appears to have been a greater success than the most sanguine anticipated, and demonstrated the fitness of the capital of the Dominion as a site for holding the Provincial Show, the benefits of which will be widely felt, especially through the extensive district of the Ottawa Valley. The number of entries in the various classes fell but little short of previous occasions, and the amount actually awarded in prizes was even larger. The receipts, although falling considerably short of those obtained when the Exhibition is held in more central and populous districts, amounted to a very respectable and encouraging sum, justifying the wisdom of the Association in selecting Ottawa as the site for occasionally holding the Show, particularly in the interests of agriculture and other leading industries in this large and important section of the Province.

The Council has exercised a beneficial influence of late in encouraging the formation of sectional ploughing matches by giving pecuniary aid ; some of the members taking an active part in the management, in their respective districts. It is pleasing to find that the results continue increasingly satisfactory. A third volume of the Canadian Short-horn Herd Book, has been issued—a work handsomely got up with care and good taste, with illustrations exceedingly well executed.

The VETERINARY SCHOOL, under the auspices of the Council, appears to be steadily progressing; the range of study extending, and the standard of examinations progressively raised. Such healthy growth cannot fail to secure the confidence of the public in the management of the institution ; and the liberal grant voted by Parliament the present session to aid in the formation of a library and museum will be of much benefit. When the great increase in number and value of improved live-stock taking place in this Province is duly considered, the necessity and advantages of an institution of this character will be at once apparent. In proportion as young men are thoroughly taught and trained in the science and practice of the veterinary art, will their services become successful and appreciated.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

There is but little of novelty or of special importance to note in the proceedings of Agricultural Societies during the past year. A glance at their Reports (Appendix A.) will show that much inequality among them continues to obtain, arising, no doubt, from various causes, such as the nature of the soil, age of settlement, state of education and public spirit. On the whole, there can be no doubt that these Societies have, in their respective spheres, been the means of advancing the interests of agriculture and the industrial arts. The few great sectional Exhibitions that have now for several years attracted much attention, appear at least to maintain their ground, and they have been the means of arousing a wholesome spirit of emulation on a smaller scale in other and smaller localities. There can be no doubt that a desire for larger Exhibitions is increasing, and Electoral Divisions, as well as Township Societies, now more frequently combine for holding Union Shows, and, as their Reports indicate, with advantageous results. This principle of combination can, with the increased facilities of travel, be conveniently carried out in most of the old settled districts, but in the newer and more remote portions of the Province it would often be found impracticable. The new Representation Act, by still further dividing the larger electoral divisions, has increased the number of Agricultural Societies, and in this way may be made to promote more effectually the great interests of agriculture and its cognate industries.

THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

In the Report of this Association (Appendix C.) will be found some interesting statistics relating to the condition and working of Mechanics' Institutes, which participated in the Legislative grant during 1875.

The number of Institutes organized in accordance with the statute is steadily increasing, and there is sufficient evidence furnished by their returns that several of them are in a flourishing condition, and are fulfilling the various requirements prescribed by law. It is to be regretted, however, that some of the returns are more or less incomplete, and such Institutes will find that in order to procure the grant in future they will have to fill up all the items of the printed schedules, as far as they relate to the proceedings of each Institute respectively. The returns must also clearly show that the whole of the grant, with the amount of members' subscriptions, as set forth in the Treasurer's affidavit, on which the grant is apportioned, have been actually expended for the purposes defined by statute, or such Institutes will be disqualified for receiving any further aid till that condition has been fully complied with.

The encouragement given by the Association to the establishment in Mechanics' Institutes of evening classes, by offering prizes in the most important branches of knowledge, specially adapted to the requirements of working mechanics, has met already with a certain measure of success ; fifteen Institutes during the past year organized classes in accordance with the prescribed programme. It is hoped that the next returns will show that the number of Institutes carrying out this characteristic portion of their work has been considerably extended.

FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

This Society continues to maintain what has been its chief characteristic from the first—an earnest, practical adaptation of its operations to the improvement and extension of fruit-culture throughout the settled portions of the Province. Its periodic meetings have been held at different places, some of them widely apart from each other. These gatherings attract considerable attention in the sections in which they are held, and the discussions which are entered on cannot fail to elicit a taste for this beautiful and valuable art, and also to impart a knowledge of the most approved practices in the culture and management of the various fruits adapted to our soil and climate. The Report (Apppendix D) will be found to contain matter adapted, more or less, to the wants both of the amateur and professional orchardist. The excellent address of the President, who treats the subjects with his usual characteristic energy and clearness, abounds in matter often highly suggestive, and always of a practical and reliable character.

The practice of distributing fruit trees to the members, who are now widely scattered over the Province, is still continued, awakening a general interest in the work of the Society, and affording much interesting and useful information as to suitability of the different sorts of fruit to the ever-varying conditions of soil and climate. In addition to these practical experiments which are constantly being conducted in varions parts of the Province, a few of the members have been engaged in investigations of a purely scientific character, but always with a view to some defined practical end. The very delicate and interesting art of hybridizing has been taken up with very encouraging promise, and the names of Saunders and Arnold are becoming household words among fruit culturists, both in Canada and the United States, and the results of their skilful and persevering labours have been mentioned with respect by some of the leading horticultural journals of Europe. From experiments of this character, intelligently and perseveringly pursued—as they must be to reach any measure of success—most valuable results may be reasonably anticipated.

ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

It is satisfactory to know that this Society continues to add, year by year, to a popular and practical knowledge of the insects affecting farm and garden crops in this Province and other parts of our Dominion, for the Society's operations, as the Report shows (Appendix E), are not confined to Ontario.

THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, published by the Society, continues to maintain its scientific character, and attracts attention not only in our Dominion, but also in the United States and in Europe. As the cultivation of scientific entomology may be said to be almost a new science in Canada, works embodying the theories and results of scientific observers, as THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, for example, can never be made popular in the ordinary sense of the term; consequently the publication of this serial by the Society must necessarily entail annually a certain amount of loss. It is most important, however, that we should do what we can to add to the common stock of knowledge in regard to the insect world, especially those species which are friends or foes to the farmer and gardener—a simple duty that devolves on every people calling itself civilized.

The Society, however, as regards my Department, undertakes to contribute some papers annually on popular descriptions of the habits of insects injurious or favourable to crops, either of the farm or the garden, with practical suggestions as to the most approved methods of preventing or mitigating the ravages of the former. The papers contributed by Mr. Saunders and Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, in the accompanying Report, will be found not only interesting, but highly useful in a practical point of view. It is much to be hoped that more members of this Society will contribute their quota of information of a popular and practical character to the Annual Report. In time, no doubt, this will be the case, and that both farmers and gardeners will much better understand than they do now the character and habits of the friends and foes of their cultivated crops.

As one instance of the benefits of this Society, it may be mentioned that the popula tract on the habits and means of counteracting the destructive effects of the Colorado Potato Beetle, which was extensively circulated in 1871, had unquestionably an excellent effect: showing how the ravages of this destructive pest may at least be greatly mitigated, if not wholly prevented. Notwithstanding the constant movement of this pest eastward in immense numbers, the potato crop has probably been prevented reaching almost absolute destruction by means, in great measure, of the seasonable and correct information imparted by the Ontario Entomological Society, when this destructive insect first made its appearance in the western portions of the Province.

DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

The markedly increased interest manifested of late years in dairy husbandry in this Province is one of the most encouraging features of our Agriculture. From the eighth Annual Report of this Society (published separately), it is evident that this interest will soon occupy—if it does not already—a prominent position among the leading industries of this country, and constituting an important source of its wealth. The report contains a list of 147 cheese factories in Ontario in 1874, accompanied by statistics of a very interesting character. Some of these factories turn out a very large amount of cheese each season, and their number is annually increasing.

Under a recent Act of incorporation, the eastern and western sections of this Province were united in one Society, denominated "THE DAIRYMEN'S ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO," and subsequent experience has shown the wisdom of the arrangement. Annual Cheese Fairs for competition, with addresses and discussions, are held alternately at Ingersoll and Belleville, which represent the two great central dairy districts of the Province.

The Report contains a valuable fund of scientific and practical information, embracing many of the principal subjects of importance relative to the manufacture of cheese, and the management of dairy cows; and butter-making on the Associative principle is incidentally discussed. As not only the quantity of cheese has of late years been immensely increased with very marked improvement in the quality, it is reasonable to infer that, by the employment of similar means, a great improvement might be effected in butter—an article that has commanded of late a very high price, both at home and abroad. To accomplish this object most advantageously to the dairy interest as a whole, an impression prevails that a butter factory should be kept distinct from a cheese factory, or the quality of the produce of the latter might run much risk of deterioration.

One feature is very distinctly brought out in the addresses and discussions that form the principal portion of the Report—the supreme importance of looking to *quality* rather than quantity in the manufacture of cheese—and the same will apply to butter, with a view of gratifying the taste and meeting the wants of consumers, especially in British markets.

Between exporting a first rate article of cheese or an inferior one, will be found the realization of a handsome profit or the endurance of a heavy loss. It is encouraging to be assured that Canadian cheese has been greatly improved of late years, and that it is fast approaching, if some of it has not already reached, the finest brands of American manufacture.

THE SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE.

It is with sincere pleasure that I am able to state that our School of Agriculture, recently established at Guelph, is now in a satisfactory and promising condition. The unfortunate difficulties, that could not have been foreseen and therefore not averted, which occurred at the very commencement of the Institution, have at length been surmounted, and much experience has been gained of a valuable character that will be of essential service in the future. In an enterprise of so novel an educational character, it could not be reasonably expected that theory, however sound, could all at once and in its entirety be reduced to practice. Most of the proceedings hitherto have been more or less tentative, and the result has already been to lay a foundation of a permanent character, which time and experience will doubtless modify and strengthen, but not essentially change.

The first strictly Annual Report, for the year ending 30th September, 1875, has been separately published, and contains a large amount of information relative to the objects, working, and present condition of the Institution. To this valuable and trustworthy document, all persons desirous of correct information respecting the Institution are confidently referred.

It was not to be expected that an Institution of this nature could all at once be brought into full and efficient operation, even if a large number of students had presented themselves. To bring an extensive farm, in ordinary condition, into a fit state for educational and experimental purposes, must necessarily require not only a large amount of scientific and practical knowledge, but also considerable time. The Report states that it will require four years more before the whole of the land, including fences, planting, roads, &c., can be perfected as a model and experimental farm, and become self-supporting.

The scientific and practical instruction that is now given in a systematic manner, is in point of amount and quality, greater than could, under the circumstances, have benn reasonably expected. Mr. Johnston, during a period of peculiar difficulty, and for awhile with very inadequate assistance, brought to bear his great and various personal resources, not only in keeping alive the infant institution amidst very discouraging circumstances, but also in forming a plan of scientific instruction adapted to its emergencies; and with the valuable aid of Mr. James Laidlaw, who kindly undertook the temporary management of the farm, the practical instruction imparted to the pupils became more systematic and efficient. The efforts of these gentlemen were ably assisted by lecturers and the heads of the departments of the field, live stock, horticulture, and practical mechanics.

The recent appointment of Mr. Brown, as Professor of Agriculture and Farm Manager, a gentleman who has had much experience in rural affairs in Britain, and the great advantage of several years' practice in Canadian farming, augurs well for the interests of the institution.

Increased accommodation for students has now been completed, and will soon be taken up by fresh pupils. The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association gave a liberal donation towards erecting a commodious building for the Veterinary Department, including rooms for dissection, museum, classes, &c. In any system of agricultural education approaching to completeness, the systematic instruction of pupils in the anatomy, physiology, diseases and methods of treatment of the domesticated animals, is of indispensible importance, and in this respect the students at Guelph have already had considerable advantages under Mr. Grange, lecturer on Veterinary Science and Practice, and Dr. Baptie, lecturer on Chemistry in its Application to the Theory and Practice of Agriculture. It is not intended in this institution to prepare young men for the *profession* of the Veterinary art, but to give them correct information, as far as it may go, relative to the symptoms and treatment of disease, so that in ordinary cases they may intelligently act for themselves; and in cases of valuable animals attacked by serious disease, and where the services of a qualified Veterinary surgeon cannot be promptly obtained—which not unfrequently happens—such information may always be beneficially employed, and will sometimes be successful in saving life.

It is of importance to observe that those who are engaged in conducting an institution for teaching scientific and practical agriculture, and who evince zeal and ability in their work, should receive from the public sympathy and encouragement. The practice of agriculture and best systems of farm management necessarily present a large margin for honest differences of opinion, and this also will in some degree apply, with our present limited experience, to scientific teaching in reference to agriculture. The Institution now only requires time and generous public support to enable it to realize all that its best and most earnest friends can desire.

The spirit and matter of the two subjoined paragraphs from the Report are particularly deserving the candid and earnest attention of all who feel interested in the progressive improvement and final success of this important Institution :—

" And now, in the last place, it may be asked, in view of the past year's experience, what ought to be done with regard to organization for the future? I answer, unhesitatingly, that we are on the right path. We are leaving out the section on the 'Staff of Officials,' and working up to the ideal sketched clearly by the Provincial Farm Commission There are various questions to be settled. It is true they are questions of detail, but on the manner of their settlement depends the success or failure of the Institution. Allow me to enumerate some of them. There is the relation of the students' labour to the Model and Experimental Farms, the possibility of perfecting thorough practical instruction, the best mode of imparting that instruction, the relation of the theoretical to the practical, the relation of apprenticeship to study, the financial relation of the School to the Farm. There is the question of the number of outside instructors necessary, the number of inside lecturers requisite—the question of the establishment of a staff. There is the question of the relation of Agriculture to Horticulture; the relation of the various departments to each other and the whole. Many other questions there are, but they will all require careful attention and practical solution, and it will be well on to the end of the five years of the preparatory term ere the majority of them can be solved. What we want is those five years to lay a foundation. We are different from the other public institutions. Other institutions are finished at once; this is to be completed on a progressive system. The capital outlay in their case is immediate; in ours, gradual. The results in their case can at once be seen; in ours, years must elapse. Even financially, however, at the end of the preparatory term we will be in advance of them. Then the country will have to pay but the salaries of the staff and part of the costs of experiments; in their case, the usual annual outlay will be continued.

" What we want, then, is forbearance and assistance for the preparatory term of five years. We have, during that period, practically to settle a great number of questions; and in settling them mistakes will be made. What we ask for, then, is forbearance. We have to bring a place into shape for instructing, perhaps, ten generations. What we ask for is assistance from this. From its very nature, the Institution cannot be immediately popular. It is a case of statesmen discerning a want and striving to supply it, rather than of the people feeling a want and demanding it. It is a case of Governmental action preceding popular agitation. But if the place be rightly conducted, keeping its ultimate objects in view, all will be right. The personal interests of the second class, of whom I have spoken in the introduction, centre in the success of the second object of the Institution's existence; the personal interests of the first class centre in indifference. The intelligence of the second will soon commend the Institution to their favourable judgment, and the first class, as they have done from time immemorial, will follow the bell-wethers. But whatever the opinion of the people at large, we look for the action of statesmen from their rulers. The reasons for the establishment of the Institution are wise reasons ; the ends it is intended to serve are for the national benefit, and it is progressing favourably towards the accomplishment of those ends. On these grounds we ask for support."

Respectfully submitted.

S. C. WOOD,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

Toronto, February, 1876.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (A.)

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETIES FOR 1874.

ANALYSIS OF REPORTS

OF

Agricultural and Horticultural Societies,

FOR THE YEAR 1874.

ADDINGTON.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	48 06		
“ 116 Members' Subscriptions	118 00		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
			866 06
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	176 25		
“ “ Field Products	52 50		
“ “ Dairy “	20 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	89 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	65 50		
		413 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies		350 00	
“ Working Expenses		75 19	
			838 44
Balance in hand			27 62

Camden.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 69 Members' Subscriptions	110 00		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	124 58		
			234 58
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		10 98	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	125 00		
“ “ Field Products	34 25		
“ “ Dairy “	7 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	30 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	17 75		
		219 25	
“ Working Expenses		25 90	
			256 13
Balance due Treasurer			21 55

Loughboro'.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 25		
" 52 Members Subscriptions	52 00		
,, Legislative Grant	61 70		
Cr.			122 95
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 50		
" " Field Products	17 95		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	3 70		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 70		
" Working Expenses		94 35	
		19 00	
			113 35
Balance in hand			9 60

Portland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Legislative Grant	65 25		
Cr.			120 25
By Prizes for Live Stock	25 45		
" " Field Products	6 85		
" " Dairy	1 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 60		
" Working Expenses			
	52 40		
Unpaid	1 00		
		51 40	
" Working Expenses		38 80	
			90 20
Balance in hand			30 05

Sheffield.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	1 00		
" 73 Members' Subscriptions	83 00		
" Legislative Grant	98 47		
			182 47
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	81 50		
" " Field Products	18 60		
" " Dairy	4 75		
" " Horticultural Products	5 05		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	21 10		
	156 00		
Unpaid	1 00		
		155 00	
" Working Expenses		20 97	
			175 97
Balance in hand			6 50

BRANT, NORTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	631 09		
" 312 Members' Subscriptions	340 50		
" Admission to Show	491 50		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
Rent of building	40 50		
			2403 59
Cr			
By Prizes for Live Stock	691 00		
" " Field Products	54 25		
" " Dairy	26 25		
" " Horticultural Products	86 50		
" " Agricultural Implements, &c	100 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 50		
	1003 50		
Unpaid	52 50		
		951 00	
" Prizes for Previous Year	52 25		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	27 29		
" Working Expenses	350 33		
		709 87	
			1660 87
Balance in hand			742 72

REPORT.

* * * * * *

In the beginning of the past year your Directors effected an amalgamation with the Paris Horticultural Society, on the basis of that of 1872, by means of which the members of either Society were granted equal privileges without distinction. This arrangement appears to have worked well; and though some have imagined that the receipts of your Society would be lessened in consequence, the sale of tickets and the amount taken at the gates have been larger than in any previous year.

A Spring Exhibition of Horses and Bulls, and for the sale and exchange of Seeds, was held on Friday, the 10th of April, and was tolerably well attended. The show of animals was good, but seeds and farm produce must be considered as a failure.

The Annual Exhibition was held on the 8th and 9th of October, and was in every department as successful as any of the County Shows of the season, and greatly in advance of former years. The number of Horses on the ground was large, some of which showed very superior breeding; and the Cattle Department was well represented, some fine thoroughbred Durhams and Devons being exhibited.

The show of Sheep was probably superior to anything of the kind ever seen in Paris; and Pigs were up to the mark, especially the Berkshire and Suffolk breeds.

The Poultry Department was not as full as in other years, but contained some beautiful specimens of Game fowl and other birds.

Carriages and Implements were numerous and well represented; and of the latter, Mr. John Watson, of Ayr, exhibited largely, but did not enter into competition.

In the Hall, the Grain and Dairy Products were somewhat deficient, although of Bread and Butter there was no lack, and Honey in comb and strained made a good appearance.

The Roots and Vegetables could hardly be surpassed, and Fruits, Plants and Flowers made a splendid display, and were greatly admired; and, though, last, not least, the Ladies' Department afforded ocular demonstration that the wives and daughters of the members of your Society have not retrograded either in industry or taste.

The number of Entries was as follows, viz.: Horses, 295; Cattle, 131; Sheep, 251; Pigs, 92; Poultry, 132; Grain, 50; Dairy, 104; Roots, &c., 179; Plants, &c., 116; Fruits 229; Carriages and Implements, 58; Harness and Leather, 13; Ladies' Department, 200; Mechanical Department, 20; Discretionary, 79; making in all 1,949 entries.

The number of visitors at the Exhibition was the largest ever known in Paris; and the same may be said of the receipts, which amounted to $491 50, being $64 in excess of any former year, notwithstanding the admission of the families of the members of the Horticultural Society to the hall and grounds free of charge, according to the terms of amalgamation.

* * * * *

Onondaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 84 Members' Subscriptions	88 00		
" Admissions to Show	12 90		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			260 90
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 89	
" Prizes for Live Stock	166 75		
" " Field Products	24 50		
" " Dairy	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
		228 75	
" " Working Expenses		14 58	
			251 22
Balance in hand			9 68

REPORT.

The Annual Exhibition of the Onondaga Township Agricultural Society, was held on the sixteenth day of October. The day being fine, the attendance was good. There has been no change as far as classifying stock is concerned. The show of Horses was considered to be not quite as good as that of last year, there being also less entries than last year. The classes in Cattle were well represented, there being a larger number of entries than last year. Mr. William Douglas was a large exhibitor, and showed a very fine stock of Durhams. Mr. M. M. Reeder showed a very fine aged Durham Bull, for which he obtained a first prize. The classes of Sheep were well filled, and some very fine Leicesters were shown by Messrs. William Douglas, William Ball, Jr., and Miles Berkett. Some very fine Pigs were shown but the number of entries was not large. There was a larger number of entries in the Grain and Root department than last year. The Roots were considered to be extra good. The classes of Farming Implements, Dairy Produce and Domestic Manufactures compared favourably with former years. Some changes were made in the Prize List of the Domestic Manufactures.

We hope to have a more convenient building to hold our Annual Exhibition in than heretofore, as during the last year there has been built at this place a Township Hall, at a cost of about $3,000, being a part of the surplus which fell due us by the passing of the Act respecting the surplus money.

Paris Horticultural Society.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	329 54		
" 62 Members' Subscriptions	62 00		
" Admissions to Show	34 77		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			591 31

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts
Fruits	25 25		
Flowers and Plants	60 00		
Vegetables	23 50		
Domestic Manufactures, etc.	47 25		
		156 00	
Prize of last year		1 00	
Working Expenses		79 87	
			236 87
Balance in hand			354 44

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Paris Horticultural Society, in presenting their Seventh Annual Report, beg to state:

That owing to an amalgamation having taken place between your Society and the North Brant Agricultural Society your Society held only one Exhibition, being the usual Exhibition held by your Society on Dominion Day.

That the Exhibition of your Society in July last, in so far as the entries and the quality of the articles exhibited, was superior to any former Exhibition, the number of entries having reached four hundred and forty-six, exceeding that of 1873 by sixty-eight entries.

That the Flower entries were 171; Vegetables, 59; Fruit 78; and of Ladies' work, Miscellaneous and Fine Arts, 138.

That owing to the backward spring and extreme drought, all kinds of vegetables were scarce and inferior, but the causes which affected the Vegetable garden were very favourable to the fruit crops, which, owing to the warm, dry August and September, came to perfection, although not of the same size as in former years; yet the fruit crop was meagre, a great part having been devoured in its early stage by innumerable insect pests. The grape crop, notwithstanding the predictions of many grape growers in the early part of the season, came very early to perfection, more so than in former years.

Your Directors have pleasure in noting the increase in members over last year, being sixty-two against forty-six last year; that your Society received $140 from the County Society as its share of the Government Grant, and the sum of $25 from the County of Brant, the amount from the County Society being the largest amount to which any Society is entitled under the Act.

That your Society note with much concern the terrible increase of insect pests, enemies alike to Fruit and Vegetables, and would suggest that your Society join with other Societies of a like nature in offering suitable prizes for the best method of lessening such pests, if not entirely eradicating the same.

BRANT, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	254 74		
" 264 Members' Subscriptions	264 00		
" Admissions to Show	464 16		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
" Proceeds rent of Grounds	223 88		
" Special Prizes	20 00		
			2126 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	724 25		
" " Field Products	100 50		
" " Dairy Products	48 00		
" " Horticultural Products	104 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	72 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	202 25		
		1251 75	
" Prizes of previous years	10 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	124 78		
" Agricultural Publications	36 50		
" Working Expenses	389 92		
		841 20	
			2092 95
Balance in hand			33 83

REPORT.

* * * * * *

At the beginning of the year your Directors made considerable efforts to organize a Central Fair in connection with this Society, but all applications made to the various Councils for aid met with no success whatever: the scheme, therefore, was laid aside, as it would require an amount of money far beyond the means of this Society, alone and unaided, to carry out.

Acting upon a resolution passed at the last annual meeting, asking that semi-annual Fairs be held by this Society, your Directors, in connection with their annual Spring Show of entire horses, held a Fair for the sale of fat and stock cattle, &c., on the 21st April, which was well attended, and met with considerable success in the sale of cattle, and was very satisfactory for a commencement. The show of entire horses, held the same day, was larger than usual, more especially in the Agricultural and Carriage classes; there were also several very fine thoroughbred horses shown; yet only one heavy draught horse was exhibited, and as this class is especially desirable and needed in this section, it is to be hoped that better competition may attend future Exhibitions.

The Fall Exhibition was held on the 6th and 7th Oct., when the large number of nearly 2,300 entries was made, and nearly all of which came forward, filling every department, both in the building and on the grounds: yet owing to the very unfavourable state of the weather there was a very large falling off in the number of visitors, which rendered the show in a financial point of view much less successful than usual.

The show of horses was large and fine, with the exception of heavy draught—the cattle were fully better than usual—the sheep were extra good and in large numbers, the competition being very keen—the pigs were about the usual average—the poultry were good, but not equal to last year—the implements were fully as numerous and in greater variety than usual—in carriages the display was larger, and more than the usual competition took place in this class. Inside the building every department was well represented, and the display was very fine. On the whole, the Exhibition was exceptionally good, showing conclusively a gradual improvement in all kinds of stock and implements and all other articles taking prizes, and a corresponding decrease in the number of inferior and useless articles, which have previously been so plentiful at our Exhibitions. * * * * *

Burford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 01		
" 105 Members' Subscriptions	105 00		
" Admission to Show	96 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	12 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	14 50		
			376 51

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	170 50		
" " Field Products	46 50		
" " Dairy	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	37 50		
	284 00		
Unpaid	6 00		
		278 00	
" Prizes of previous year	6 75		
" Preparing Show Grounds	24 00		
" Working Expenses	54 90		
		85 65	
			363 65
Balance in hand			12 86

Brantford Horticultural Society.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	1 38		
" Members' Subscriptions	127 00		
" Admissions to Show	18 35		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grants	50 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	16 00		
			352 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruit, Flowers, and Vegetables	79 00		
" Working Expenses	102 64		
		181 64	
			181 64
Balance in hand			171 09

BRUCE, NORTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 112 Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
" Admissions to Show	12 50		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Stock	61 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	49 00		
" Saugeen Society, for Fall Show	215 00		
Cr.			1149 50
By Balance due Treasurer		123 64	
" Prizes for Live Stock	191 50		
" " Field Products	40 50		
" " Dairy "	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	26 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 50		
	311 25		
Unpaid	10 00		
		301 25	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	418 00		
" Keep of Live Stock	56 00		
" Division of Surplus with Saugeen Society	76 50		
" Working Expenses	155 66		
		706 16	
			1131 05
Balance in hand			18 45

REPORT.

It affords your Directors great pleasure in drawing your attention to the fact that, notwithstanding the considerable indebtedness of the Society at the commencement of the year we have succeeded in holding two Shows and liquidating all claims against the Society up to date, and leaving a balance of some $18 in the hands of the Treasurer, and in addition to this about $90 available from stock owned by the Society in the Riding.

But while the Directors are pleased to chronicle a financial success, they are sorry to admit that the Exhibitions were in many respects inferior to former ones held in the Riding. This failure particularly refers to the Fall Show. This may be accounted for in part from the small amount of funds available for prizes—so meagre that in many cases are not sufficient to compensate the exhibitor for the expense and trouble of bringing out stock and produce; and a determined and manifest indifference by agriculturists toward the workings of Agricultural Societies; and it is to be deeply regretted that very many in our midst who are engaged in agricultural pursuits are so indifferent to the improvement of Stock and the culture of the soil. It seems we have too many farmers who lose sight of the real benefit to be derived from such Societies, and who will not subscribe one dollar unless they are satisfied that by doing so they can put ten times that amount directly into their own pockets. This is the cause to a great extent of the unsuccess of our Societies, and one of the principal difficulties which the Directors have from year to year to contend with.

The Spring Show was held at Paisley on the 22nd day of April. The weather was all that could be desired. The entries in the class of horses were much in excess of former years, and your Directors were gratified to see a marked improvement as to the quality of animals shown. Although the show of bulls was small, the animals exhibited were good. The difficulty of bringing those animals a long distance will in any case prevent a large show in that particular class. Your Directors are pleased to find that within the limits of our Riding we have a few individuals of enterprise, who seem anxious for an improvement of stock, by investing largely in thorough-bred animals within the last year.

The Fall Show was held at Port Elgin, on the 2nd day of October. The weather was rather unfavourable. Your Directors do not deem it necessary to particularize the different classes, but in many respects the Fall Show was rather unsuccessful. The total number of entries made was less than on former occasions, and the competition in many classes was certainly very limited. The show of sheep and pigs was considerably superior to that of former years, in quality and numbers.

Your Directors are pleased to notice a great improvement in many agricultural implements and machines; and we are also gratified to find that the manufacture of these improvements, to a great extent, is carried on within our own Riding.

Your Directors must congratulate you, and the farmers of this Riding generally, on the bountiful harvest which it has pleased a kind Providence to bestow upon us.

The Fall wheat, in many parts, was badly winter killed, and at one time promised a total failure. The Spring was rather late in opening, but afforded a good opportunity for committing the seed to the earth in good order, and the fine showers of June and July advanced the crops with wonderful rapidity. The Colorado Beetle committed great depredations on our potato crops, while carrots and turnips have suffered more or less from drought during the latter part of Summer, but, notwithstanding these several drawbacks, we rejoice over the blessings of a bountiful harvest.

Your Directors concur strongly in the opinion that, notwithstanding a slight advance made in that direction, the great want, to a certain extent, is the importation into the Riding of improved stock. This county, notwithstanding the long winters, is adapted to raising stock, as grass and roots do well, and the high prices paid for all kinds of good stock, should have a tendency to the improvement of grades and the raising of thorough-breds.

Dairy Farming might be carried on to a much greater extent in this Riding than at present, and would, no doubt, be found a more certain source of revenue than that of depending so much on cereals.

Your Directors notice with pleasure the erection of many very fine farm dwellings and out-buildings in the Riding during the last year.

* * * * * *

Amabel and Albemarle.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 82 Members' Subscriptions	86 00		
" Admissions to Show	55		
" Legislative Grant	63 00		
			149 55
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	66 75		
" " Field Products	13 95		
" " Dairy "	3 35		
" " Horticultural Products	10 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 40		
" " Ploughing Match	7 00		
		117 20	
" Working Expenses		23 38	
			140 58
Balance in hand			8 97

Arran.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	68 87		
" 122 Members' Subscriptions	168 50		
" Legislative Grant	110 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	25 15		
			372 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	100 50		
" " Field Products	34 25		
" " Dairy "	13 25		
" " Horticultural Products	8 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	24 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 75		
		201 75	
" Prizes of previous year	3 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	20 50		
" Working Expenses	60 52		
		84 02	
			285 77
Balance in hand			86 75

Bruce.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	70 61		
" Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Admissions to Show	5 40		

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Legislative Grant	66 00	
" Municipal Grant	25 00	
		273 01
Cr.		
By Paid in Premiums	164 25	
" Prizes of Previous Year	8 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	2 50	
" Working Expenses	35 79	
		210 79
Balance in hand		62 22

Elderslie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	101 25		
" 165 Members' Subscriptions	165 00		
" Admissions to Show	45 50		
" Legislative Grant	111 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 50		
			425 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	178 75		
" " Field Products	32 00		
" " Dairy "	15 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	34 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 50		
	294 25		
Unpaid	65 25		
		229 00	
" Prizes of Previous Year	18 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	16 65		
" Working Expenses	75 85		
		110 50	
			339 50
Balance in hand			85 75

Saugeen.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 109 Members' Subscriptions	109 00		
" Admissions to Show	25 20		
" Legislative Grant	68 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	62 00		
Cr.			264 20
By Treasurer of N. Bruce Society		227 50	
" Working Expenses		37 73	
			265 23
Balance due Treasurer			1 03

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 124 Members' Subscriptions	128 70		
" Admissions to Show	110 20		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	699 12		
" Brant Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	14 00		
			1092 02
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		38 55	
" Prizes for Live Stock	270 75		
" " Field Products	60 75		
" " Dairy "	23 50		
" " Horticultural Products	36 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	75 50		
	492 50		
" Amount of prizes forfeited	54 75		
		437 75	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	417 30		
" Preparing Show Grounds	22 31		
" Working Expenses	101 39		
		541 00	
			1017 30
Balance in hand			74 72

REPORT.

* * * * * * * *

The Directors, in making their annual Report, are happy to be able to say that the Society is steadily improving, both financially and in the competition for the prizes offered.

At the Spring Show, held in the Village of Mildmay, quite a large number of entries were made of rising stock, many of which were of superior breed, and many fine animals were exhibited.

The Directors were pleased to find that the number of entries made for the Fall Show, which was held in the Town of Walkerton on the 6th and 7th of October last, considerably exceeded that of previous years, but had to deplore the inclemency of the weather, which prevented many from bringing forward their stock and produce entered; otherwise this would have been the largest Show yet held by the Society. Notwithstanding this drawback, a large and very fair display was made of buggies, waggons, agricultural implements, fanning-mills, furniture, harness, &c., &c.; and as usual, the ladies' fancy-work was in great variety—all reflecting great credit on the skill, taste and ability of the fair artists. The dairy produce was largely represented, especially in butter, which in quality could scarcely be excelled. Owing to the unusually dry summer, the show of fruits, root crops and garden vegetables was scarcely equal to some previous years, though some fine specimens were exhibited. The grains and seeds were fairly represented, and no way behind the good quality so largely produced in our fine County of Bruce.

The Directors have to compliment the yeomen of the Riding on the steady increase in the quantity and quality of the live stock exhibited. The show of horses was unusually large, and heavy competition for all the prizes offered in the various classes. The horned cattle were also very fairly represented, and we are glad to see a few thorough-bred Ayrshires working' their way in amongst the Durhams and Grades. Some very good sheep and pigs were shown, though, owing to the inclemency of the weather, the competition was not nearly so strong as it otherwise would have been. The show of poultry is still below par; the farmers and residents of the County do not seem to place much value on the feathered tribe. We hope to see these classes better filled another year.

And lastly, though not least, the show of people was certainly very flattering and pleasing to the Directors, about eleven hundred tickets having been sold to non-members at the door of the Exhibition Building, to which, if we add the members and families, and the many obliging individuals who, to save trouble to the doorkeepers, climbed over the fence, there must have been over two thousand visitors to admire the products of our flourishing County.

* * * * * * * * * *

Brant.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 115 Members' Subscriptions	115 00		
" Legislative Grant	58 55		
			173 55
Cr.			
By County Society Show		140 00	
" Working Expenses		18 50	
			158 50
Balance in hand			15 05

NOTE.—This Society united with that of the County in holding a Fall Show.

Grenock.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	17 10		
" 103 Members' Subscriptions	103 00		
" Legislative Grant	39 00		
			159 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 00		
" " Field Products	20 50		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	4 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 75		
	114 75		
Unpaid	34 25		
		80 50	
" Working Expenses		29 55	
			110 05
Balance in hand			49 05

BROCKVILLE.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	37 88		
" 180 Members' Subscriptions	230 60		
" Admissions to Show	118 96		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Error of late Treasurer	2 42		
			839 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	338 85		
" " Field Products	39 40		
" " Dairy "	18 75		
" " Horticultural Products	24 05		
" " Agricultural Implements	35 80		

		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures		138 81		
" " Growing Crops		72 00		
		667 66		
Unpaid	52 33			
" " Retained on Subscriptions	182 62			
		234 95		
			432 71	
" Prizes of previous year		45 97		
" Amount entered as received, but paid as per centage to members		172 15		
" Working Expenses		166 25		
			384 37	
				817 08
Balance in hand				22 78

CARDWELL.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 203 Members' Subscriptions	203 00		
" Admissions to Show	109 55		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" For Special Prizes	67 70		
" Dominion Government Grant for building Drill Shed	225 00		
Cr.			1305 25
By Balance due Treasurer		11 61	
" Prizes for Live Stock	270 00		
" " Field Products	80 00		
" " Dairy "	30 00		
" " Horticultural Products	54 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	37 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	77 00		
		548 00	
" Prizes of previous year	29 22		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	418 05		
" Preparing Show Grounds	157 95		
" Working Expenses	125 56		
		730 78	
			1290 39
Balance in hand			14 86

Adjala.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	6 48		
" Members' Subscriptions	74 00		
" Admissions to Show	52 30		
" Legislative Grant	115 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	29 25		
			277 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for 1874	179 35		
" " for previous year	38 20		

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	85 24	
" Working Expenses	10 80	
		313 59
Balance due Treasurer		36 56

Albion.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 141 Members' Subscriptions	157 00		
" Admissions to Show	175 30		
" Legislative Grant	91 25		
" Municipal Grant	35 80		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	72		
			460 07
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		35 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	185 50		
" " Field Products	19 50		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	18 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	37 00		
		308 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	25 56		
" Interest on Loan	8 80		
" Working Expenses	79 27		
		113 63	
			456 88
Balance in hand			3 19

NOTE.—The Directors report that the Society is now in a sounder state, with encouraging prospects.

REPORT.

We beg to submit our Report for the year 1874, and in so doing we are pleased to state that your Society (though working under adverse circumstances at the Fall Fair in October last) have been able to pay off the prizes awarded at the Spring and Fall Shows. The circumstances alluded to as being adverse in your Society are—1st, the non-appropriation of the usual grant from the Township of Albion, which grant had been calculated on towards the appropriation for prizes at the Fall Show; 2nd, there were two, if not three, Fall Shows by Societies adjacent to us, thereby causing members of your Society to divide their stock and other articles for exhibition between these Societies and your own; consequently, the number of animals in each class of stock was below what might have been reasonably expected, and certainly below the average of last year.

We would submit a suggestion to your Society, that if carried into effect would, to some extent, remedy the case last alluded to, viz.: By each Society selecting a special day for their Fall Show, and through its Secretary make the day known as permanently fixed by such Society to the Secretaries of adjacent Societies.

Your Directors would state further that the circumstances alluded to worked against us, or the existing debt on the Fair Ground would in all probability have been liquidated at the close of the year 1874.

Caledon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	171 13		
" 193 Members' Subscriptions	193 00		
" Admissions to Show	249 09		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	135 40		
" Municipal Grant	44 40		
" Proceeds Rent of Booths, &c	44 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	21 94		
			858 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	198 25		
" " Field Products	72 50		
" " Dairy "	27 75		
" " Horticultural Products	17 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	80 50		
	417 75		
Unpaid	28 00		
		389 75	
" Prizes of previous year	49 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	16 00		
" Working Expenses	144 37		
		209 87	
			599 62
Balance in hand			259 34

CARLETON.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	250 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	257 13		
" Admissions to Show	397 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	300 00		
" Special Subscriptions	265 00		
			2169 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	497 00		
" " Field Products	177 50		
" " Dairy "	64 00		
" " Horticultural Products	37 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	117 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	207 73		
		1114 73	
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	325 66		
" Working Expenses	281 63		
		887 29	
			2002 02
Balance in hand			167 50

March.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 25 Members' Subscriptions	80 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			220 00

Cr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	136	00				
" " Field Products	48	00				
" " Dairy "	12	00				
	196	00				
Unpaid	5	00				
			191	00		
" Working Expenses			28	00		
					219	00
Balance in hand					1	00

Fitzroy.

Dr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
To Balance in hand		3				
" Members' Subscriptions	197	00				
" Admissions to Show	3	15				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
" Municipal Grant	100	00				
					440	18
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	115	00				
" " Field Products	27	25				
" " Dairy "	6	50				
" " Horticultural Products	11	75				
" " Agricultural Implements	7	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	36	75				
" " Growing Crops	48	00				
	252	25				
Unpaid	130	91				
			121	34		
" Preparing Show Grounds	223	60				
" Working Expenses	87	00				
			310	60		
					431	94
Balance in hand					8	24

CORNWALL.

Dr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
To balance in hand	48	74				
" Members' Subscriptions	139	00				
" Legislative Grant	348	00				
" Proceeds, Service of Live Stock	139	00				
					674	74
Cr.						
By Purchase of Live Stock	596	22				
" Preparing Show Grounds	35	00				
" Working Expenses	32	00				
					663	22
Balance in hand					11	52

DUNDAS.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 314 Members' Subscriptions	314 00		
" Admissions to Show	237 10		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	17 10		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	79 00		
			1347 10
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		118 27	
" Prizes for Live Stock	364 70		
" " Field Products	50 40		
" " Dairy "	15 80		
" " Horticultural Products	44 05		
" " Agricultural Implements	48 40		
" " Arts and Manufactures	91 90		
		615 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies	417 33		
" Preparing Show Grounds	198 66		
" Working Expenses	140 73		
		756 72	
			1490 24
Balance due Treasurer			143 14

REPORT.

The Directors find by the financial statement a balance due the Treasurer of $143 14 ; of this a sum of $118 27 was due from last year, so that the Society, this present year, has nearly defrayed its expenses.

The entries, membership and receipts at the gate have been a fair average, but from the bad state of the fences an outlay in repairs was required, and a large number of constables was required during the Exhibition for the purpose of protecting the grounds.

The Directors regret that, owing to the state of the funds and the small amount received by the Society, premiums of a larger amount cannot be granted ; they believe that if the funds of the County Society and the several Township Societies were merged, and one Exhibition only held in the County, the Exhibition would be attended with much better results, and the Society soon be more prosperous. This proposition, they respectfully beg to recommend to the several Township Societies, and that the Secretary be directed to correspond with the several Township Societies.

Matilda.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	59 00		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	101 00		
" Admissions to Show	78 00		
" Legislative Grant	134 66		
			372 66
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	97 25		
" " Field Products	31 75		
" " Dairy "	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	54 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 50		
	212 00		
Unpaid	50 80		
		161 20	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	15 95		
" Preparing Show Grounds	64 25		
" Working Expenses	49 75		
		129 95	
			291 15
Balance in hand			81 51

Mountain.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 69 Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Legislative Grant	90 00		
			160 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 97	
" Prizes for Live Stock	57 25		
" " Field Products	10 60		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 70		
		97 80	
" Working Expenses		21 00	
			122 77
Balance in hand			37 23

Winchester.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	0 30		
" 90 Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
" Legislative Grant	114 00		
			205 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	23 32		
" " Field Products	5 00		
" " Dairy "	3 38		
" " Horticultural Products	2 13		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 63		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 63		
		85 09	
" Preparing Show Grounds	12 00		
" Working Expenses	108 21		
		120 21	
			205 30

Note.—The Society is making moderate progress. The Dairy products at the Exhibition were of excellent quality, and the Directors strongly recommend the extension of the Dairy interest.

Williamsburgh.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 87 Members' Subscriptions	87 00		
" Admissions to Show	93 00		
" Legislative Grant	79 00		
			259 00

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Balance due Treasurer		5 10	
" Prizes for Live Stock	85 90		
" " Field Products	20 05		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	26 05		
	163 80		
Unpaid	15 60		
		148 20	
" Preparing Show Grounds	65 80		
" Working Expenses	32 64		
		98 44	
			251 74
Balance in hand			7 26

Note.—The Fall Exhibition was highly satisfactory, and attention is called to the necessity of procuring permanent grounds and buildings for the purposes of the Society.

DURHAM, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	291 39		
" 78 Members' Subscriptions	78 00		
" Admissions to Show	693 25		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Grant from Darlington Society for Union Exhibition	197 83		
			1960 47
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	571 25		
" " Field Products	58 50		
" " Dairy "	23 00		
" " Horticultural Products	120 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	65 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	136 50		
" " Growing Crops	27 00		
" " Ploughing Match	50 00		
	1051 25		
" Prizes forfeited	3 00		
		1048 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies	390 83		
" Preparing Show Grounds	120 31		
" Working Expenses	94 15		
" Paid in purchase of Exhibition Grounds	241 74		
		847 03	
			1895 28
Balance in hand			65 19

REPORT.

* * * * * *

The Exhibitions of the Society held during the year were highly successful in every respect, except that the weather for the Fall Show proved somewhat unfavourable. The evening Exhibition was almost a complete failure from this cause, the rain falling in torrents, and it required no small amount of courage to venture out of doors. The second day also commenced inauspiciously; but notwithstanding this disadvantage, the large sum of $615 was realized for admission to the grounds at that Exhibition, being $36 in advance of any former year.

It has been apparent for some time that, from the dimensions our Fall Show is assuming, the Show Ground was too small to answer the purposes of the Society; and as an opportunity was presented during the year, which might not occur again, to enlarge it, your Directors thought it wise to embrace this opportunity, and they purchased an acre and a half of additional land adjoining the old ground, at the price of $1000. A deed has been taken for the land, $100 paid on it, and a mortgage given for the balance. The balance due upon the old ground, amounting to $132 33, has also been paid off during the year.

The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association honoured this Society by holding one of their Provincial Ploughing Matches within the Riding last fall, which passed off very satisfactorily.

The union between this Society and the Darlington Branch Society continues to work very satisfactorily. Perfect harmony has characterized the action of the united Board from the commencement, and the best results have followed. Your Directors recommend that the union be by all means continued.

* * *

Cartwright.

	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand	82	18				
" 177 Members' Subscriptions	207	50				
" Admissions to Show	125	00				
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140	00				
					554	68
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	152	25				
" " Field Products	19	50				
" " Dairy "	6	00				
" " Horticultural Products	14	25				
" " Agricultural Implements	8	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	48	50				
	249	00				
Unpaid	22	75				
			226	25		
" Prizes for previous year paid	50	25				
" Preparing Show Grounds	161	70				
" Working Expenses	45	00				
			256	95		
					483	20
Balance in hand					71	48

Clarke.

	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts
Dr.						
To Balance in hand	293	23				
" Members' Subscriptions	245	00				
" Admissions to Show	172	35				
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140	00				
" Municipal Grant	121	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	5	00				
					979	58
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	201	75				
" " Field Products	44	00				

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	14 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	23 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	13 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	66 75		
		363 25	
“ Preparing Show Grounds	80 11		
“ Purchase of Exhibition Ground, paid on	200 00		
“ Working Expenses	79 61		
		359 72	
			722 97
Balance in hand			256 61

Darlington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 106 Members' Subscriptions	116 00		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	94 83		
			210 83
“ Appropriation to County Society for Union Exhibition		197 83	
“ Working Expenses		13 00	
			210 83

Note.—The Society again united with the Electoral Division Society; an arrangement which continues to be mutually advantageous.

Bowmanville Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	16 00		
“ 20 Members' Subscriptions	20 00		
“ Admissions to Show	11 54		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	16 00		
			63 54
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	5 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	32 25		
“ “ Vegetables	19 75		
		57 75	
“ Working Expenses		13 75	
			71 50
Balance due Treasurer			7 96

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the Bowmanville Horticultural Society, in presenting this their Annual Report, beg to say that while they feel fully convinced that much more might and ought to be done in the interests of this Society than has been effected in the past, yet they are pleased that the beneficial effects of this Society are very generally apparent amongst us. It has awakened an interest in the cultivation of flowers in many influential persons, who heretofore paid little or no attention to them, and consequently our Summer Exhibition exceeded any former one in the splendid collection of flowers and plants; and also our fruits, and especially our vegetables, which deserved and received the highest commendation. The thanks of this Society are particularly due to D. Fisher, Esq., for the very large and lovely collection of green-house plants and other flowers with which he graced and ornamented our Exhibition. We were also much pleased to see so many of our amateur flower growers carry off so many prizes. So much for the past—let us take courage and do our best in the future. Our land is of the best description; and as one of *us* took several prizes at the last Provincial Exhibition for vegetables, beating the Province in potatoes, cabbages, onions, capsicums, &c., let us bestir ourselves, and let the next Exhibition at Ottawa see a sample of our flowers, fruits and vegetables there. Your Directors still recommend that a Summer Exhibition only be held, about the 10th day of July; and that we throw our efforts and influence in swelling the United County and Townships Exhibition held here in the Fall.

DURHAM EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 11		
" 55 Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Admissions to Show	91 25		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" From Cavan Society	140 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			997 36
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	218 50		
" " Field Products	59 00		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	30 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	54 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	92 50		
		470 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	22 28		
" Working Expenses	92 75		
		535 03	
			1005 03
Balance due Treasurer			7 67

Cavan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 33		
" 92 Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Legislative Grant	94 72		
			196 05
Cr.			
By Prizes of previous year		28 00	
" County Society, for Union Exhibition		140 00	
" Working Expenses		33 30	
			201 30
Balance due Treasurer			5 25

Note.—The Society united with the County Society for Exhibition purposes.

Hope.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	51 80		
" 130 Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Admissions to Show	120 00		
" Legislative Grant	123 50		
			425 3

Cr.	$ ct.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	131 25		
" " Field Products	32 50		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	19 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	57 75		
		251 25	
" Working Expenses		101 28	
			352 53
Balance in hand			72 77

Manvers.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	68 75		
" 85 Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
" Admissions to Show	59 20		
" Legislative Grant	85 45		
" Municipal Grant	15 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	40 00		
			359 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	124 50		
" " Field Products	28 00		
" " Dairy "	13 50		
" " Horticultural Products	22 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	19 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	39 75		
		246 75	
" Prizes of previous year		3 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 00	
" Working Expenses		60 97	
			312 72
Balance in hand			46 68

ELGIN, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	203 97		
" 138 Members' Subscriptions	138 00		
" Admissions to Show	74 20		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 00		
			1126 17
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	464 00		
" " Field Products	69 00		
" " Dairy "	18 50		
" " Horticultural Products	26 37		
" " Agricultural Implements	34 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	44 00		
	655 87		
Unpaid	50 97		
		604 90	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous year paid	6 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	418 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	54 24		
" Agricultural Publications	22 50		
" Working Expenses	159 91		
		660 65	
			1265 55
Balance due Treasurer			139 38

Bayham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	73 46		
" 86 Members' Subscriptions	86 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	100 00		
			259 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	112 60		
" " Field Products	46 88		
" " Dairy "	10 62		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 98		
	183 08		
Unpaid	49 23		
		133 85	
" Prizes for previous year paid	31 34		
" Working Expenses	50 91		
		82 25	
			216 10
Balance in hand			43 36

Dorchester, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	20 19		
" 77 Members' Subscriptions	77 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	90 00		
			187 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	58 25		
" " Field Products	14 25		
" " Dairy "	4 75		
" " Horticultural Products	9 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 50		
		98 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds	5 00		
" Working Expenses	25 88		
		30 88	
			129 38
Balance in hand			57 81

Malahide.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	36 85		
" 105 Members' Subscriptions	105 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant from County Society	123 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			266 85
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	118 76		
" " Field Products	24 24		
" " Dairy "	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 87		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 85		
		187 22	
" Working Expenses		84 07	
			271 29
Balance due Treasurer			4 44

Yarmouth.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	16 93		
" 95 Members' Subscriptions	95 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	105 00		
			216 93
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	75 90		
" " Field Products	19 24		
" " Dairy "	4 75		
" " Horticultural Products	6 45		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 60		
	126 94		
Unpaid	37 00		
		89 94	
" Prizes for previous year paid	24 57		
" Working Expenses	52 81		
		77 38	
			167 32
Balance in hand			49 61

ELGIN, WEST.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	376 97		
" 201 Members' Subscriptions	201 00		
" Admissions to Show	278 30		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	24 00		
			1580 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	402 05		
" " Field Products	42 15		
" " Dairy "	82 10		
" " Horticultural Products	27 27		
" " Agricultural Implements	80 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	61 25		
		695 07	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous year paid	1 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	77 82		
" Working Expenses	221 55		
		580 37	
			1275 44
Balance in hand			304 83

Aldborough.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 121 Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
" Admissions to Show	27 75		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock, &c	55 00		
			393 75
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		3 05	
" Prizes for Live Stock	83 85		
" " Field Products	19 00		
" " Dairy "	3 95		
" " Horticultural Products	4 80		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 10		
	139 20		
Unpaid	42 90		
		96 30	
" Prizes for previous year paid	28 75		
" Preparing Show Grounds	5 20		
" Purchase or keep of Live Stock	212 01		
" Working Expenses	58 73		
		304 69	
			404 04
Balance due Treasurer			10 29

Southwold and Dunwich.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	10 48		
" 186 Members' Subscriptions	186 00		
" Admissions to Show	60 50		
" L. G. from County Society	140 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Live Stock &c	766 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	19 00		
			1181 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	101 55		
" " Field Products	16 20		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 35		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 50		
		187 10	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous year paid	9 00		
" Preparing Show Gronds	181 56		
" Purchase or keep of Live Stock	498 75		
" Working Expenses	40 25		
" Purchase of Show Grounds, paid on	228 80		
		958 36	
			1145 46
Balance in hand			36 52

FRONTENAC.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	186 83		
" 278 Members' Subscriptions	306 00		
" Admissions to Show	103 33		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	8 90		
			1305 06
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	465 00		
" " Field Products	48 00		
" " Dairy "	40 25		
" " Horticultural Products	50 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	26 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	202 50		
" " Growing Crops	5 50		
	838 50		
Unpaid	9 75		
		828 75	
" Prizes for previous year paid	14 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	150 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	169 88		
" Working Expenses	287 56		
		621 44	
			1450 19
Balance due Treasurer			145 13

Pittsburgh.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	42 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	50 00		
			92 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		50 63	
" Working Expenses		13 50	
			64 13
Balance in hand			27 87

Storrington.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 22 Members' Subscriptions	44 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	50 00		
			94 00

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		5 31	
" Prizes for Live Stock	60 34		
" " Field Products	10 51		
" " Dairy "	4 84		
" " Horticultural Products	0 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 19		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 90		
		90 28	
" Working Expenses		13 55	
			109 14
Balance due Treasurer			15 14

GLENGARRY.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	27 57		
" Members' Subscriptions	173 00		
" Admissions to Show	63 90		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts, Ploughing Match, &c.	30 00		
Cr.		994 47	
By Prizes for Live Stock	238 50		
" " Field Products	92 90		
" " Dairy "	42 50		
" " Horticultural Products	4 53		
" " Agricultural Implements	88 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	66 24		
" " Ploughing Match	25 00		
	557 67		
Unpaid	98		
		556 69	
" Prizes for previous year, paid	50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	18 00		
" Working Expenses	212 43		
		510 93	
			1,067 62
Balance due Treasurer			73 15

Charlottenburgh and Lancaster.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	43 82		
" Members' Subscriptions	69 00		
" Admissions to Show	2 50		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140 00		
Cr.			255 32
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 25		
" " Dairy Products	33 75		
" " Ploughing Match	20 00		
		131 00	
" Working Expenses		25 00	
			156 00
Balance in hand			99 32

Lochiel and Kenyon.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	15 41		
" Members' Subscriptions	70 50		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	140 00		
			225 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	103 00		
" " Field Products	7 00		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 00		
" " Growing Crops	40 00		
" " Ploughing Match	8 20		
		191 20	
" Working Expenses		20 00	
			211 20
Balance in hand			14 71

GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	24 97		
" 369 Members' Subscriptions	369 00		
" Admissions to Show	953 28		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Gaant	300 00		
			2347 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	153 50		
" " Field Products	115 50		
" " Dairy "	27 00		
" " Horticultural Products	65 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	71 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	114 25		
		546 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies	140 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	764 32		
" Paid Loans and Interest	499 92		
" Agricultural Publications	17 80		
" Working Expenses	352 87		
		1774 91	
			2321 66
Balance in hand			25 59

REPORT.

* * * * *

Our 17th Annual Exhibition was held on the Society's Grounds on the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of October. The Officers and Directors had thought it best to carry on the Fair for four days, instead of three days, which proved very satisfactory; and the changing of the vegetables and dairy products to a separate department proved a great convenience and an entire success, as it gave so much more room in our Floral Hall for the fine arts. The prize list respecting thorough-bred cattle, grades and natives, we think can be improved on.

The display of vegetables, dairy produce, fruits, grain and everything exhibited was of unsurpassed quality.

Horses, cattle, swine, sheep, poultry, agricultural implements, musical instruments and, in fact, every class, were of the best description.

The display in the Floral Hall was grand in the extreme ; it never before presented such a gorgeous and magnificent appearance.

Notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather which we had to contend with during the entire week of our Fair, the attendance was unusually large, and our cash receipts were very much larger than at any previous Fair ever held here ; and we should urge upon every farmer and farmer's son the great importance of a thorough knowledge of agriculture, the growing of fruits, and the great necessity of improving our stock in this part of Canada, and the great benefit we all derive by taking the *Canadian Farmer*, or some other good agricultural paper.

We would take this opportunity of returning our very grateful thanks to the ladies of Prescott and adjoining towns, who contributed their handy-work to our Fair, and also to those ladies who so kindly assisted in decorating and trimming the Floral Hall. * *

Edwardsburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	14 76		
" 65 Members' Subscriptions	83 72		
" Admissions to Show	43 95		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
Cr.			282 43
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 25		
" " Field Products	72 00		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	17 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	49 75		
		237 25	
" Working Expenses		41 93	
			279 18
Balance in hand			3 25

REPORT.

The Directors of the Edwardsburgh Agricultural Society, in presenting their nineteenth Annual Report, have nothing special to call the attention of the members to during the past year, but are happy to say the Society is still in a prosperous condition. * *

The Annual Show, held at Spencerville in the month of October last, was scarcely equal to former years in the number of entries, but in quality, the articles and animals shown were very good, and on the whole very creditable to the Township.

The display of horses was very fine indeed, the teams being well matched and appearing in prime condition.

The horned cattle shown were equal to former years, although in this class there is certainly great room for improvement.

In sheep and swine the numbers were not so large as at some former Exhibitions ; but amongst those shown were some very fine specimens.

Grains, seeds and roots were well represented—potatoes in particular (we are proud to say) could hardly be surpassed.

The show of garden vegetables was not so extensive as could be wished, but of good quality ; onions, in particular, being the best ever exhibited in the Township.

The dairy produce was deficient in the number of entries, but of excellent quality.

In poultry some very fine specimens were exhibited, although deficient in number.

The ladies' department was well sustained ; it excelled both in quantity and quality the Exhibitions of previous year.

Cheese dairying, a branch of farming which many of the farmers of Edwardsburgh have entered upon, has, we are happy to say, become one of the most profitable branches of agricultural industry. Four large factories have been in successful operation during the past year.

GREY, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	133 00		
" 154 Members' Subscriptions	155 00		
" Admissions to Show	55 40		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
			1243 40
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	313 50		
" " Field Products	85 25		
" " Dairy "	24 00		
" " Horticultural Products	33 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 00		
	517 25		
Unpaid	168 25		
		349 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid	68 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	413 01		
" Preparing Show Grounds	4 00		
" Working Expenses	124 80		
		609 81	
			958 81
Balance in hand			284 59

REPORT.

Nothing of a very unusual character has taken place with respect to matters connected with the Society during the past year.

Three Shows were held during the year—the Spring Show for stallions and bulls on the 28th of April; the Fall Show on the 1st of October; and a Christmas Show for fat cattle, &c., on the 12th of December.

At the Spring Show a difficulty occurred with reference to thorough-bred blood stallions, two being brought forward for entry; but, owing to the pedigree of each being in the opinion of the Secretary of the Society imperfect, the judges were directed not to trouble themselves to make any award of a premium to either.

The Fall Show presented no feature of special interest, except such as are common to such exhibitions. The entries of animals were in excess of those of 1873, as were also those of grain and seeds, roots and vegetables. The total entries for 1873 were 741, those for 1874 were 817.

The Christmas Show was not, in the opinion of the directors, as successful or as useful as it would have been had it been announced at an earlier period of the year. It would be expedient probably that the prizes to be awarded at this Show should be announced at the same time as those for the Fall Show.

* * * *

Collingwood.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	62 06		
" 278 Members' Subscriptions	279 00		
" Admissions to Show	52 91		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	105 25		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Special Prizes Given	17 00		
			566 22

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	165 50		
" " Field Products	47 50		
" " Dairy "	13 75		
" " Horticultural Products	16 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	24 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 75		
" " Ploughing Match	29 00		
		326 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds	19 07		
" Working Expenses	48 26		
		67 33	
			393 33
Balance in hand			172 89

Derby.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	110 81		
" Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Admissions to Show	12 80		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	31 45		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			272 06
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 75		
" " Field Products	21 25		
" " Dairy "	7 25		
" " Horticultural Products	9 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 75		
	115 00		
Unpaid	7 75		
		107 25	
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, paid on	100 00		
" Working Expenses	28 45		
		128 45	
			235 70
Balance in hand			36 36

Euphrasia.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	5 50		
" 108 Members' Subscriptions	193 90		
" Admissions to Show	9 12		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	63 81		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			297 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	137 50		
" " Field Products	30 75		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	12 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 75		
		249 25	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	2 00		
“ Working Expenses	31 72		
		33 72	
			282 97
Balance in hand			14 36

Holland.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	7 35		
“ 92 Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
“ Admissions to Show	6 50		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	34 96		
“ Municipal Grant	20 00		
			160 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 00		
“ “ Field Products	27 75		
“ “ Dairy “	4 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	3 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 00		
		122 50	
“ Working Expenses		31 93	
			154 43
Balance in hand			6 38

Keppel.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	19 00		
“ Municipal Grant	10 00		
			86 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	34 75		
“ “ Field Products	8 53		
“ “ Dairy “	4 47		
“ “ Horticultural Products	5 13		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	4 12		
		57 00	
“ Purchase of Seed	14 36		
“ Working Expenses	14 64		
		29 00	
			86 00

Sullivan.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	7 20		
“ Members' Subscriptions	66 00		
“ Admissions to Show	2 90		
“ Legislative Grant from County Society	23 18		
“ Municipal Grant	30 00		
			129 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 75		
“ “ Field Products	22 75		
“ “ Dairy “	3 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 75		
	101 75		
Unpaid	10 75		
		91 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid	0 50		
" Working Expenses	28 49		
		28 99	
			119 99
Balance in hand			9 29

St. Vincent.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	72 66		
" 112 Members' Subscriptions	136 75		
" Admissions to Show	26 89		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	41 04		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			297 34
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	108 00		
" " Field Products	22 50		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	23 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 50		
" " Ploughing Match	31 00		
	222 50		
Unpaid	43 50		
		179 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid	39 00		
" Working Expenses	37 74		
		76 74	
			255 74
Balance in hand			41 60

Sydenham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	10 66		
" 82 Members' Subscriptions	82 00		
" Admissions to Show	5 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	30 40		
Cr.			128 06
By Prizes for Live Stock	36 75		
" " Field Products	10 75		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 25		
	66 25		
Unpaid	14 75		
		51 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for previous year paid	6 75		
" Working Expenses	36 15		
		42 90	
			94 40
Balance in hand			33 66

Note.—The Society is reported as having improved during the past year, and the Fall Exhibition, on the whole, was satisfactory.

Owen Sound Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	26 94		
" 90 Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Admissions to Show	62 50		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	61 94		
" Interest	1 69		
			273 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	29 25		
" " Flowers and Plants	43 50		
" " Vegetables	60 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 00		
		169 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds	14 40		
" Working Expenses	79 25		
		93 65	
			263 15
Balance in hand			9 92

GREY, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	46 56		
" 147 Members' Subscriptions	156 00		
" Admissions to Show	26 08		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
" Appropriation by Artemesia Township Society for Union Exhibition	102 78		
			1231 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	340 50		
" " Field Products	86 50		
" " Dairy "	56 00		
" " Horticultural Products	25 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	63 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 00		
		616 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	38 73		
" Working Expenses	141 39		
		600 12	
			1216 62
Balance in hand			14 80

REPORT.

* * * * * *

On the 21st of April was held an Exhibition of Sire Stock, at which was shown some good Horses and several fine specimens of thorough-bred Bulls, which must greatly improve the quality of Stock raised in this section.

On the 7th October the annual Fall Show was held at Flesherton—rather late in the season—yet on the whole it was a good Show, indicating an increased interest in agricultural matters; an increase in the number of entries and keen competition in many of the classes.

On account of the annual exhibition being held at Flesherton, necessitated considerable additional expenditure in providing accommodation for the Show, fitting up Pens, Tables, &c. Now that the Riding has been divided, a like occurrence may not again be anticipated. All of which is respectfully submitted.

Artemesia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 62 Members' Subscriptions	62 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	44 50		
			106 50
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer	1 54		
" Appropriation to County Society for Union Exhibition	102 78		
" Working Expenses	2 18		
			106 50

Note.— This Society united with that of the Electoral Division for a Fall Exhibition.

Bentinck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	7 45		
" 110 Members' Subscriptions	110 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	78 75		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			216 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 00		
" " Field Products	21 50		
" " Dairy "	14 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 50		
		157 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid	4 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	1 50		
" Working Expenses	23 29		
		29 29	
			186 29
Balance in hand			29 91

Egremont.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	21 40		
" Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	72 90		
			194 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 50		
" " Field Products	31 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Prizes for Dairy Products	23 75		
" " Horticultural Products	8 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 50		
	194 00		
Unpaid	36 00		
		158 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds	4 50		
" Working Expenses	40 17		
		44 67	
			202 67
Balance due Treasurer			8 37

Glenelg.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To 64 Members' Subscriptions	67 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	39 40		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
CR.			126 40
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 50		
" " Field Products	21 50		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
		109 00	
" Working Expenses		17 36	
			126 36
Balance in hand.			04

Melancthon.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	20 82		
" 60 Members' Subscriptions	60 00		
" Admissions to Show	36 53		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	40 10		
			157 45
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	46 00		
" " Field Products	12 50		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 25		
	91 75		
Unpaid	34 90		
		56 85	
" Prizes for previous year paid	6 25		
" Working Expenses	41 01		
		47 26	
			104 11
Balance in hand			53 34

Normanby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	38 74		
" 119 Members' Subscriptions	124 00		
" Admissions to Show	3 70		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	83 85		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
Cr.			275 29
By Prizes for Live Stock	57 00		
" " Field Products	27 50		
" " Dairy "	11 25		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 75		
		150 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid	47 75		
" Working Expenses	66 75		
		114 50	
			264 50
Balance in hand			10 79

Osprey.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	3 14		
" 52 Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	37 90		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
Cr.			114 04
By Prizes for Live Stock	44 75		
" " Field Products	18 00		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 00		
		85 00	
" Working Expenses		23 13	
			108 13
Balance in hand			5 91

Proton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	11 43		
" Members' Subscriptions	32 00		
" Admissions to Show	2 00		
" Legislative Grant from County Society	22 60		
			68 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	21 00		
" " Field Products	11 25		
" " Dairy "	1 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 50		
		40 00	
" Working Expenses		25 99	
			65 99
Balance in hand			2 04

HALDIMAND.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
“ Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
“ Admissions to Show	110 00		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant	25 00		
			965 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	302 00		
“ “ Field Products	40 50		
“ “ Dairy “	11 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	20 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	27 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
		422 00	
“ L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	171 58		
“ Working Expenses	84 94		
		676 52	
			1098 52
Balance due Treasurer			133 52

Dunn & S. Cayuga.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	3 25		
“ 122 Members' Subscriptions	126 25		
“ Admissions to Show	3 50		
“ Legislative Grant	67 50		
“ Municipal Grant	25 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	16 00		
			241 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	117 75		
“ “ Field Products	18 25		
“ “ Dairy “	4 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	8 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	3 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 25		
		164 75	
“ Prizes of previous year	29 25		
“ Working Expenses	33 86		
		63 11	
			227 86
Balance in hand			13 64

Rainham.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	41 59		
“ Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
“ Legislative Grant	41 35		
“ Municipal Grant	25 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			205 94
Cr			
By Prizes for Live Stock	91 50		
“ “ Field Products	15 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 45		
" " Ploughing Match	17 00		
	152 70		
Unpaid	10 70		
		142 00	
" Working Expenses		29 26	
			171 26
Balance in hand			34 68

Seneca, Oneida & N. Cayuga.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 157 Members' Subscriptions	240 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	15 00		
			445 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 19	
" Prizes for Live Stock	286 25		
" " Field Products	32 50		
" " Dairy "	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	30 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 50		
		410 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds	15 03		
" Working Expenses	67 08		
		82 11	
			500 05
Balance due Treasurer			55 05

Walpole.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	25 86		
" Members' Subscriptions	334 00		
" Admissions to Show	169 35		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			694 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	314 50		
" " Field Products	39 00		
" " Dairy "	13 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	48 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	67 00		
		496 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 26	
" Working Expenses		74 77	
			572 78
Balance in hand			121 43

HALTON.

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 238 Members' Subscriptions	323 50		
" Admissions to Show	514 75		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Borrowed	400 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	25 00		
Cr.			2063 25
By Balance due Treasurer		117 65	
" Prizes for Live Stock	448 50		
" " Field Products	106 00		
" " Dairy Products	36 50		
" " Horticultural Products	38 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	50 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	243 75		
	922 75		
Unpaid	34 00		
		888 75	
" Prizes of previous year	65 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	214 96		
" Paid on purchase of Ground	75 00		
" Working Expenses	227 86		
		1002 82	
			2009 22
Balance in hand			54 03

Esquesing.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	133 07		
" 210 Members' Subscriptions	258 50		
" Admissions to Show	169 00		
" Legislative Grant	87 25		
" Municipal Grant	27 00		
			674 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	200 25		
" " Field Products	57 50		
" " Dairy "	11 00		
" " Horticultural Products	16 00		
" " Agricultural Implements, &c	36 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	70 00		
" " Ploughing Match	56 00		
		446 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds	36 33		
" Working Expenses	102 60		
		138 93	
			585 68
Balance in hand			89 14

Nassagaweya.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	37		
" Members' Subscriptions	195 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admissions to Show	3 00		
“ Legislative Grant	78 76		
			277 63
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	154 75		
“ “ Field Products	23 00		
“ “ Dairy “	11 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	12 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 25		
		223 00	
“ Working Expenses		30 42	
			253 42
Balance in hand			24 21

Nelson.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	67 00		
“ Members' Subscriptions	303 25		
“ Admissions to Show	43 50		
“ Legislative Grant	118 24		
“ Municipal Grant	30 00		
			561 99
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	374 75		
“ “ Field Products	53 75		
“ “ Dairy “	35 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	14 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	36 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	26 50		
		541 00	
“ Working Expenses		33 17	
			574 17
Balance due Treasurer			12 18

Trafalgar.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	29 09		
“ 270 Members' Subscriptions	307 00		
“ Admissions to Show	108 15		
“ Legislative Grant	135 72		
“ Municipal Grants	125 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	10 00		
			714 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	284 00		
“ “ Field Products	49 75		
“ “ Dairy “	26 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	36 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	19 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	92 00		
“ “ Special Prizes	30 00		
		536 75	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Error of previous year	9 90		
" Working Expenses	94 55		
		104 45	
			641 20
Balance in hand			73 76

HAMILTON.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	2263 09		
" 387 Members' Subscriptions	387 00		
" Special Subscriptions	201 00		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grant	400 00		
" Bank Interest	100 39		
" Amount received from Union Society, proportion of Exhibition surplus	1962 95		
			5664 43
Cr.			
By Paid Treasurer of Union Society		3700 00	
" Working Expenses		83 95	
			3783 95
Balance in hand			1880 48

Note.—This Society united with those of North and South Wentworth in holding the Great Central Exhibition, which, as hitherto, was eminently successful.

GREAT CENTRAL FAIR.

F. C. Bruce, *Treasurer.*—In account with the Hamilton and Wentworth Agricultural Societies—

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.		$ cts.
Prize Money unclaimed last year	6 00	Prize Money unpaid last year		12 00
Hamilton Elec. Div. Agric. Soc	3700 00	Prize Money paid 1874		4538 75
North Wentworth Agric. Soc	1318 00	Judges' Expenses		284 18
South Wentworth " "	1252 00	Printing, Advertising & Station'y		480 77
Admissions at gate	2799 72	Sundries expense account		92 74
Great Western Railway Coupons	440 50	Labour account		380 50
Members' Subscriptions	338 00	Lumber and Hardware accounts		93 91
Booth and Fruit Stands	200 00	Forage account		261 72
Horse Stalls and Locks	162 00	Superintendent's expenditure		402 43
Forage and Lumber	77 70	Band account		87 50
Prize Money returned	2 00	Officers' salaries		635 00
Value of articles offered in prizes	300 00	Hamilton Elec. Division Agric. Society	$1962 95	
		N. Wentworth Ag. Soc.	699 25	
		S. Wentworth Ag. Soc.	664 22	
				3326 42
	$10,595 92			$10,595 92

(Signed)

Hamilton 19th Dec., 1874.

Thos. Lawry,
J. M. Lottridge, } Auditors.

HASTINGS, NORTH

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	171 92		
" Members' Subscriptions	107 00		
" Legislative Grant	670 50		
			949 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	104 75		
" " Field Products	53 50		
" " Dairy "	18 75		
" " Horticultural Products	12 95		
" " Agricultural Implements	31 10		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 25		
		248 30	
" L. G. to Township Societies	283 04		
" Preparing Show Grounds	10 00		
" Agricultural Publications	34 09		
" Working Expenses	48 70		
		375 83	
			624 13
Balance in hand			325 29

REPORT.

The President and Directors of this Society in making their Annual Report for 1874, beg leave to state that the Exhibition was held at the Village of Madoc, part of said village being in the North of Huntingdon, on the 9th day of October, 1874. The state of the weather was not favourable either on the day previous nor on the day of Exhibition, being rainy, and the state of the roads was bad for travel; some from the South of Huntingdon had to travel eighteen miles to get to the Exhibition, and as many miles to get back on same day; yet the Exhibition was as good as could be expected under the circumstances. The Prize List consisted of 381 prizes, counting first, second and third; and the whole Prize List was only $248, so the prizes were not extravagant. The officers and Directors of said North Hasting Agricultural Society wanted Madoc and Rawdon Township Societies to give up the Township Societies and unite with Huntingdon, and keep up the North Hastings Agricultural Society (said Townships being located together), and either locate the place for Exhibition, or hold the Exhibition by rotation and turn in each Township. Rawdon would rather have their Township Exhibition and Society. Madoc agreed for one year to unite provided the Exhibition be held in Madoc Village; so the Exhibition was held in the Village of Madoc in 1874; but this year Madoc has organized a Township Society, and Rawden a Township Society (Rawdon did not organize in 1874), and eleven Townships north of Madoc have already organized three Township Societies. Though there is no complaint by either Rawdon or Madoc of any mismanagement or unfair dealing in North Hastings Agricultural Society, all want the Exhibition at home or close by.

Dungannon, Faraday, Carlow and Mayo.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 56 Members' Subscriptions	61 50		
" Admissions to Show	1 50		
" Legislative Grant	89 75		
			152 75
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		9 75	
" Prizes for Live Stock	33 75		
" " Field Products	33 00		
" " Dairy "	5 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	9 95		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 15		
		97 60	
" Preparing Show Grounds		50	
" Working Expenses		34 85	
			142 70
Balance in hand			10 05

NOTE.—The Report states that the Society is now in an improving state, and promises to be of essential service in developing the resources of this new section of country.

Madoc.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	45 29		
To Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
			98 29
CR.			
By Union with County Society		53 00	
" Working Expenses		21 00	
			74 00
Balance in hand			24 29

NOTE.—This Society united with the County Society, the Exhibition being held in Madoc.

Monteagle, Wicklow, Bangor, &c.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	89 95		
" Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
" Legislative Grant	83 50		
			230 45
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	70 50		
" " Field Products	8 00		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	2 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	3 75		
		89 50	
" Prizes of previous year		1 50	
" Working Expenses		12 82	
			103 82
Balance in hand			126 63

Tudor, Wollaston, Limerick and Cashel.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	161 19		
" 16 Members' Subscriptions	16 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 60		
			18 79
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 50		
" " Field Products	12 00		
" " Dairy "	5 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	8 50		
		96 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds	5 35		
" Purchase of Seed	29 70		
" Agricultural Publications	1 00		
" Working Expenses	20 83		
		56 88	
			153 63
Balance in hand			34 16

HASTINGS EAST.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	117 82		
" 124 Members' Subscriptions	124 00		
" Admissions to Show	22 45		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 60		
			966 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	212 25		
" " Field Products	61 25		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	18 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	51 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	55 50		
	408 25		
Unpaid	40 65		
		367 60	
" Prizes of previous year	40 81		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	7 50		
" Agricultural Publications	77 35		
" Working Expenses	78 04		
		483 70	
			851 30
Balance in hand			115 57

NOTE.—The Directors state that the Society is steadily progressing and that the Show was a success, the Live Stock being particularly good.

Thurlow.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	34 39		
" 55 Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Admissions to Show	2 40		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			231 79
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 25		
" " Field Products	17 75		
" " Dairy "	7 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	9 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	25 00		
	160 50		
Unpaid	46 25		
		114 25	
" Working Expenses		4 50	
			118 75
Balance in hand			113 04

Tyendinaga.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	29 59		
" 68 Members' Subscriptions	68 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			237 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	95 50		
" " Field Products	35 50		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	10 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 85		
		187 85	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 85	
" Working Expenses		25 25	
			223 95
Balance in hand			13 64

HASTINGS, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	155 18		
" Members' Subscriptions	251 00		
" Admissions to Show	879 25		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Proceeds sale of Live Stock	122 08		
			2107 51
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	410 20		
" " Field Products	45 00		
" " Dairy "	34 00		
" " Horticultural Products	69 30		
" " Agricultural Implements	78 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	68 25		
" " Carriages, Musical Instruments, &c	100 75		
	806 00		
Unpaid	90 25		
		715 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies	140 00		
" Prizes of previous year	69 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid on Exhibition Buildings...........................	855 13		
" Working Expenses	72 50		
		1136 63	
			1852 38
Balance in hand.......... ...			255 13

REPORT.

The Directors of the West Hastings Agricultural Society, in presenting their Annual Report, are gratified at being able to congratulate the Society on the growing interest by all classes of the community in everything which pertains to the furtherance of the objects which Agricultural Societies have in view, and which may tend to the interests of the agriculturist and the manufacturer.

Since the election of the present Board of Directors, additional land has been purchased and added to the already spacious Show grounds, by which means the whole square, less three-fourths of an acre, has been secured, thus giving plenty of room for holding a Central Fair for the three adjoining Counties whenever it may be deemed necessary or advisable to hold such Fair in Belleville. At present the property held by the Society consists of about nine acres of land, costing $2,050 ; an Agricultural Hall, $3,000 ; fencing, $650 ; Refreshment Room, $100 ; changes and improvements in building, including painting, say $750 ; making a total cost to the Society of, say $6,450 ; of which $3,650 remains unpaid and is owed to John Row, Esq., who holds a mortgage upon the property drawing nine per cent., the interest upon which indebtedness has been regularly paid, in addition to the improvements which have been made annually by the Directors. It is worthy of remark that since the land now owned by the Society was purchased, it has increased in value from 75 to 100 per cent., thus making the Society's property worth from $9,000 to $10,000.

The Directors further submit that in order to enable the Board to offer greater inducements in premiums to exhibitors in every department of their Show, an effort should be made to induce the different Municipalities more immediately interested, to contribute such sums as will wipe off the mortgage indebtedness of the Society. They therefore suggest that an application be made by the incoming Board of Directors to the Municipal Corporations of Belleville, Sidney, and the County for such relief, believing that the direct interest of the two former Municipalities is sufficiently great to warrant the appropriations, and that the fact that the Exhibition has been opened to every section of the County would justify the County Council in lending its aid in the furtherance of an object fraught with so much interest to the agriculturists and manufacturers of the County.

The last Fair and Cattle Show was in most respects a great success. The holding of the Ontario Dairymen's Annual Show, and the specialty introduced on the first day of the Fair, of an Exhibition of Horses, at which special prizes were offered, added much to the financial success of the Show. This latter feature in these Annual Fairs is one which may with profit be continued, encouraging as it will an improvement in the breed of Horses for the various purposes for which they are used, and add materially to the financial success of the Annual Exhibition which show the following gratifying results:—Receipts at the gates in 1872, $475 ; 1873, $629 42 ; 1874, $879 25 ; for Cattle, $196 50 ; Horses, $98 75 ; Sheep, $64 25 ; Swine, $28 75 ; Seeds, $45 ; Farming Implements, $78 50 ; Domestic Manufactures, $36 25 ; Leather, $24 75 ; Dairy Produce, $34 ; Roots and Vegetables, $28 70 ; Fruit, $40 50 ; Poultry, $22 , Carriages, &c., $89 ; Ladies' Department, $19 25 ; Fine Arts, $12 75 ; Miscellaneous, $23 , Musical Instruments, $14. Discretionary prizes for various articles were also awarded as well as special prizes for Horses, on the first day of the Fair, amounting to $53. In addition to the above, the Ontario Dairymen's Association awarded $500 in prizes for Cheese and Butter, and it is not a little gratifying to know that the most important prizes were awarded to factories in this County for the best Cheese exhibited ; a fact which should be an incentive to every Cheese maker in the County to excel in the manufacture of so important an article of food, the exportation of which is adding so much to the wealth of the County.

It is gratifying to your Directors to witness the gradual improvements in the various departments of these Annual Exhibitions, particularly in the class of blood and grade Cattle, and more especially in Sheep, which bid fair to compete successfully with any in the Province. The Show of Farming Implements was also good, showing that our manufacturers are not behind other sections of the Province in this particular. In no department has greater improvement been manifested than in the Poultry exhibition the past two years, owing, no doubt, to the better classification which has been made in the prize list. The extra inducements in prizes held out to Fruit-Growers has made our Fairs in this particular a great success, and which can still be improved if all our Fruit-Growers would lend a helping hand in this particular. In order to do this your Directors suggest that steps be taken at once, upon the election of a new Board, for the holding of a Horticultural Exhibition during the season of 1875. These Shows have proved successful in other towns, and there can be no good reason why they should not be here. Let the question be taken up with spirit, ample notice given, and the result will be a successful Horticultural Fair in 1875. The financial affairs of the Society are, notwithstanding the large outlay in painting the Exhibition Building, and in making other improvements upon the grounds, in a satisfactory state, as will be seen by the Treasurer's exhibit of the receipts and expenditures for the year. * *

Trenton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	122 63		
" 84 Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
			206 63
Cr.			
By Amount of Prizes paid	187 00		
" Preparing Show	19 11		
" Purchase of Plants	43 33		
" Working Expenses	26 68		
			276 12
Balance due Treasurer			69 49

HURON, NORTH,

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 112 Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
" Admissions to Show	20 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
" Donations, etc	87 00		
" Hullett, for ploughing match, &c	31 50		
" Canada Company's Donation	29 75		
" Received from Morris Society	150 00		
			1330 25
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		20 37	
" Prizes for Live Stock	303 00		
" " Field Products	88 00		
" " Dairy "	31 25		
" " Horticultural Products	35 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	49 00		
" " Ploughing Match	44 00		
	572 00		
Unpaid	134 00		
		438 00	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	48 50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Treasurer Hullett Society	28 00		
" Ploughing Match	44 00		
" Working Expenses	185 66		
		726 16	
			1184 53
Balance in hand			145 72

Ashfield and Wawanosh.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	29 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	109 70		
" Admissions to Show	40 39		
" Legislative Grant	30 25		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	5 50		
			215 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 50		
" " Field Products	19 00		
" " Dairy "	12 75		
" " Horticultural Products	20 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 50		
	173 00		
Unpaid	37 00		
		136 00	
" Prizes of previous year		50 75	
" Working Expenses		29 58	
			216 33
Balance due Treasurer			0 59

Colborne.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 114 Members' Subscriptions	168 50		
" Admissions to Show	53 95		
" Legislative Grant	47 75		
Cr.			270 20
By Balance due Treasurer		6 27	
" Prizes for Live Stock	204 95		
" " Field Products	42 25		
" " Dairy "	17 25		
" " Horticultural Products	18 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	32 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	57 50		
	372 10		
Unpaid	161 25		
		210 85	
" Prizes of previous year		45 60	
" Working Expenses		35 30	
			298 02
Balance due Treasurer			27 82

Grey.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	119 40		
" Members' Subscriptions	110 00		
" Admissions to Show	159 60		
" Legislative Grant	35 32		
" Contribution for Grounds	239 25		
			663 57
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	139 50		
" " Field Products	16 50		
" " Dairy "	7 75		
" " Horticultural Products	8 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 75		
	215 75		
Unpaid	80 00		
		135 75	
" Prizes of previous year	109 07		
" Preparing Show Grounds	327 56		
" Working Expenses	25 22		
		461 85	
			597 60
Balance in hand			65 97

Howick.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	48 61		
" 188 Members' Subscriptions	188 00		
" Admission to Show	34 60		
" Legislative Grant	65 75		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	8 40		
			345 36
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	80 15		
" " Field Products	35 25		
" " Dairy "	10 75		
" " Horticultural Products	4 90		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 45		
		156 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	36 00		
" Agricultural Publications	8 83		
" Working Expenses	99 44		
		144 27	
			300 52
Balance in hand			44 84

Hullett.

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	127 20		
" 305 Members' Subscriptions	305 00		
" Legislative Grant	113 23		
" Special Prizes	33 50		
			578 93

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	198 25		
“ “ Field Products	21 25		
“ “ Dairy “	32 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	18 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	29 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	38 25		
	337 75		
Unpaid	56 75		
		281 00	
“ County Ploughing Match		20 00	
“ Working Expenses		82 34	
			383 34
Balance in hand			195 59

Turnbury.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	99 93		
“ Members' Subscriptions	99 50		
“ Admissions to Show	32 00		
“ Legislative Grant	25 79		
			257 22
Cr.			
To Prizes for Live Stock	145 50		
“ “ Field Products	12 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	19 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	30 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	68 50		
	288 25		
Unpaid	81 50		
		206 75	
“ Prizes of previous year	37 75		
“ Working Expenses	15 25		
		53 00	
			259 75
Balance due Treasurer			2 53

Note.—Special prizes to the amount of $82 25 were offered by business men of Wingham, for dairy produce, stock and grain, and were mostly taken.

Wawanosh, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	7 00		
“ 163 Members' Subscriptions	161 00		
“ Admissions to Show	14 50		
“ Legislative Grant	52 82		
			235 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 00		
“ “ Field Products	23 75		
“ “ Dairy “	27 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	4 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 25		
" " Ploughing Match	22 00		
		178 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		24 06	
" Working Expenses		27 37	
			230 18
Balance in hand			5 14

HURON, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	79 97		
" 106 Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Donations	598 86		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	12 18		
			1597 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	524 25		
" " Field Products	76 50		
" " Dairy "	37 30		
" " Horticultural Products	48 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	35 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	187 75		
		908 80	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Working Expenses	184 12		
		604 12	
			1512 92
Balance in hand			84 09

AGRICULTURE IN SOUTH HURON.

At the request of the members of the South Huron Agricultural Society, at the annual meeting recently held, the following report was prepared of the present condition and progress of agriculture within the bounds of the Society. The report has been prepared with considerable care by the Secretary, and it will be found by our readers to be of much interest. The report reads as follows:

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT,

The management beg to say that they have much pleasure in being in a position to state that the agricultural interests of this portion of the County of Huron are progressing as favourably as under the circumstances could possibly have been expected. The past season, like the two preceding ones, was unusually hot and dry, and unfavourable, in many respects, for pastures and meadows; but, on the other hand, exceedingly favourable, on account of our rather damp, tenacious clay soil, to the growth of grain. Where fall wheat was not winter killed, it was an excellent crop, both as to quantity and quality. Instances were not unusual of a yield of from 35 to 40 bushels to the acre; but winter killing is a great drawback and to all appearances is likely to continue, and perhaps get worse, owing, no doubt, to the fact of the country being too much divested of timber. Even the bush, which was left for firewood,—and there was far too little of that left in the first place,—is being blown down with wind storms, thus leaving the bitter wintry blasts free scope to sweep the fields of their wonted covering of snow, and laying bare the tender wheat to alternate hard frosts and sunshine and certain death. While our climate remains as it is, we can conceive of no mitigation of this, except by planting out belts of trees in all exposed situations, which will not only shelter our fields in winter, but also tend to mitigate the heat and drought of summer. This question of tree planting is being agitated and put into practice in many parts of the neighbouring States, and the time is not far distant when our Government, both general and local, will have seriously to consider ways and means to stimulate and encourage the planting of trees in our Dominion.

Spring wheat was quite above an average crop, and of good quality. It is quite within bounds to say that the yield in South Huron would average 25 bushels to the acre, and we heard of no damage to any extent done by midge or weevil. We note a peculiarity in connection with spring wheat, and invite the attention of the scientific in such matters. Some 40 miles of our riding form the shore of Lake Huron. For, say a mile back from the Lake, all along this strip, spring wheat during the past three years has been unusually good—last season especially so. The sample was bright and beautiful, yielding, in many instances, 30, 35 and over 40 bushels to the acre, much of it with no extra cultivation, and some but very indifferent. Barley and oats were good crops—above an average. Barley was not quite so large in the berry, nor weighing, perhaps, as well as usual, but an extra sample as to colour. Oats were good both as to quantity and quality. Another breadth of barley and oats was sown on account of fall wheat ploughed down which had been winter killed. Peas were a fair crop as to quantity, but in many localities badly infested with bugs. Cause not known.

As previously remarked, the hay crop was a light one. It is a serious matter for our farmers to know how to get over clover being winter killed And, moreover, more than that, grass seed sown in spring for the last three years, has been a doubtful affair. Even when the seed did braird, the severe drought killed the tender plant, so that a good catch of grass has been a rare thing. We know of fields which have been seeded down three years in succession, and all proved a failure, thus completely upsetting everything like a calculation of rotation of crops, and denying the land that periodical rest supposed to be so essential to good husbandry. Large corn, cut green for summer feed for stock, can be made to supply the want of pastures when they are parched up, and Hungarian grass, or mixed oats and peas, cut green, can be used as a substitute for hay, but we have no known equivalent for meadow and pasture for a complete rotation of crops and rest of the land. Sowing grass seed in the fall has been tried to a considerable extent, but not enough of experience has yet been gained to enable us to speak definitely as to results.

Flax is reported to have been an excellent crop, the stock being long and the fibre good. Somewhere in the neighbourhood of 600 acres of flax was raised last year to supply the two flax mills in our Riding. This is likely to be an increasing and permanent industry with us, for there is no better soil for flax in the Dominion. Roots as a general thing were not a first-rate crop, being good in some places and nearly a failure in others. The bugs were not quite so bad on potatoes as they were last season, but were still troublesome. The best cure yet known is to pick them off regularly every day. Late sown turnips had the best chance for a braird, and the fine growing, open fall brought them well on to maturity. The judges at our root crop competition reported the highest yield of Swede turnips to the acre to be 817 bushels, and the lowest yield 554 bushels. The highest yield of carrots was 1,162 bushels to the acre; the lowest, 689. The highest yield of mangolds, 1,100 bushels, to the acre; the lowest, 661. It is worthy of remark that the first prize turnips were sown on the 25th June, and were top dressed with plaster of Paris and salt, at the rate of half a bushel to the acre of each; others manured with salt at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, and some 400 pounds to the acre. Experience has not yet quite established the exact extent of the benefit of salt as a manure. If it is beneficial to any appreciable extent, it will be a matter of very great importance to our farmers, as salt for manure can be at present bought at the salt works at Seaforth at the rate of $2 50 per ton.

Fruit.—Any extended remarks on this subject may, with propriety, be left to our Horticultural Societies, but in passing we may remark that, although splendid specimens were found to grace the tables at our Fall Shows, yet, upon the whole, fruit was a poor crop. The quality was very inferior, apples especially so, being eaten at the core with small worms, and dropping prematurely ripe from the trees. We know of no exportation of apples this season. Orchards which had turned out 150 and 200 barrels the season previous, for exportation, had none to spare this season.

Dairy Products.—It will, we presume, be both interesting and instructive to glance at the figures in connection with our cheese factories in South Huron. This branch of agricultural industry is but of yesterday with us, but it has already assumed proportions which are almost astonishing. While thanking those managers of factories who promptly responded to our call for information, we regret to say that some did not do so; consequently our statistics are not so complete or so reliable as they otherwise might have been. Sufficient data, however, have been obtained to enable us to give at least an approximate idea of the results. Cheese was made last season at some seven factories within the bounds of our Society. Some of these were private factories—that is, not supplied with milk by patrons. There would be in all over 250 tons of cheese manufactured last season at the said factories. From statements made to us, we believe that something like 2,500 cows supplied the milk, which would be at the rate of 200 pounds per cow. The price of cheese averaged 12½ cents per pound, thus adding to the wealth of our farmers, from cheese alone, $62,500, being at the rate of $25 for each cow; and we are satisfied that even this yield can be largely increased, even in the face of parched and bare pastures, by having suitable green food for summer feeding. We can speak definitely as to horse-tooth corn, as we had experience last season of an acre and a half sown broadcast, which yielded sufficient to feed seven cows twice a day for six weeks, as much as they could eat. It is with great pleasure that we are thus able to note the results of cheese making in South Huron.

The length of this article precludes us from going into any details as to progress made in our live stock. All admit that the importation into the County of pure-bred animals since this Society was organized, is now having a marked and beneficial effect. Our Shows, last season, proved that in heavy draught horses, Cotswold and Leicester sheep and Berkshire pigs, we are second to no County in the Province. Our especial boast is heavy draught horses, and that we have a lot of young animals of this class coming to maturity that will be hard to excel. It is likely the interest in this department of stock will continue for some time, as there are at present some 13 or 14 imported stallions in this part of the County, ready to take the field next season. A word in connection with pure-bred Durhams. We are of the opinion that there is an apparent falling off for the past two years in the interest taken in this class of stock. This is not as it should be, for they stand unrivalled for crossing to raise grades for feeding for the butcher. We think the dairy interests are so important as to warrant the introduction of a few well-bred Ayrshire bulls, as there is as little doubt that the Ayrshire cow is as much ahead of the Durham, for milking purposes, as the Durham is superior for beef.

Where soil and climate admit, as it does in Huron, a mixed system of husbandry must succeed. If one branch fails, others may be successful. Let us, therefore, cultivate every interest and neglect none. Thus secure from complete failure, or sudden financial crises, the County of Huron may soon become celebrated throughout the Dominion for fine farms, good stock, intelligent and wealthy farmers. In conclusion, we feel that we, in common with the farmers of Huron, have much cause for gratitude to a kind Providence for the great measure of prosperity which we enjoy.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. Love, Senr.,
Secretary.

Hay.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	65 64		
" 140 Members' Subscriptions	165 00		
" Admissions to Show	50 15		
" Legislative Grant	59 43		
			340 22
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	112 25		
" " Field Products	24 75		
" " Dairy "	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products	24 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 65		
	214 40		
Unpaid	53 25		
		161 15	
" Prizes of previous year	36 55		
" Preparing Show Grounds	92 75		
" Working Expenses	26 58		
		155 88	
			317 03
Balance in hand			23 19

Stanley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	39 70		
" Members' Subscriptions	121 50		
" Admissions to Show	19 37		
" Legislative Grant	41 18		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	1 50		
			223 25
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 00		
" " Field Products	17 00		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	17 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 00		
		133 00	
" Working Expenses		46 33	
			179 33
Balance in hand			43 92

Stephen and Osborne.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" 348 Members' Subscriptions	348 00		
" Admissions to Show	406 20		
" Legislative Grant	111 54		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
			905 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock, Spring Show	66 00		
" Paid County Society for premiums	426 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	293 52		
" Working Expenses	186 22		
			905 74

Tuckersmith.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	334 34		
" Members' Subscriptions	520 00		
" Admissions to Show	407 35		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Borrowed	350 00		
" Donations, &c.	109 00		
			1860 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	262 75		
" " Field Products	74 00		
" " Dairy "	17 75		
" " Horticultural Products	23 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	35 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	52 25		
" " Growing Crops	27 00		
	492 00		
Unpaid	103 50		
		388 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds	281 25		
" Purchase of grounds, &c	699 00		
" Agricultural Publications	4 36		
" Working Expenses	293 51		
		1278 12	
			1666 62
Balance in hand			194 07

Goderich Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	50 65		
" 55 Members' Subscriptions	55 30		
" Admissions to Show	54 64		
" Legislative Grant	61 99		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
			322 58
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	73 35		
" " Flowers and Plants	32 35		
" " Vegetables	33 05		
		138 75	
" " Ladies' work		22 75	
" " Preparing for Exhibition		21 67	
" " Horticultural Publications		19 25	
" Working Expenses		56 55	
			258 97
Balance in hand			63 61

REPORT.

The Directors in presenting their sixth Annual Report,beg to congratulate the members upon the continued prosperity of the Society. We had more entries for the Exhibition than on any previous occasion, and our towns people visited the Exhibition in large numbers in the afternoon and evening, showing that they take a lively interest in Horticulture, and consequently greatly assisting the Society in its financial position.

The show of Fruit exceeded our expectations—especially in apples, of which we had a large and magnificent display. The apples in this section of the country have been injured to some considerable extent during the last three years by worms, caused, we suppose, from a succession of dry seasons. Pears were a very fair crop this season, though not so large as we generally have them ; but there were some excellent plates shown, especially of the Flemish

Beauty. Plums were badly injured this season by the curculio, completely destroying the fruit of some varieties. The lateness of the season before the Show was held made the display of Plums the poorest we have yet had.

Peaches were a very fair crop this season. The trees planted since the severe frost of 1871, which killed most of the Peach trees, are gradually coming into bearing with very choice fruit. There were some excellent plates of Peaches shown, one by our townsman, Mr. Mosely, who carried off a prize at the Provincial Exhibition for the same variety.

The show of Grapes was the best and largest we have yet had. There was very keen competition in some of the outdoor varieties. The citizens of Goderich are generally going into the cultivation of the grape. The climate appears to be very suitable for any of the varieties usually grown in the Province.

The display of Fuschias, Geraniums and Green-house Plants was very good, and commanded the attention and admiration of all visitors. The show of Flowers grown in the open air was very meagre, caused by the lateness of the season. There were, however, some very handsome bouquets, Petunias and Verbenas, on exhibition.

Garden Vegetables were a good crop,and the Show was as good as any we have previously had. Some excellent Cauliflowers, Sweet Corn, Carrots, Melons, &c., were shown. There was also a good show of Potatoes. The Early Rose holds the first place so far in public favour against all competitors.

The display of Ladies' Work was the largest and of the best description yet shown, which we hope to see increased in future. It was very much admired by visitors, and was no doubt the means of attracting many persons to the Exhibition.

The Society made an addition to their Library during the year by the purchase of about $20 worth of books on Horticulture, which are distributed monthly amongst the members. The Society did not solicit subscriptions during the year, only from the officers and exhibitors, as the Town Council kindly made a grant of $100 to the Society,which, with the Government grant and the proceeds of the Exhibition, enabled the Directors to meet all demands.

KENT.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	134 52		
" 194 Members' Subscriptions	287 00		
" Admissions to Show	504 38		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	375 00		
" Sale of Seeds	323 99		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	177 50		
			2502 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	541 00		
" " Field Products	99 00		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	26 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	133 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	166 50		
" " Ploughing Match	48 00		
		1018 00	
" Prizes of previous year	16 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	377 14		
" Preparing Show Grounds	413 31		
" Purchase of Seed Grain	224 02		
" Working Expenses	135 05		
		1165 52	
			2183 52
Balance in hand			318 87

REPORT.

The President and Directors of the County of Kent Agricultural Society beg leave to submit the following Report to the members, and in so doing have to congratulate them on the steadily increasing prosperity of the Society, and the bountiful harvest with which the County has been blessed the past year. It is true that in some instances the crop of Wheat has been light, and, owing to the dryness of the spring, Hay in many places was a total failure; but the universal abundance of other crops, especially corn and roots, has more than counterbalanced the partial failure in these two instances.

Your Directors would earnestly call the attention of the Society to the growing importance of the Bean crop, which, especially in the southern part of the County, has proved a paying one with proper cultivation.

Your Directors also beg leave to call the attention of the Society to the splendid prizes carried off by some of our manufacturers at the Provincial Exhibition; we refer to the carriages of Mr. Wm. Gray and the Ploughs of Mr. George Ross, and trust that our successors in the years to come, while promoting the best interests of Agriculture, will not lose sight of our manufacturers.

Your Directors have to report that the usual Spring Fair was held, and the large premium offered for a thorough-bred horse resulted in the importation of a Horse, which to a certain extent will tend to an improvement in our Stock.

Your Directors during the summer had a trial of Reaping Machines, which resulted very satisfactorily, and afforded the agricultural community an opportunity of seeing the several different machines at work, which no doubt will be of practical use to many in assisting them in their judgment when about to purchase. The usual Fall Fair was held, and was in every respect the best we ever had. The exhibition outside the building was excellent, while the large Drill Shed, kindly lent us by the officers in command of the 24th Battalion, was found to be too small to accommodate all the things brought for exhibition, and the large number of persons who applied for admission. While referring to the building, your Directors would strongly urge upon the Society's taking some steps to procure sufficient means to erect on the Society's grounds a suitable building for their purpose. The steady advancement of the Society will in a few years make this imperative, and it would be well to devise some means whereby the necessary funds shall be forthcoming for the purpose.

At a late day of the season your Directors, at the urgent request of several members of the Society, held the Annual Ploughing Match, but, owing to the short notice given and the unfit state of the ground, it was not as successful as could be desired; as a consequence there were few entries, and the ploughing was inferior to that of former years.

Notwithstanding the establishment of District Ploughing Matches, which we highly approve of, your Directors trust that the County Matches will be kept up, and every effort made each year to make them successful.

We strongly recommend, if practicable, a union of the Township Societies with the County, if only for one year, and would go even further and recommend that a clause be inserted in the proposed Agricultural Act doing away with the Township Societies altogether, which would enable the County Society, with the very liberal grant from the County Council, and the generous subscriptions from the inhabitants of the Town of Chatham, to offer handsome premiums, and show Ontario as good an Exhibition as either the Western or Central Fairs.

Our experience of the past year leads us to impress upon our successors in office the necessity of going to work early in the year, taking time by the forelock; and as soon as possible after ascertaining the time of the Provincial Exhibition and Western Fair, fixing the time for your own Fair, getting out your Prize Lists, and letting intending exhibitors know what they are to prepare for.

Harwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	130 33		
" 110 Members' Subscriptions	113 50		
" Admissions to Show	66 40		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Proceeds Sale of Seeds, &c	427 10		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	1 00		
			978 33
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	123 75		
" " Field Products	31 75		
" " Dairy "	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	7 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	20 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
	215 00		
Unpaid	28 25		
		186 75	
" Prizes of previous year	19 50		
" Purchase of Seeds	247 44		
" Purchase of Show Grounds	225 50		
" Working Expenses	119 58		
		612 02	
			798 77
Balance in hand			179 56

Raleigh.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	197 93		
" 67 Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
" Legislative Grant	126 59		
" Proceeds Sale of	440 78		
			837 30
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	104 25		
" " Field Products	17 50		
" " Dairy "	8 25		
" " Horticultural Products	12 85		
" " Arts and Manufactures	14 60		
		157 45	
" Purchase of Seed	476 61		
" Working Expenses	39 33		
		515 94	
			673 39
Balance in hand			163 91

REPORT.

* * * * * *

In the beginning of the year your Directors purchased a quantity of seed grain, which was sold by auction to the members at a trifle over cost.

In the Fall your Directors held their Show at Charing Cross, which was attended by a number of visitors and competitors, yet we feel that the Show was not so successful as it should be. Although the prizes offered are open to free competition, yet we find it difficult to get members to exhibit, many having the idea that prizes are given to people instead of articles or animals; also that new beginners have not the same chance with old competitors.

The idea of doing away with the Township Show and uniting with the County and holding a three days' Show was considered, and your Directors feel willing to do so, provided the other Townships do likewise.

Your Directors are at a loss to know what steps to take for the present year to keep up the interest of the Society. We have concluded to purchase 300 bushels of Barley and 200 bushels of Peas for seed, which we intend to distribute to the members on credit at cost, which we think will induce many to become members.

Tilbury, East.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	101 18		
" 58 Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Legislative Grant	110 58		
			269 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 75		
" " Field Products	27 50		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 25		
		142 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		4 00	
" Working Expenses		18 20	
			164 20
Balance in hand			105 56

KINGSTON.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	333 90		
" 146 Members' Subscriptions	220 50		
" Admissions to Show	70 97		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
			975 37
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 00		
" " Field Products	21 00		
" " Horticultural Products	268 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	166 75		
	532 75		
Unpaid	10 25		
		522 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds	78 10		
" Working Expenses	218 90		
		297 00	
			819 50
Balance in hand			155 87

REPORT.

The two Exhibitions of the Electoral Division Society were held, as usual, in the Drill Shed, at the proper seasons during the year, both of which terminated successfully, although the number of entries in some classes was not so full as desirable.

In the class of Fine Arts there is much room for improvement.

The samples of fruit exhibited were remarkably fine, but the number of competitors were few. The Directors urge the members to turn their attention to a more extensive cultivation of all the finer varieties of fruits.

The Directors have frequently, and do again, solicit the members and others, to take a more active interest in promoting the great objects of the Society.

Steps have been taken by several Agricultural and Horticultural Societies to consider the propriety of holding a Central Agricultural and Horticultural Exhibition in the City of Kingston the present year ; in case the Committee appointed by the Societies should recommend an Exhibition being held, it will not be out of place for this Society to assist in such an undertaking by dispensing with its Autumn Show.

LAMBTON.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	142 43		
“ 150 Members' Subscriptions	258 75		
“ Admissions to Show	64 25		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant	200 00		
“ Plympton Agricultural Society	200 00		
			1565 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	373 89		
“ “ Field Products	72 50		
“ “ Dairy “	30 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	28 70		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	21 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	46 23		
	572 32		
Unpaid	6 00		
		566 32	
By Prizes of previous year	19 10		
“ L. G to Township Societies	414 50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	30 50		
“ Agricultural Publications	54 78		
“ Working Expenses	143 66		
		662 54	
			1228 86
Balance in hand			336 57

Bosanquet.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	24 21		
“ 64 Members' Subscriptions	118 75		
“ Admissions to Show	43 21		
“ Legislative Grant	52 00		
“ Municipal Grant	35 00		
			273 17
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	64 50		
“ “ Field Products	18 75		
“ “ Dairy “	5 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	8 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	3 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 80		
	107 55		
Unpaid	1 25		
		106 30	
" Working Expenses		45 82	
			152 12
Balance in hand			121 05

Brooke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	254 42		
" 44 Members' Subscriptions	89 00		
" Legislative Grant	44 50		
" Proceeds Sale of Stock	31 45		
			419 37
Cr.			
By Purchase of Live Stock		127 50	
" Working Expenses		0 25	
			127 75
Balance in hand			291 62

Enniskillen.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	232 49		
" 110 Members' Subscriptions	120 50		
" Admissions to Show	10 56		
" Legislative Grant	59 50		
" Municipal Grants	150 00		
			573 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	132 40		
" " Field Products	31 70		
" " Dairy "	17 20		
" " Horticultural Products	12 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	33 80		
	243 45		
Unpaid	7 10		
		236 35	
" Prizes for previous year	15 30		
" Preparing Show Grounds	24 92		
" Working Expenses	81 35		
		121 57	
			357 92
Balance in hand			215 13

Moore.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 108 Members' Subscriptions	127 50		
" Admissions to Show	17 20		
" Legislative Grant	61 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	12 34		
			268 54
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		11 91	
" Prizes for Live Stock	84 54		
" " Field Products	21 97		
" " Dairy "	13 10		
" " Horticultural Products	2 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 45		
	138 81		
Unpaid	16 12		
		122 69	
" Prizes of previous year	30 50		
" Agricultural Publications	25 05		
" Working Expenses	63 23		
		118 78	
			253 38
Balance in hand			15 16

Plympton.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	80 39		
" 180 Members' Subscriptions, including subscriptions for building hall, &c	524 50		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
			844 89
Cr.			
By Prizes of previous year	1 25		
" Preparing Show Grounds	594 13		
" County Society	200 00		
" Working Expenses	32 70		
			828 08
Balance in hand			16 81

Note.—The Society held no separate Exhibition, but united with the Electoral Division Society in a Fall Show.

Warwick.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	27 66		
" 114 Members' Subscriptions	114 00		
" Admissions to Show	3 00		
" Legislative Grant	57 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	0 75		
			202 41
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	61 10		
" " Field Products	27 05		
" " Dairy "	8 70		
" " Horticultural Products	20 60		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	7 70		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 00		
		151 95	
" Prizes of previous year	6 75		
" Working Expenses	32 68		
		39 43	
			191 38
Balance in hand			11 03

LANARK, NORTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To 175 Members' Subscriptions	459 25		
" Admissions to Show	339 75		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Borrowed on Grounds	120 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	25 00		
			1694 00
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		212 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	224 50		
" " Field Products	58 00		
" " Dairy "	25 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	80 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	127 00		
	521 75		
Unpaid	120 50		
		401 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies	398 70		
" Preparing Show Grounds	128 22		
" Paid loan and interest	127 20		
" Agricultural Publications	39 00		
" Working Expenses	201 95		
		895 07	
			1508 32
Balance in hand			185 68

REPORT.

I herewith transmit to you the Annual Report of North Lanark Agricultural Society, together with the Reports of the Township Societies, viz., Lanark, Dalhousie and Pakenham.

With reference to our Society, I am happy to say that we stand in good circumstances. By reference to our last year's Report it will be seen that a balance was due the Treasurer of $212. In this Report the state of things is reversed; we have, as is shown, a balance of $185 68 on hand and all our debts paid.

North Lanark suffered severely last season from drought and the depredations of grasshoppers. The crops scarcely exceeded three-quarters of our usual average. The wheat crop was probably the best, while the root crop was almost a failure.

A good deal of attention is being paid to the desirability of improving the stock, and it is likely in a few years more we will have a superior class of cattle, sheep and swine to what is at present to be found amongst us.

Cheese factories are carried on briskly and profitably, especilly in the Township of Ramsay, where they have been in active operation during the past season, and probably one or two more will be added this year.

Our Annual Exhibition, held on the 1st and 2nd of October last, was a grand success. About 1,000 entries were made, and the animals and articles entered reflected much credit on the owners, manufacturers or designers, as the case may be. At the small fee or charge of 10 cents admission for non-members, the sum of $339 75 was realized.

T. Coulter,
Secretary.

G. Buckland, Esq.,
Secretary, Bureau of Agriculture.

Dalhousie.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 98 Members' Subscriptions	109 70		
" Legislative Grant	117 20		
" Proceeds sale of Stock	54 75		
" " " Seeds	170 83		
			452 48
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		7 43	
" Prizes for Live Stock	35 75		
" " Field Products	16 60		
" " Dairy "	7 75		
" " Horticultural Products	2 80		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 95		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 75		
		100 60	
" Purchase of Seeds	192 64		
" Preparing Show Grounds	23 25		
" Purchase of Live Stock	84 50		
" Agricultural Publications	18 10		
" Working Expenses	31 92		
		350 41	
			458 44
Balance due Treasurer			5 96

Lanark.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	118 60		
" 124 Members' Subscriptions	177 85		
" Admissions to Show	8 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Sale of Seeds	292 83		
" Proceeds service of Live Stock	3 50		
			740 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	61 50		
" " Field Products	29 65		
" " Dairy "	9 75		
" " Horticultural Products	8 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 05		
	150 85		
Unpaid	20 20		
		130 65	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Purchase of Seed	326 33		
" Preparing Show Grounds	6 92		
" Keep of Live Stock	95 00		
" Agricultural Publications	48 44		
" Working Expenses	62 19		
		538 88	
			669 53
Balance in hand			71 25

Pakenham.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	80		
" Members' Subscriptions	126 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			266 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	71 02		
" " Field Products	28 25		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 25		
" " Growing Crops	17 50		
		174 27	
" Preparing Show Grounds	4 00		
" Agricultural Publications	47 65		
" Working Expenses	29 05		
		80 70	
			254 97
Balance in hand			11 83

LANARK, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	82 44		
" 202 Members' Subscriptions	494 00		
" Admissions to Show	148 99		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	34 00		
			1459 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	152 75		
" " Field Products	64 85		
" " Horticultural Products	12 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	73 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	143 10		
	446 70		
Unpaid	69 75		
		376 95	
" Prizes for previous year	24 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Purchase and preparing Show Grounds	634 03		
" Working Expenses	102 29		
		1040 32	
			1417 27
Balance in hand			42 16

REPORT.

Your Directors have to report a continued state of progress in the affairs of the Society, and increasing interest in matters connected with agricultural objects, since our last Annual Meeting.

They have to report that early in the year they completed the purchase of Ground for Exhibition and Building purposes—the purchase consisting of 7½ acres of land, situated in the Township of Drummond, immediately outside the town limits, at a cost of $1,050. Of this amount $200 was paid down at the time of purchase, the remaining $850 to be paid in three equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent, per annum.

Your Directors have also to report that they have had a building for Exhibition purposes erected on the grounds of the Society, and a close board fence, six feet high, constructed around the four sides of the plot. These items, with other improvements, such as sinking a well, placing a pump therein, and putting the grounds in order, cost the Society the sum of $1,020. The total cost incurred on the new premises so far, therefore, has been $2,070. The amount paid to reduce this liability, during 1874, was $630, leaving a balance against the Society to date of $1440. With a little exertion on the part of the Directors, we think this balance may be easily paid entirely off inside of three years, and we recommend that the Society continue the active measures instituted by them to wipe off the debt within that time, at least. * * * * * *

The usual Annual Exhibition was held in the new premises of the Society on the 29th and 30th September, and on the whole was generally satisfactory, though the wet and extremely cold weather on the latter day greatly diminished the success of the Exhibition. It was also strongly apparent that the present building, as it is, is much too small for the wants of the Society and the proper display of articles on exhibition, to say nothing of the convenience of the public, and on that account we would recommend that additions, in such shape as your body or a Committee appointed by you, may see fit, be made before next Annual Fall Show. It may be remarked here that the entries for the past year's Exhibition were fully equal to that of any previous year, but, on account of the unpleasantness of the weather, the receipts in the way of entrance fees at the gate were but $148 99. The premiums awarded at this Show amounted to $146 70.

Your Directors have also to report that a Ploughing Match was held, under the auspices of the Society, on the 28th of October, on the farm of Peter McLaren, Esq., Perth, and that it was most successful, when the essentially brief notice that was given of it, and the comparative novelty of an affair of this character in this neighbourhood in later years, are taken into consideration. Prizes to the value of $123, principally in agricultural implements, (donations from local manufacturers, merchants and others), were awarded in connection with this match. * * * * * *

Drummond.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	105 00		
" 49 Members' Subscriptions	64 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			309 00
Cr.			
By Purchase of Live Stock		199 00	
" Paid on Building		8 00	

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Working Expenses	43 10	
		250 10
Balance in hand		58 90

Note.—The Society was established mainly for the improvement of live stock, and already possesses some useful male animals, with a fair prospect of greater usefulness in the future.

Montague.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	84 70		
“ 108 Members' Subscriptions	157 00		
“ Admissions to Show	44 40		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
			426 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	72 50		
“ “ Field Products	44 25		
“ “ Dairy “	12 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	45 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	37 25		
		219 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds	26 25		
“ Agricultural Publications	37 00		
“ Working Expenses	45 49		
		108 74	
			327 74
Balance in hand			98 36

LEEDS, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 269 Members' Subscriptions	269 00		
“ Admissions to Show	353 30		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	25 00		
Cr.			1347 30
By Balance due Treasurer		66 32	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	187 75		
“ “ Field Products	54 50		
“ “ Dairy “	67 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	16 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	93 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	120 00		
		538 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies	419 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	132 50		
“ Working Expenses	284 47		
		835 97	
			1440 54
Balance due Treasurer			93 24

Crosby, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	9 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	181 57		
" Legislative Grant	250 25		
" Proceeds rent of Hall	16 00		
Cr.			457 57
By Prizes for Live Stock	119 00		
" " Field Products	96 25		
" " Dairy "	15 50		
" " Horticultural Products	28 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	50 21		
" " Growing Crops	44 00		
		353 46	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 20	
" Working Expenses		17 50	
			376 16
Balance in hand			81 41

Lansdown.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	8 18		
" Members' Subscriptions	122 20		
" Legislative Grant	168 75		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	15 00		
Cr.			314 13
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 00		
" " Field Products	14 71		
" " Dairy "	21 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 37		
		121 58	
" Prizes of previous year	0 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	5 25		
" Keep of Live Stock	21 75		
" Agricultural Publications	34 00		
" Working Expenses	23 40		
		84 90	
			206 48
Balance in hand			107 65

LEEDS, NORTH, AND GRENVILLE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	141 00		
" Members' Subscriptions	63 00		
" Admissions to Show	169 40		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	200 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	30 00		
Cr.			1303 40
By Prizes for Live Stock	214 68		
" " Field Products	17 94		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 56		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	25 61		
" " Arts and Manufactures	63 36		
" " Growing Crops	51 50		
		398 65	
" Prizes for previous year	41 50		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	393 75		
" Show Grounds and Buildings	290 75		
" Working Expenses	160 36		
		886 36	
			1285 01
Balance in hand			18 39

Kitley and Elmsley.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	53 21		
" 61 Members' Subscriptions	109 23		
" Admissions to Show	8 00		
" Legislative Grant	116 00		
Cr.			286 44
By Prizes for Live Stock	96 65		
" " Field Products	31 25		
" " Dairy "	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 06		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
		168 46	
" Preparing Show Grounds	3 00		
" Purchase of Live Stock	78 75		
" Agricultural Publications	3 00		
" Working Expenses	28 35		
		113 10	
			281 56
Balance in hand			4 88

Oxford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	130 96		
" Members' Subscriptions	34 00		
" Admissions to Show	22 14		
" Legislative Grant	137 50		
Cr.			324 60
By Paid prizes for 1874	199 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds, &c	22 35		
" Working Expenses	25 95		
			247 30
Balance in hand			77 30

Wolford.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	1 00		
" 72 Members' Subscriptions	156 75		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	46 00		
		343 75	

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	94 45		
" " Field Products	28 05		
" " Dairy Products	10 75		
" " Horticultural Products	8 90		
" Arts and Manufactures	21 15		
		163 30	
" Purchase of Live Stock		155 47	
" Working Expenses		24 40	
			343 17
Balance in hand			0 58

LENNOX.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	226 97		
" 284 Members' Subscriptions	284 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	22 50		
			1233 47
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	441 70		
" " Field Products	38 00		
" " Dairy "	22 75		
" " Horticultural Products	22 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	144 90		
" " Arts and Manufactures	104 12		
	773 87		
Unpaid	47 00		
		726 87	
" Prizes of previous year	49 90		
" L. G. to Township Societies	256 00		
" Working Expenses	141 77		
		447 67	
			1174 54
Balance in hand			58 93

Amherst Island.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	0 92		
" 62 Members' Subscriptions	62 00		
" Legislative Grant	61 00		
			123 92
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	73 25		
" " Field Products	23 25		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 12		
		109 62	
" Working Expenses		6 92	
			116 54
Balance in hand			7 38

Ernestown.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dr.			
To 126 Members' Subscriptions	126 00		
" Admissions to Show	2 00		
" Legislative Grant	126 00		
" Municipal Grant	10 00		
			264 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	117 75		
" " Field Products	31 00		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Horticultural Products	17 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 20		
	208 35		
Unpaid	18 90		
		189 45	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Working Expenses		17 25	
			212 70
Balance in hand			51 30

Fredericksburgh, North.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	12 43		
" 71 Members' Subscriptions	71 00		
" Legislative Grant	69 00		
			152 43
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	63 50		
" " Field Products	12 00		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
		106 75	
" Preparing Show Grounds		12 00	
" Working Expenses		18 77	
			137 52
Balance in hand			14 91

LINCOLN.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	1282 00		
" Admissions to Show	466 23		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	400 00		
			2848 23
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		24 50	
" Prizes for Live Stock	696 50		
" " Field Products	85 25		
" " Dairy "	22 00		
" " Horticultural Products	168 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	130 00		
	1111 50		
Unpaid	27 50		
		1084 00	
" Prizes for previous year	139 50		
" Legislative Grant to County Society	420 00		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c	728 05		
" Working Expenses	399 88		
		1687 43	
			2795 93
Balance in hand			52 30

Clinton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	102 58		
" Members' Subscriptions	267 00		
" Admissions to Show	162 27		
" Legislative Grant	96 01		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
			677 86
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	210 25		
" " Field Products	29 15		
" " Horticultural Products	73 20		
" " Arts and Manufactures	93 55		
		406 15	
" Preparing Show Grounds &c		115 63	
" Working Expenses		98 63	
			620 41
Balance in hand			57 45

Grantham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	37 79		
" 128 Members' Subscriptions	581 00		
" Legislative Grant	226 20		
			844 99
Cr.			
" Paid Treasurer of County Society for Union Show		791 64	
" Working Expenses		15 56	
			807 20
Balance in hand			37 79

Grimsby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	16 25		
" 92 Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Admissions to Show	14 90		
" Legislative Grant	52 14		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
			239 29

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	106 54		
" " Field Products	16 90		
" " Dairy "	6 53		
" " Horticultural Products	21 79		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 60		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 28		
		168 64	
" Preparing Show Grounds		9 00	
" Working Expenses		35 67	
			213 31
Balance in hand			25 98

Louth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 75 Members' Subscriptions	138 50		
" Legislative Grant	62 92		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
Cr.			241 42
By Prizes for Live Stock	108 00		
" " Field Products	22 75		
" " Horticultural Products	14 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 75		
		175 50	
" Working Expenses		30 42	
			205 92
Balance in hand			35 50

MONCK.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	30 95		
" 161 Members' Subscriptions	173 00		
" Admissions to Show	104 02		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Borrowed	200 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	52 80		
Cr.			1260 77
By Prizes for Live Stock	284 00		
" " Field Products	42 50		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	53 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	62 85		
	463 50		
Unpaid	6 65		
		456 85	
" Prizes for previous year	25 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	419 35		
" Preparing Show Grounds	193 42		
" Working Expenses	130 99		
		768 76	
			1325 61
Balance due Treasurer			64 84

REPORT.

We congratulate the members and friends of the Society upon its general prosperity.

The total amount received from membership for the past year was $173; this is $5 less than the previous year, but $22 more than in 1872. You will see this is but a small number for a County Agricultural Society. Your Directors would urge upon the members and officers the importance of enlarging the list of members and think that with proper exertion the members may be increased at least double the present numbers, which will add very much to the success of the Society, not only in funds, but will produce more interest and therefore more benefit to the County.

The Spring Show was held on the 29th day of April. The entries for Stallions were creditable, and they were better Horses than at any former year. There were but two Bulls (Durham). Your Directors wish there was more interest taken in thorough-bred cattle, as good cattle are the making of the County. The amount granted in prizes at Spring Show was $48. the Society's Fall Show was held on their grounds at Welland Port on Friday and Saturday, the 9th and 10th days of October. The entries for the Show numbered 1,140, being about the same as the previous year. Each department was well represented except Roots and Vegetables, which were not up to former years. In Fruit there was an extra large show. There was paid in Prizes at the Fall Show $408 85, and there remains at the present time but $6 65 unpaid of the total awarded.

There being a constant pouring rain on the second day of the Show, the fees taken at the gate were small, being but $104—over $200 less than the previous year. This was very unfortunate for the Society, as they are in much need of funds. The present indebtedness is $650, $200 more than one year ago, for which you have $200 worth of improvements on the Agricultural Grounds. The prizes unpaid are less by $19 at the present time than a year ago, and there is $5 more money in the Treasurer's hands. Therefore you will see the Society has improved a little, although the indebtedness is more than one year ago.

At a regular meeting of the Board, on the 31st of January, 1874, it was moved and adopted that a new Hall be built for the Grain, Roots and other articles (if required) as the old Hall is not large enough for the wants of the Society.

* *

Caistor.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	11 24		
" 80 Members' Subscriptions	85 00		
" Admissions to Show	11 74		
" Legislative Grant	57 75		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	4 00		
			209 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	112 25		
" " Field Products	14 75		
" " Horticultural Products	3 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	13 80		
		144 60	
" Working Expenses		27 97	
			172 57
Balance in hand			37 16

Canboro'.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Legislative Grant	72 00		
" Municipal Grant	10 00		
			174 00

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	105 75		
" " Field Products	24 70		
" " Dairy "	7 30		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 20		
		163 20	
" Preparing Show Grounds		55 17	
" Grant from County of Haldimand		25 00	
			243 37
Balance due Treasurer			69 37

REPORT.

* * * * * *

As President of the Canboro' Agricultural Society, I have the honour to state that the year just passed, viz., 1874, is the third year of the existence of our Society, and during that brief period it has passed through many difficulties, mostly of a financial character, viz., that in the year 1873 we concluded to become incorporated, in order that we might purchase a building and ground in which to hold our annual Exhibition. As a result of such purchase, we were compelled to use the credit of the Society. However, through perseverance and economical management, and the earnest zeal of the officers, we have been enabled to pay all our debts, and we now stand owners in fee simple of our hall and ground, and have no incumbrance upon us of any kind whatever. The three annual Exhibitions that we have held in Canboro' have been marked with great success, each Exhibition surpassing the preceding one in quality and quantity of articles shown, as well as showing a yearly increase in variety. In our Exhibition of 1874 there was a marked improvement of thorough-bred cattle and sheep; but I will not trespass further than simply to remark that the fact of the success of our Society here is making a marked improvement in Agriculture and thorough-bred Stock generally in this township.

T. F. Walters,
President.

Gainsboro'

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 78 Members' Subscriptions	78 00		
" Admissions to Show	15 35		
" Legislative Grant	61 72		
" Municipal Grant	60 00		
			215 07
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		4 33	
" Prizes for Live Stock	85 22		
" " Field Products	24 41		
" " Dairy "	5 10		
" " Horticultural Products	14 56		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 50		
		153 79	
By Preparing Show Grounds		12 00	
" Working Expenses		25 74	
			195 86
Balance in hand			19 21

Moulton and Sherbrooke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 199 Members' Subscriptions	193 25		
" Admissions to Show	19 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	102 00		
" Municipal Grant	105 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 00		
Cr.			422 50
By Prizes for Live Stock	259 75		
" " Field Products	32 00		
" " Horticultural Products	8 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	44 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	39 00		
		384 25	
" Working Expenses		112 60	
			496 85
Balance due Treasurer			74 35

Pelham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	54 36		
" 84 Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Legislative Grant	75 75		
" Special Prizes	10 00		
Cr.			224 11
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 40		
" " Field Products	34 32		
" " Dairy "	2 75		
" " Horticultural Products	13 93		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	18 32		
" " Special Prizes	18 31		
		177 28	
" Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
" Working Expenses		31 00	
			213 28
Balance in hand			10 83

Wainfleet.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	55 00		
" Legislative Grant	48 26		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
Cr.			153 26
By Prizes for Live Stock	74 80		
" " Field Products	28 45		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 66		
		129 91	
			129 91
Balance in hand			23 35

LONDON ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	103 80		
" 174 Members' Subscriptions	416 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Interest on Bank Deposit	17 88		
			887 68
Cr.			
" Paid Western Fair Fund		500 00	
" Working Expenses		128 00	
			628 00
Balance in hand			259 68

Note.—This Society united with the East Middlesex Society for holding a Western Exhibition.

WESTERN FAIR.

[Composed of the City of London and East Middlesex Agricultural Societies.]

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	3442 00	
" " Field Products	340 00	
" " Dairy "	320 00	
" " Horticultural Products	670 00	
" " Agricultural Implements	270 00	
" " Arts and Manufactures	1843 00	
Total paid		6885 00

Annual Report of the Directors of the Western Fair Association for 1874.

The Board have much pleasure in coming before the members and friends of the Western Fair to make their Annual Report. It so happens this year, that we have to enclose the Statement of 1873, as well as that of 1874, for although the accounts of 1873 were audited, no Report was submitted to any meeting.

You will see, then, that the

Balance 31st December, 1872, was	$5,000 09
And with interest added to 31st of December, 1873, and Government and other Grants	5,785 86
This year the Balance 31st December, 1874, is	4,895 70

This, to some persons, may appear a great falling off; but the payments to the general fund in 1872 were $1,092 50 more than in 1874, and the Booths sold for $328 00 less, so that if you add these sums together, say—

	$4,895 70
	1,092 50
	328 00
Makes a total of	$6,315 20

Or, if you take the Western Fair funds on hand, the East Middlesex Society's funds on hand, and the City funds on hand, you will see that the Fair has been self sustaining, if you consider that we spent $533 00 in Construction Account in 1874. Again, the weather was most unfavourable part of the time, otherwise it would have been directly self-sustaining.

Again, the fact of an uncertainty as to holding the grounds for Fair purposes detained many from coming, and so many meetings of Agricultural Fairs around us, about the same time, tired out the people.

The Prize List was enlarged in 1874 to $11,000. The heavy class of agricultural implements, as also sewing machines, were not counted in the number of entries; at the request of the makers, space only being required.

To the respective Railways, the Board desire to tender their thanks, for the facilities afforded by them in bringing in stock, goods, passengers, &c.

The Treasurer's statement of accounts is annexed, duly audited: there may be some trifling liabilities, but not of any great amount.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT.

Receipts.		*Disbursements.*	
Cash on hand from 31st December, 1872	$5,000 09	Prizes	$ 3 00
Interest	329 92	Printing accounts	22 45
Prizes returned	2 00	Miscellaneous items	10 70
Forage	15 00	Secretary and Treasurer	75 00
City of London Society	350 00	Rent	50 00
East Middlesex "	250 00	Balance on hand	5,785 86
			$5,947 01
	$5,947 01		
Cash on hand from 31st Dec., 1873	$5,785 86	Prizes	$6,682 00
Interest	334 24	Printing, Advertising, etc	613 37
Tickets sold at gates...$5,101 60		Judges	268 00
G. W. R. R. Coupons. 1,616 00	6,717 60	Construction account	533 19
Booths	326 00	Gate-keepers	112 00
Forage	188 35	Assistant Superintendents, Caretakers and Assistants	527 69
Stables and locks	315 00	Secretary, Treasurer and Assistants, and Superintendent	1,000 00
Entry Fees from Wm. McBride, Sec	874 50	Forage	383 79
City of London Society	500 00	Miscellaneous items	395 75
East Middlesex	400 00	Rent	50 00
Subscriptions	20 00	Balance on hand	4,895 76
	$15,461 55		$15,461 55

Audited and found correct.

(Signed)—WM. DEMPSTER, }
J. H. CRAIG, } *Auditors.*

JAMES JOHNSON,
President.

WM. McBRIDE,
Secretary.

London, Ont., 18th Jan., 1875.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	45 14		
" 432 Members' Subscriptions	432 00		
" Admissions to Show	450 30		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" E. Williams & Lobo Societies	139 25		
" Borrowed	200 00		
" Special Prizes	385 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	75 78		
			2427 47
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	453 25		
" " Field Products	85 75		
" " Dairy "	21 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	34 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	61 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	90 00		
	745 00		
Unpaid	111 50		
		633 50	
" Prizes of previous year	101 45		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	420 00		
" Paid on Exhibition Grounds	548 11		
" Special Prizes	385 00		
" Working Expenses	339 41		
		1793 97	
			2427 47

Adelaide.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	109 66		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
" Legislative Grant	62 40		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	5 00		
Cr.			289 06
By Prizes for Live Stock	100 00		
" " Field Products	20 00		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 25		
		169 24	
" Preparing Show Grounds		77 56	
" Working Expenses		41 18	
			287 98
Balance in hand			1 08

Biddulph.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	84 01		
" 123 Members' Subscriptions	132 00		
" Legislative Grant	69 60		
Cr.			285 61
By Prizes for Live Stock	170 50		
" " Field Products	12 50		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 50		
" " Growing Crops	11 00		
	218 25		
Unpaid	26 25		
		192 00	
" Prizes for previous year paid		43 75	
" Working Expenses		51 03	
			286 78
Balance due Treasurer			1 17

Lobo.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	4 25		
" 127 Members' Subscriptions	127 00		
" Legislative Grant	31 80		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	6 75		
			169 80
Cr.			
By Paid to County for Union Show		158 80	
" Working Expenses		11 00	
			169 80

McGillivray.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	43 47		
" Members' Subscriptions	66 00		
" Legislative Grant	36 60		
			146 07
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	73 50		
" " Field Products	7 75		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	5 75		
	102 00		
Unpaid	10 00		
		92 00	
" Prizes of previous year		35 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		1 00	
" Working Expenses		8 00	
			136 00
Balance in hand			10 07

Williams, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	11 93		
" 161 Members' Subscriptions	161 00		
" Legislative Grant	103 20		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	29 42		
			305 55
Cr.			
" Due Treasurer		29 42	
" Paid Treasurer of County Society		103 20	
" Paid do Membership		161 00	
" Working Expenses		11 93	
			305 55

Williams, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
" 190 Members' Subscriptions	256 00		
" Admissions to Show	112 95		
" Legislative Grant	116 40		
" Rent of Land	29 00		
			514 35

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Balance due Treasurer		12 35	
" Prizes for Live Stock	200 50		
" " Field Products	34 00		
" " Dairy "	15 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 00		
	313 00		
Unpaid	9 50		
		303 50	
" Prizes of previous year		18 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		104 60	
" Working Expenses		54 25	
			493 20
Balance in hand			21 15

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	38 76		
" 200 Members' Subscriptions	203 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Interest for Bank	329 48		
Cr.			1271 24
By L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Paid Treasurer of Western Fair	400 00		
" Working Expenses	125 25		
			945 25
Balance in hand			325 99

REPORT.

* * * * *

In reviewing the past year it becomes us to express our gratitude for the continuance of the blessings of health, peace and prosperity with which our happy land has been so highly favoured.

The season of 1874 has been, on the whole, a propitious one for the farmer. Our grain crops have been at least an average, while the beautiful dry weather in harvest enabled us to secure the whole crop in fine order. Indeed the only drawback has been a scarcity of pasture, on account of the extraordinary dry weather that prevailed during the later part of the summer and fall. There is no doubt that there is a constant improvement taking place in the Agriculture of this county ; we are fast leaving behind the make-shift system we were compelled by necessity to adopt when the country was new, and the farmers generally poor ; and we have every reason to expect that we shall still more rapidly improve as the farmers acquire more wealth and are able to employ more capital in their business. We are sorry that our Annual Meetings are generally attended by so few of the members. The reason may be that they have confidence in the Directors, and are inclined to trust them implicitly with the conduct of their affairs, rather than take the trouble to pay any attention to it themselves. But we believe that this habit of entrusting our public affairs entirely to other men or other classes of the community, is a serious fault in the character of our farmers. We cannot expect to have the Agricultural interests of the Province properly attended to unless we ourselves take hold of it. It is an old saying that "he who by the plough would thrive, himself must either hold or drive." This is just as applicable to public affairs as to our own private interests, and until we as individuals awake to the necessity of paying more attention and devoting more time to the advancement of our common interests as farmers, we shall never be able to unite to secure that power or even to obtain that respect to which our numbers and wealth would certainly entitle us.

With regard to the proceedings of our Society during the past year, we have again, in conjunction with the City Society, held another successful Western Fair. We are happy to say that we may now safely affirm that the Western Fair has become an established institution; there cannot be a shadow of doubt of its success in future if the Joint Board continues to work with that harmony which has hitherto prevailed in its councils, and if we could be assured of the present site on which to hold our Exhibitions.

The Treasurer will read the usual financial statement, and the accounts of the Western Fair will also be laid before you. You will perceive that the surplus fund in the hands of the Treasurer of the Western Fair is not so large as it was at our last annual meeting, although really larger than it appears by the statement, as there is a considerable sum in the hands of the Treasurers of the City and County Societies that has not been paid over, as usual. This deficiency can be satisfactorily accounted for. Wet weather on two days of the Fair no doubt diminished the receipts from visitors ; also, we believe that an abuse of the present system of admission tickets (which we hope to see remedied) entailed considerable loss.

But the cause which more than anything else tended to paralyze our energies, reduce our subscriptions, and cast a shade of despondency over our operations, was the uncertainty with regard to our possession of the Grounds. So insecure was our position that we did not feel justified in making preparations for the Fair last year until we had obtained a special promise from the City authorities that we should be left unmolested, at least until after the Fair. Of course we could have held the eastern part of the Grounds, but if the streets had been opened and the western part sold, it would be entirely too small to accommodate such an exhibition as the Western Fair.

We mentioned in our last Annual Report that an attempt was being made to open the streets through the Exhibition Grounds, and to dispose of the land for building purposes. Your Directors had done all in their power, by petitions and otherwise, to oppose the movement, and at the last annual meeting we had strong hopes that the City Council, which was then newly elected, would also have signed a petition to the Legislature for the purpose of closing the streets, in which case we have no doubt the Bill would have passed and we could have held the Grounds undisputed. But in this hope we were disappointed ; the City Council refused to sign the petition, and took steps to have their part of the ground surveyed and offered for sale. At the same time negotiations were entered into and offers made to induce the County Council and your Directors to give up their right to the eastern part of the Grounds. These offers were unanimously rejected by your Directors, as we have always believed that it would be impossible to procure other grounds that combined so many advantages for our purposes as those we have at present. Besides, we were of opinion that if the matter were fairly submitted to the citizens of London—as their interests and ours are identical in this respect—they would certainly decide that the Grounds should be kept intact and the Western Fair continued where it is. We are happy to say that this opinion has been fully confirmed. At the last City Election a direct vote of the citizens was taken on the subject, and at least five-sixths of the electors voted that the land should be kept intact. After such a decided expression of the will of the city, it should not be difficult to put the title to the whole grounds in such a shape as to secure their permanent occupation as a park or pleasure ground for the city, and exhibition grounds for Western Ontario for all time to come.

Your Directors will use their best endeavours to attain this end; and if we succeed and all further doubts are removed, we think it advisable that a considerable portion of the funds of East Middlesex, derived from the sale of the Talbot Street lands, should be applied to the ornamentation and improvement of the lands, so that the greatest possible benefit should be derived from them by all parties concerned.

Dorchester, North.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	91 29		
" 98 Members' Subscriptions	209 50		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			440 79

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	107 25		
" " Field Products	28 50		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 00		
		156 75	
" Working Expenses		149 07	
			306 72
Balance in hand			134 07

London.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	60 64		
" 133 Members' Subscriptions	133 50		
" Legislative Grant	68 83		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			282

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	201 25		
" " Field Products	18 25		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 00		
		253 50	
" Working Expenses		56 25	
			309 75
Balance due Treasurer			26 78

Nissouri, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
" Legislative Grant	72 37		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 00		
			166 37

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	49 00		
" " Field Products	16 00		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 53		
" " Growing Crops	3 00		
		89 53	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Working Expenses		19 00	
			114 53
Balance in hand			51 84

Westminster.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	47 68		
" 208 Members' Subscriptions	210 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			397 68

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	211 50		
" " Field Products	70 25		
" " Dairy "	11 25		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 00		
		325 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		6 00	
" Working Expenses		43 00	
			374 00
Balance in hand			23 68

MIDDLESEX, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 207 Members' Subscriptions	207 00		
" Admissions to Show	152 63		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
Cr.			1059 63
By Balance due Treasurer		61 31	
" Prizes for Live Stock	277 90		
" " Field Products	37 45		
" " Dairy "	12 55		
" " Horticultural Products	23 55		
" " Agricultural Implements	79 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	41 25		
	472 20		
Unpaid	30 90		
		441 30	
" Prizes of previous year	15 75		
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	409 48		
" Preparing Show Grounds	125 76		
" Working Expenses	135 16		
		686 15	
			1188 76
Balance due Treasurer			129 13

REPORT.

* * * * * *

The Directors have much pleasure in stating that there has been a large increase in the membership over last year. Herewith are presented names of 207 members who paid $1 each, being 57 more than last year, and also the names of 26 lady members at 25 cents each, being 16 more than last year. The entries for the Fall Show of 1874 were also greatly in excess of any previous year. At the same time, owing to keener competition in nearly all classes, a much larger amount was awarded for prizes in 1874 than in any previous year. The total awarded for prizes in 1874 was $472 30, being $104 50 more than in 1873. A special feature of last year's operations was the offering of special prizes, which worked very satisfactorily, and which your Directors trust will be continued and increased during the coming year. A statement of prizes awarded, and also the Treasurer's statement duly audited, are herewith submitted. The weather on Show Day was very favourable, the attendance was large, and while there may be room for improvement, your Directors believe that the Show as a whole, and the manner in which the prizes were awarded, gave general satisfaction.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Your Directors would respectfully beg leave to recommend—

1. That the in-coming Board be requested to consider the advisability of making the next Fall Show of the Society a two days' Show.

2. That the Directors be empowered to hold a farmers' pic-nic, on or near Dominion Day, if they consider it advisable and feasible.

3. That as the Society holds 29¾ acres of land, 15 acres of which will be amply sufficient for its purposes for all time to come, and the remainder of which is now to a great extent unproductive, and as there is now a mortgage on the buildings and grounds, which requires, and will require for eight years to come, an annual payment of $125 76, and as the amount annually paid would, if placed at their disposal, enable the Directors to increase the prize list, and make important improvements in the buildings and grounds, therefore your Directors recommend that power be granted to the in-coming Board at their discretion to sell the rear 14¾ acres of the Agricultural grounds belonging to the Society, if they can do so advantageously.

4. That the in-coming Board be requested to consider the propriety of holding a Spring Show to award prizes to Entire Horses and Bulls.

* * *

Caradoc.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	42 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Admissions to Show	20 25		
" Legislative Grant	98 60		
			245 56
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	100 25		
" " Field Products	23 85		
" " Dairy "	6 75		
" " Horticultural Products	16 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	11 25		
	170 75		
Unpaid	32 45		
		138 30	
" Special Prizes		5 85	
" Working Expenses		41 00	
			185 15
Balance in hand			60 41

Eckfrid.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	42 29		
" 90 Members' Subscriptions	91 55		
" Legislative Grant	90 48		
" Special Prizes	6 00		
			230 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	95 45		
" " Field Products	21 20		
" " Dairy "	3 75		
" " Horticultural Products	3 15		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 50		
	147 05		
Unpaid	35 90		
		111 15	
" Prizes of previous year		3 50	
" Working Expenses		24 42	
			139 07
Balance in hand			91 25

Metcalfe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	129 50		
" Members' Subscriptions	103 50		
" Legislative Grant	106 72		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	28 00		
			367 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	67 70		
" " Field Products	17 15		
" " Dairy "	4 00		
" " Horticultural Products	3 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	5 40		
" " Ploughing Match	32 00		
		137 65	
" Purchase of Live Stock		40 00	
" Working Expenses		34 60	
			212 25
Balance in hand			155 47

Mosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	52 96		
" 111 Members' Subscriptions	125 00		
" Legislative Grant	113 68		
			291 64
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	116 60		
" " Field Products	32 35		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 60		
		217 30	
" Preparing Show Grounds		9 35	
" Working Expenses		46 35	
			273 00
Balance in hand			18 64

NOTE.—The Report states that most of the animals and articles at the Fall Exhibition were of a superior quality, clearly indicating progress.

NIAGARA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	111 30		
" 120 Members' Subscriptions	220 00		
" Admissions to Show	27 15		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grant	160 00		
			868 45
Cr.			
To Prizes for Live Stock	311 75		
" " Field Products	94 25		
" " Dairy "	30 25		
" " Horticultural Products	146 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	88 75		
	681 25		
Unpaid	113 50		
		567 75	
Preparing Show Grounds	69 99		
Agricultural Publications	10 00		
" Working Expenses	89 88		
		169 87	
			737 62
Balance in hand			130 83

NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	111 18		
" 85 Members' Subscriptions	92 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" J. Biggar, Esq., M. P., for Ploughing Match	40 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	6 80		
			949 98
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	365 15		
" " Field Products	28 35		
" " Dairy "	19 50		
" " Horticultural Products	19 65		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	69 45		
" " Ploughing Match	56 00		
	566 10		
Unpaid	12 65		
		553 45	
" L. G. to Township Societies		365 64	
" Working Expenses		60 90	
			979 99
Balance due Treasurer			30 01

Brighton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	14 32		
" 73 Members' Subscriptions	73 00		
			87 32
Cr.			
" Working Expenses		12 00	
			12 00
Balance in hand			75 32

Cramahe.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	27 83		
" Members' Subscriptions	98 00		
" Admissions to Show	34 49		
" Legislative Grant	70 65		
" Municipal Grant	5 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	4 00		
			239 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	67 10		
" " Field Products	9 70		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	7 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 15		
		131 10	
" Agricultural Publications		57 60	
" Working Expenses		26 96	
			215 66
Balance in hand			24 31

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, desire gratefully to acknowledge that a bountiful Providence has crowned the year with gladness, and caused the earth to yield its increase for the sustenance of man and beast; yet all this has not had the effect of fostering your Society, or increasing the number of its members. We are sorry to have to report a decrease in this respect, and also in the number of entries compared with former years.

In drawing up and revising the prize list for the Annual Show, your Directors could not recommend as many or as good prizes as they wished, owing to the small amount of funds in the hands of the Treasurer.

The Annual Exhibition of your Society was held in Colborne on Friday, the 16th day of October, and, notwithstanding the decrease in the number of entries, each class had its representative. In Horses, as usual in this Township, the display was very creditable; but the number shown was not equal to what we have seen at previous Shows, particularly of carriage and buggy Horses.

The show of cattle was not large, but some very good specimens were exhibited. Your Directors have established a new class in the cattle department, known as Ayrshire, a few having of late been introduced into the Township. A thorough-bred Bull of that class was exhibited by Mr. George Cockburn, and is now kept by him, so that farmers in the surrounding country may avail themselves of the privilege of infusing pure blood into their stock as a means of improvement, which is very desirable.

In Sheep the numbers were not as large as at some former Exhibitions, but those shown were very fair specimens.

The Grain and Roots were very good, but still, not a fair representation of what the Township can produce.

The Horticultural display was very creditable considering the dryness of the season, though not in quantity what we would have desired to see.

As regards Agricultural Implements we cannot look for a large display, as there are no establishments in the Township for their manufacture ; let us hope, however, that at no distant day this much-felt lack may be supplied.

Domestic industry and dairy products were not as well represented as at some former Exhibitions. Your Directors were pleased, however, to notice several factory-made cheeses, of good size and also of good quality, showing that the soil around us is good for dairy purposes. Your Directors would congratulate the Society on the erection of another Cheese Factory within the bounds of its jurisdiction, which will give to the farmer additional facilities for extending his capital, improving his land, and increasing his revenue.

Of the ladies' department a full description would be scarcely possible ; to appreciate the taste and workmanship displayed on the various articles exhibited could only be done by personal examination ; and your Directors would earnestly recommend that, in future, every description of ladies' fancy work be included in the prize list.

Your Directors have great pleasure in stating that the Exhibition was better attended than any former one, as the amount taken at the hall door for entrance fees would demonstrate.

* * * * *

Murray.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	16 90		
" Members' Subscriptions	90 00		
" Admissions to Show	30 50		
" Legislative Grant	59 60		
			197 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	80 90		
" " Field Products	32 83		
" " Dairy "	6 12		
" " Horticultural Products	2 59		
" " Arts and Manufactures	45 13		
		167 57	
" Working Expenses		28 65	
			196 22
Balance in hand			0 78

Percy.

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	37 52		
" 116 Members' Subscriptions	136 75		
" Admissions to Show	10 30		
" Legislative Grant	95 20		
			279 77
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	132 75		
" " Field Products	21 90		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	9 05		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 77		
	216 47		
Unpaid	32 45		
		184 02	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	14 00		
" Agricultural Publications	48 75		
" Working Expenses	33 39		
		96 14	
			280 16
Balance due Treasurer			0 39

REPORT.

Your Directors, in submitting their Annual Report, take great pleasure in announcing prosperity in regard to membership compared with its numbers in former years.

The Annual Exhibition was held in Warksworth on Wednesday, the 21st of October, and the Classes, with few exceptions, were numerously represented.

The show of Horses was far in advance of former years, and was more noticeable in Carriage Horses, in regard to numbers and style, than we ever noticed at any Township Show, (not excepting our County Show).

Cattle exhibited in Classes 2, 3 and 4 were fine specimens; nevertheless, not many entries in Class 3 (Devons). Class 6 was filled throughout, and a marked improvement was noticeable in Grades.

In Sheep also there was great improvement, and each and every year we notice improvement as to breed, entries and condition of sheep.

Grains in all their respective classes were filled, and of good sample

In Fruit there was great variety, most visible in apples and pears, in which the judges were somewhat puzzled in regard to whom to award premiums ; in fact, the quantity and quality were equal to the County Show.

Dairy products and domestic manufactures were very good; however, not as many entries in comparison to other classes.

The department of Roots was magnificent; in some instances it outstripped the Provincial Show (certified by those attending said Show).

In conclusion we, your Directors as in duty bound, must give the ladies great credit for their exertions and taste in displaying such a quantity of articles, useful and ornamental—there being such a magnificent display.

* * * *

Seymour.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	7 53		
" 131 Members' Subscriptions	138 80		
" Admissions to Show	11 75		
" Legislative Grant	95 92		
			254 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	44 50		
" " Field Products	19 50		
" " Dairy "	5 75		
" " Horticultural Products	4 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 25		
" " Ploughing Match	14 00		
	106 75		
Unpaid	20 50		
		86 25	
" Prizes of previous year	2 00		
" Agricultural Publications	85 55		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Working Expenses	18 74		
		106 29	
			192 54
Balance in hand			61 46

REPORT.

The proceedings or operations of the Society during the year are as follows:—

Each subscriber has been furnished with a copy of an Agricultural journal, which to many of your members is the only inducement they have to connect themselves with your Association, believing that that of itself is sufficient return for their subscription without the other advantages of membership, which those that are in a position to use can avail themselves of.

The Annual Show of the Society was held at the Town Hall, Campbellford, on the 9th of October, and in our opinion was much better than it has been for some years previous. The amount awarded in Prizes to each kind of Live Stock, &c., and at the Ploughing Match, which was held the following week, is as above.

With regard to remarks and suggestions upon the Agriculture and Horticulture of the Township, and Arts and Manufactures therein, your Directors can only say that they have nothing to add to that already offered in previous Reports of this kind, as nothing of special importance or specifically new has come under our observation during the year; but we are of opinion that if the members of your Society were so situated that they could hold meetings for discussion, and for hearing Lectures on subjects connected with the theory and practice of improved husbandry or other industrial processes, much good would result thereby.

Brighton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 61 Members' Subscriptions	61 00		
" Admissions to Show	7 77		
" Legislative Grant	44 22		
			112 99
Cr.			
By Fruits	16 50		
" Flowers and Plants	41 50		
" Vegetables	22 75		
		80 75	
" Working Expenses		4 91	
			85 66
Balance in hand			27 33

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	39 36		
" 144 Members' Subscriptions	153 00		
" Admissions to Show	529 35		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
" Special Prizes	27 00		
" Township of Hamilton Society, for Union Show	210 00		
Cr.			1,688 71
By Prizes for Live Stock	375 25		
" " Field Products	161 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	30 00		
" " Horticultural Products	31 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	64 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	134 50		
		797 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	131 90		
" Working Expenses	129 90		
		681 80	
			1,479 05
Balance in hand			209 66

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting their Annual Report, have much pleasure in making known to you the marked success of the Society in the past year. In reviewing the proceedings of the year, we will first draw your attention to the Spring Fair and Seed Show, which was held on the 25th of March, when a larger number of animals was shown than the previous year, and some of very superior quality. The Grain and Seeds were also good, the sum of $45 being appropriated in prizes to that purpose. We would urge those interested in the success of the Spring Fair to throw out greater inducements, to attract a greater number of purchasers to attend.

Next in succession was the Stallion Exhibition, held on the 29th of April, when a larger number of animals were entered than on any former occasion, and also of much superior quality than has been shown previously. There were not so many in the Heavy Draught class as could be desired; they were divided into Heavy Draught, Agricultural, and Roadster or Carriage Horses, $25 being awarded to the best in each class ; total awarded $75.

We would more particularly call your attention to the Union Exhibition, held at Cobourg the 20th and 21st of October last, which proved the most successful Show ever held in this Riding. The Township of Hamilton joined with the County, appropriating a part of their funds to the amount of $210.

The entries made exceeded those of any previous year by about 300. The amount taken at the gate during the two days of Exhibition was $480 ; extra entries and membership about $50 ; total $530.

All the classes of animals were well represented in numbers and quality, excepting Galloway and Devon cattle ; and also short wool sheep, these being few in number in the County.

In the other classes of the prize list, all articles were well represented, giving the Judges much difficulty in awarding the premiums.

Excellent samples of Grain and Roots were shown, despite the dry weather, but as a whole throughout the County they were much below the average in size and quality.

Your Directors felt the necessity of improving the Show grounds for the Exhibition, causing an outlay to the amount of about $130.

Judging from the great success which has attended the Union Exhibition the past year, we recommend an amalgamation of the Township Societies with the County, thereby saving a great amount of time ; and by uniting the funds, an extended prize list could be presented, and much larger premiums offered in the different classes.

Alnwick.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	16 06		
" 68 Members' Subscriptions	71 00		
" Admissions to Show	35 75		
" Legislative Grant	84 52		
			207 33

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	59 58		
" " Field Products	28 35		
" " Dairy "	1 62		
" " Horticultural Products	4 40		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 70		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 82		
		122 47	
" Preparing Show Grounds		8 00	
" Working Expenses		33 85	
			164 32
Balance in hand			43 01

Haldimand.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	68 63		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	101 00		
" Admissions to Show	64 07		
" Legislative Grant	120 93		
Cr.			354 63
By Prizes for Live Stock	114 00		
" " Field Products	48 25		
" " Dairy "	14 75		
" " Horticultural Products	5 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	59 25		
	260 25		
Unpaid	20 75		
		239 50	
" Working Expenses		31 74	
			271 24
Balance in hand			83 39

Note.—The Society is steadily increasing in numbers and usefulness.

Hamilton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	163 74		
" 140 Members' Subscriptions	140 00		
" Legislative Grant	122 23		
Cr.			425 97
By Prizes of previous year	30 00		
" Co. Treasurer for Union Show	210 00		
" Working Expenses	27 25		
			267 25
Balance in hand			158 72

Note.—The Society united with that of the Electoral Division for a Union Exhibition.

Cobourg Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	79 28		
" Members' Subscriptions	75 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admissions to Show	57 00		
" Legislative Grant	92 32		
			303 60
Cr.			
By Fruits	37 25		
" Flowers and Plants	50 00		
" Vegetables	57 00		
		144 25	
" Fine Arts		38 25	
" Preparing Show		50 00	
" Working Expenses		67 25	
			299 75
Balance in hand			3 85

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts-	$ cts.
To 163 Members' Subscriptions	163 00		
" Admissions to Show	553 21		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" From South Riding, for Union Show	360 00		
" Rent and Licenses	103 42		
" Borrowed	74 00		
			1,953 63
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		139 23	
" Prizes for Live Stock	644 25		
" " Field Products	132 25		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	62 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	97 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	92 00		
		1,043 50	
" L. G. to Township Societies	380 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	303 21		
" Loan Interest paid	76 00		
" Working Expenses	280 40		
		1,039 61	
			2,222 34
Balance due Treasurer			268 71

NOTE.—North and South Norfolk Societies united in holding a Fall Exhibition.

Middleton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	66 55		
" Members' Subscriptions	152 00		
" Admissions to Show	15 50		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			374 05
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	146 40		
" " Field Products	49 97		
" " Dairy "	4 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	10 35		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	57 42		
		274 14	
" Preparing Show Grounds	5 15		
" Working Expenses	69 01		
		74 16	
			348 30
Balance in hand			25 75

Townsend.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	12 02		
" Members' Subscriptions	164 00		
" Admissions to Show	97 80		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			413 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	149 80		
" " Field Products	36 25		
" " Dairy "	3 25		
" " Horticultural Products	13 80		
" " Arts and Manufactures	55 10		
" " Ploughing Match	12 50		
		270 70	
" Working Expenses		34 95	
			305 65
Balance in hand			108 17

Windham.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	19 50		
" Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Admissions to Show	6 00		
" Legislative Grant	100 00		
			225 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	96 00		
" " Field Products	36 75		
" " Dairy "	5 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 75		
		187 75	
" Working Expenses		18 00	
			205 75
Balance in hand			19 75

NORFOLK, SOUTH.

	$ cts.
Dr.	
To Balance in hand	100 37
" Members' Subscriptions	99 00

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 91		
			903 28
Dr.			
" L. G. to Township Societies	258 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	31 50		
" Paid for Union Show	365 00		
" Agricultural Publications	15 10		
" Working Expenses	108 70		
			778 30
Balance in hand			124 98

NOTE.—The Society united with that of the North Riding for a Union Show; for particulars of Prizes see its Report.

Charlotteville.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 90 Members' Subscription	90 00		
" Legislative Grant	90 00		
			180 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		41 31	
" Prizes for Live Stock	86 45		
" " Field Products	26 50		
" " Dairy "	3 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 95		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 02		
		148 42	
" Preparing Show Grounds		2 00	
" Working Expenses		20 50	
			212 23
Balance due Treasurer			32 23

Houghton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	12 21		
" 66 Members' Subscriptions	66 00		
" Admissions to Show	4 00		
" Legislative Grant	66 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			168 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 35		
" " Field Products	17 50		
" " Dairy "	5 15		
" " Horticultural Products	1 90		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 05		
" " Ploughing Match	16 00		
		130 95	
" Working Expenses		26 90	
			157 85
Balance in hand			10 36

Woodhouse.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 101 Members' Subscriptions	102 00		
" Admissions to Show	10 00		
" Legislative Grant	102 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	40 00		
			254 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		28 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	114 75		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	6 70		
		155 20	
" Prizes of previous year	30 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	10 00		
" Working Expenses	28 90		
		68 90	
			252 10
Balance in hand			1 10

ONTARIO, NORTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	467 33		
" Members' Subscriptions	435 50		
" Admissions to Show	669 19		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	199 63		
			2471 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	386 50		
" " Field Products	77 00		
" " Dairy "	23 00		
" " Horticultural Products	58 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	69 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	155 75		
" " Growing Crops	13 00		
" " Ploughing Match	207 00		
" " Miscellaneous	35 50		
	1025 00		
Unpaid	56 75		
		968 25	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	150 00		
" Working Expenses	258 33		
		828 33	
			1796 58
Balance in hand			675 07

Brock.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	70 98		
" 143 Members' Subscriptions	145 00		
" Admissions to Show	53 30		
" Legislative Grant	78 19		
" Donations	66 50		
			413 97
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	135 00		
" " Field Products	39 75		
" " Dairy "	26 50		
" " Horticultural Products	19 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	82 50		
		319 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	9 00		
" Working Expenses	58 10		
		67 10	
			386 35
Balance in hand			27 62

Mara.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	42 48		
" 73 Members' Subscriptions	88 50		
" Admissions to Show	7 60		
" Legislative Grant	51 21		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	4 50		
			234 29
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	79 00		
" " Field Products	19 25		
" " Dairy "	2 50		
" " Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 50		
		117 50	
" Prizes of previous year	4 75		
" Keep of Live Stock	58 30		
" Agricultural Publications	17 50		
" Working Expenses	29 99		
		110 54	
			228 04
Balance in hand			6 25

Reach and Scugog.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	21 64		
" Members' Subscriptions	109 00		
" Legislative Grant	72 39		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 00		
			213 03
Cr.			
By Prizes paid	102 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Proceeds of Stock	31 00		
" Working Expenses	21 00		
			154 50
Balance in hand			58 53

Scott.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	38 87		
" 115 Members' Subscriptions	134 50		
" Admissions to Show	28 00		
" Legislative Grant	76 45		
" Donations	44 50		
			322 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	135 50		
" " Field Products	26 50		
" " Dairy "	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	16 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 25		
	218 00		
Unpaid	5 00		
		213 00	
" Prizes of previous year		18 50	
" Working Expenses		37 66	
			269 16
Balance in hand			53 16

Thora.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	44 13		
" 115 Members' Subscriptions	115 00		
" Admissions to Show	27 30		
" Legislative Grant	60 78		
			247 21
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	70 50		
" " Field Products	14 25		
" " Dairy "	4 25		
" " Horticultural Products	14 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 75		
	141 00		
Unpaid	17 50		
		123 50	
" Prizes of previous year	3 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	28 00		
" Working Expenses	21 80		
		52 80	
			176 30
Balance in hand			70 91

Uxbridge.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	209 54		
" Members' Subscriptions	123 00		
" Admissions to Show	179 55		
" Legislative Grant	48 03		
			560 12
Cr			
By Prizes for Live Stock	143 00		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	11 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	24 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	47 00		
" " Extras	37 00		
	303 25		
Unpaid	54 75		
		248 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		34 00	
" Working Expenses		118 00	
			400 50
Balance in hand			159 62

ONTARIO, SOUTH.

Dr	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	4 74		
" Members' Subscriptions	455 00		
" Admissions to Show	1065 56		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Notes discounted	1600 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Booths, Stables, &c	220 50		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	112 21		
			4158 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	901 00		
" " Field Products	136 00		
" " Dairy "	58 00		
" " Horticultural Products	50 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	192 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	303 25		
		1640 75	
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	707 79		
" Notes retired and interest	1132 57		
" Working Expenses	383 22		
		2503 58	
			4144 33
Balance in hand			13 68

Pickering.

Dr.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	236 44
" Members' Subscriptions	304 75

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Admissions to Show	435 67		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Proceeds Rent of Grounds	60 45		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	25 60		
		1202 91	
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	499 50		
" " Field Products	79 50		
" " Dairy "	39 50		
" " Horticultural Products	50 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	63 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	196 87		
	928 62		
Unpaid	86 00		
		842 62	
" Prizes of previous year	17 25		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds, &c	127 00		
" Hoeing Match	30 00		
" Working Expenses	146 22		
		320 47	
			1163 09
Balance in hand			39 82

Whitby and East Whitby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	48 87		
" 246 Members' Subscriptions	255 00		
" Admissions to Show	212 89		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			656 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	210 50		
" " Field Products	73 00		
" " Dairy "	18 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	20 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	108 50		
" " Growing Crops	27 00		
		471 75	
" Working Expenses		54 87	
			526 62
Balance in hand			130 14

OTTAWA.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	184 26		
" 178 Members' Subscriptions	370 00		
" Admissions to Show	2060 00		
" Legislative Grant	350 00		
" Municipal Grants	900 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Proceeds of Stables, Booths, &c	362 50		
" Borrowed	500 00		
" Special Collections in City	630 00		
Cr.			5356 76
By Prizes for Live Stock	1309 00		
" " Field Products	184 00		
" " Dairy "	75 00		
" " Horticultural Products	400 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	304 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	377 00		
		2649 00	
" Turnstiles	204 60		
" Preparing Show Grounds	362 61		
" Purchase of Show Grounds, paid on	635 50		
" Straw, &c	65 00		
" Printing, Advertising, Assistants, &c	942 25		
" Working Expenses	659 70		
		2869 66	
			5518 66
Balance due Treasurer			161 90

OXFORD, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	30 65		
" 322 Members' Subscriptions	342 00		
" Admissions to Show	431 50		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Proceeds Sale of old exhibition grounds	1000 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	126 76		
			2630 91
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	444 10		
" " Field Products	64 50		
" " Dairy "	32 75		
" " Horticultural Products	22 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	31 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	84 50		
" " Special Prizes	10 00		
		688 85	
" Legislative Grant to Township Societies	386 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	378 80		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds	800 00		
" Working Expenses	257 62		
		1822 92	
			2511 77
Balance in hand			119 14

REPORT.

* * * * * * *

As suggested by the last Annual Report, we discontinued the Spring Seed Fair and Exhibition. As far as we learn, no serious loss was sustained, and we would not advise its resuscitation at present.

The Stallion Fair was well attended, and a deep interest felt in the object of the Exhibition. Some very fine horses, both imported and home bred, were shown, and all classes well represented. The amount of premiums awarded was larger than usual, but on account of several failing to comply with the rules of the Society, the prizes were withheld.

Unfortunately, the weather was again unpropitious on the days of our Fall Exhibition. Very many living at a long distance were prevented from bringing forward their produce or articles on the first day, and it was late on the second day when the weather cleared; hence in some departments the display was meagre and the competition slight, and less prizes were awarded than in the year 1873. The inclemency of the weather did not, however, deter visitors from pouring in by thousands till the grounds and buildings were literally crammed, the receipts from which exceeded those of any previous Exhibition by sixteen dollars and fifty cents, amounting in the aggregate to the handsome sum of $431 50. The number of members was about the same as the previous year, but would have been larger, no doubt, if the weather had been favourable.

The necessity for more room for the increasing attendance was never so apparent as last year. It was found impossible for visitors to examine the articles and produce in the hall with any comfort or satisfaction, and equally impossible for the caretakers to protect valuable articles from damage, or to fully prevent fruit from disappearing surreptitiously.

Your Directors were instructed by resolution passed at the last Annual Meeting of the Society, to select and purchase new Fair Grounds within the Corporation of Woodstock. We are happy to inform you that, after considerable labour and some difficulty, we succeeded in procuring a most eligible site, and we think for a reasonable price and favourable terms. The property belonged to the Church Society, and was known as "the old race course," being situate on the west side of Givens Street, and bounded on the west by the River Thames. We purchased parts of four blocks, and petitioned the Woodstock Town Council to close the streets dividing the same, and grant said portions of the streets to the Society as a donation. This the Council generously consented to do. By the kind assistance of farmers and others we ploughed the land twice, and with hired labour got it graded and levelled. The quantity now enclosed with a very substantial fence is a little over ten acres, and about two acres are left outside to be disposed of by the Society. The price paid for the whole is $1,600, of which one-half was paid on the day of purchase, and a mortgage given for the balance, payable in eight equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum.

With a judicious expenditure of funds for ornamenting with clumps of trees, it would make one of the finest Exhibition Grounds in the Province. A more suitable soil and profile could scarcely be found, while it has the advantage of a bend of the river, indenting it on the west side, supplying water for the use of stock, and adding beauty to the scene, which is enhanced by a beautiful grove of trees on the west side of the river; and further beyond, forming a background, rises a ridge of land finely studded with clumps of handsome shade trees, and patches of the original forest. The distance of our new ground from the business part of the town is not too great to be wearisome, and the porous nature of the soil gives assurance of freedom from mud under any circumstances.

* *

Blenheim.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	116 57		
" 323 Members' Subscriptions	334 00		
" Admissions to Show	269 79		
" Subscriptions for Spring Show	49 10		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	60 00		
" Special Prizes	72 37		
" Subscriptions for buildings, &c.	460 00		
" Miscellaneous	15 06		
	——		1516 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	342 25		
" " Field Products	75 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	24 50		
" " Horticultural Products	26 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	33 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 50		
		537 00	
" Prizes of previous year	65 75		
" Preparing Show Grounds, Buildings, &c	625 29		
" Working Expenses	113 78		
		804 82	
			1341 82
Balance in hand			175 07

REPORT.

Your Directors, in presenting you with the Twenty-first Annual Report of our Society, beg to say that we have had a very prosperous year. Our Exhibitions, both Spring and Fall, were a decided success; the show of Stallions at the Spring Fair was allowed by all present to be very superior, and the exhibition of Horses at the Fall Show, was decidedly the best ever held in the Township of Blenheim. The show of Cattle was not as large as formerly, yet some very fine animals were on exhibition. The exhibition of Sheep and Swine was on a par with former years. The show of Poultry was very large; in fact equal to any County Show. The Fruit, owing to the want of rain, was very meagre. The Mechanical Department scarcely an average, manufacturers preferring to patronize the Provincial and other large Shows. The esculents were superior, the show of Roots especially, Potatoes being exceedingly fine, the Early Rose predominating, thus showing that the early varieties are less liable to be affected by the Colorado bug. The Dairy and Ladies' Department was all that could be expected, some of the exhibitors coming a distance of over 20 miles. A new feature in the Exhibition was the Horticultural Department, giving the hall quite an attractive appearance. * * * * * * * *

The Members will observe by the above figures that the Directors require at least $200 to clear off outstanding liabilities, and we would suggest that this meeting take some steps towards liquidating said debt. We would further suggest that the incoming Directors adopt some means to enlarge the Show-Ground, as the present premises are entirely inadequate for the growing wants of the Society.

Your Directors would also embrace the present opportunity of congratulating the Township Council for their endeavours to assist the farmers in destroying the Canada thistle, and hope they may not grow weary in their well-doing.

Nissouri, East.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	24 94		
" 90 Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
" Legislative Grant	54 00		
			169 94
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	90 00		
" " Field Products	18 50		
" " Dairy "	2 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 75		
		118 50	
" Working Expenses		19 44	
			137 94
Balance in hand			32 00

Zorra, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	7 71		
" 116 Members' Subscriptions	128 50		
" Admissions to Show	11 32		
" Legislative Grant	67 50		
" Special Prizes	13 00		
			228 03
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	159 50		
" " Field Products	25 50		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 50		
	227 50		
Unpaid	26 50		
		201 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		11 50	
" Working Expenses		15 61	
			228 11
Balance due Treasurer			0 08

REPORT.

The Directors of this Society now beg respectfully to submit a report of their proceedings during their term of office. It will no doubt be remembered that in the year 1872 this Society united with the Blandford Agricultural Society for the purpose of holding Union Exhibitions at places mutually convenient. In 1872 the Exhibition was held at Tavistock, and in 1873 at Bright. This year your Directors were constrained to follow the old system, viz., that of holding an Exhibition on their own resources. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Directors held on the 2nd of March, it was unanimously resolved to hold the Show for 1874 at the Village of Strathallan. It may not, however, be out of place to mention here that but for the peculiar circumstances in which at that time Tavistock was placed, this resolution would not have been carried unanimously. The Directors further agreed that the Exhibition be open to all comers. By doing so they were of opinion that the membership of the Society would be increased and the success of the Show promoted. To accomplish these objects due diligence was exercised by them in canvassing for members, and at the meeting held on the 27th of July they prepared a Prize List, offering Prizes to the amount of $272. There can be no doubt that the latter of these objects was gained. The Show held, on the 16th day of September, was a success. Upwards of 350 entries were made, and the number and quality of the animals and articles of farm produce exhibited were a credit to the Township. * * * * * *

Zorra, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	84 40		
" 162 Members' Subscriptions	178 50		
" Admissions to Show	19 20		
" Legislative Grant	125 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			427 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	179 00		
" " Field Products	51 75		
" " Dairy "	17 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	6 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	35 50		
" " Growing Crops	24 50		
" " Ploughing Match	22 00		
		345 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 50	
" Working Expenses		25 85	
			381 60
Balance in hand			45 50

REPORT.

Your Directors beg to report that the year 1874 has been one of exceptional prosperity for the Society. The roll of Members has increased, giving a corresponding addition to the revenue. This result is rendered more important when we consider that it was obtained in the face of the fact that, unlike the Exhibition of last year, the competition was confined to the Township. In adopting this principle of exclusiveness we are aware that our action is not endorsed by any Township Society within the County of Oxford. Yet we are persuaded that the changing the local character of Township Exhibitions, by making competition open to the County—thus holding County Shows in every corner of it—is subversive of the principle which calls for a distinction between County and Local Societies, and detracts from the usefulness of both. An arrangement by which Township Shows would be held prior to the County Exhibition, and that again before the Central and Provincial Fairs, would be a manifest advantage to exhibitors; thus animals and articles of merit might be passed on from stage to stage until the highest step to which they are entitled in the order of excellence would be reached. But as it is, this order is reversed; the winner of high honours at any of the large Shows is sure to become an exhibitor at all the Local Exhibitions within reach, and sweep all before, to the manifest discouragement of less pretentious local competitors. The amount of premiums offered at our last Show was much larger than that of any of its previous Exhibitions. The number of entries was upwards of 100 in excess of that of last year. There was a full competition in all the classes excepting cattle, pigs and implements, in which the display was somewhat meagre. The interior Show was an unusually fine one, and we can but regret the want of suitable building accommodation for that department. The competition in cultivation and roots in the field is a characteristic of our Society, of which none other in the County can boast, and this year an increased interest was shown in this branch. We can only deplore the want of interest manifested by the young men of the Township in the ploughing match held under the auspices of the Society. There were only six competitors, four in the men's, and two in he boys' classes.

OXFORD, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	16 07		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	101 00		
" Admissions to Show	331 90		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" County of Oxford, Agricultural Ground	1000 00		
" Bills Receivable	1170 12		
" South Norwich Agricultural Society	647 78		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	55 00		
			4021 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	515 25		
" " Field Products	75 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	44 00		
" " Horticultural Products	30 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	80 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	88 50	834 25	
By L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Investment	2167 00		
" South Norwich Society	331 90		
" Working Expenses	305 15	3224 05	4058 30
Balance due Treasurer			36 43

Dereham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 72 Members' Subscriptions	491 00		
" Legislative Grant	122 23		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Proceeds sale of Grounds	775 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	74 06		1562 29
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		36 51	
" Preparing Show Grounds	325 00		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds	896 72		
" Invested (Note)	195 00		
" Working Expenses	118 66	1535 38	1571 89
Balance due Treasurer			9 60

Note.—The Society devoted its funds principally in purchasing 12 acres of land for Exhibition purposes, conveniently situated.

Norwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	2 66		
" Members' Subscriptions	274 00		
" Admissions to Show	247 00		
" Legislative Grant	74 34		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	26 50		624 50
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	270 00		
" " Field Products	40 00		
" " Dairy "	36 75		
" " Horticultural Products	17 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	42 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	47 25	454 50	
" Preparing Show Grounds		43 78	
" Working Expenses		132 90	631 18
Balance due Treasurer			6 68

Norwich, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	69 75		
" 317 Members' Subscriptions	405 67		
" Admissions to Show	331 90		
" Legislative Grant	96 32		
" Proceeds Rent of Grounds, Stables and Booths	145 65		
			1049 29
Cr.			
By Exhibition Buildings	270 27		
" Purchase of Seed	79 00		
" Amalgamation Fund	647 76		
" Working Expenses	19 79		
			1016 82
Balance in hand			32 47

Note.—This Society united with that of the Electoral Division in a Fall Exhibition.

Oxford, North and West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	106 57		
" 365 Members' Subscriptions	376 00		
" Admissions to Show	220 47		
" Legislative Grant	90 08		
" Borrowed	1100 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	52 50		
			1945 42
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	224 25		
" " Field Products	37 75		
" " Dairy "	25 00		
" " Horticultural Products	15 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 25		
		343 25	
" Purchase and preparing Show Grounds	1171 52		
" Paid borrowed money	100 00		
" Paid for Diplomas	162 00		
" Working Expenses	152 75		
		1586 27	
			1929 52
Balance in hand			15 90

Oxford, East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	186 00		
" Admissions to Show	20 10		
" Legislative Grant	37 03		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			245 13
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		34 30	
" Prizes for Live Stock	126 75		
" " Field Products	16 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	34 75		
		191 00	
" Working Expenses		42 12	
			267 42
Balance due Treasurer			22 29

Peel.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	688 01		
" 348 Members' Subscriptions	348 00		
" Admissions to Show	546 35		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	285 00		
" Rents	198 50		
" Extra Prizes	57 50		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	54 53		
			2877 89
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	690 75		
" " Field Products	181 00		
" " Dairy "	40 00		
" " Horticultural Products	39 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	221 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	182 50		
	1354 75		
Unpaid	223 00		
		1131 25	
" Prizes of previous year	146 50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds, Buildings, &c	527 60		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds	254 23		
" Working Expenses	433 69		
		1642 02	
			2773 27
Balance in hand			104 62

REPORT.

The Directors of the County of Peel Agricultural Society, in submitting their Report for 1874, would express their satisfaction at being able to state that the Fall Exhibition was equal to, and in some respects excelled, that of any other year except in one point—that is, is financially; in every other respect it was a decided success.

The improved appearance of the grounds, by the erection of permanent stalls, pens, and booths, and the evident appreciation of the accommodation thus given to exhibitors and others interested in these erections, satisfy your Directors that the movement was in the right direction.

The exhibition of animals of all classes was good, and fully equal to any former year. The various products and manufactures exhibited in and around the Hall excelled anything yet exhibited in this County, both in quantity and quality.

Your Directors would recommend that a movement be inaugurated during the coming year to enlarge the accommodation in the Hall, as it is far too limited either for the comfort of the visitors or the proper exhibition of the various articles.

As hinted above, the financial results of our Fall Fair fell short of that of last year, but the cause (the unfavourable weather) was not under the control of the Directors, and they therefore look for a continuance of that prosperity which has hitherto been accorded under the usual favourable circumstances.

Toronto.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	311 13		
" 140 Members' Subscriptions	162 30		
" Admissions to Show	36 68		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	16 44		
			766 55
Cr.			
By Paid Premiums	398 00		
" Prizes of previous year	2 00		
" Working Expenses	91 69		
			491 69
Balance in hand			274 86

Toronto Gore.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 131 Members' Subscriptions	151 75		
" Admissions to Show	71 83		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	15 00		
" Special Prizes	112 00		
			490 58
Cr.			
By Paid Premiums	407 95		
" Prizes of previous year	13 80		
" Preparing Show Grounds	2 50		
" Working Expenses	63 07		
			487 32
Balance in hand			3 26

PERTH, NORTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	118 21		
" 385 Members' Subscriptions	395 00		
" Admissions to Show	311 80		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	160 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	89 20		
" Rent of Grounds	51 00		
" Canada Company's Grant	39 75		
			1864 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	371 50		
" " Field Products	197 50		
" " Dairy "	14 50		
" " Horticultural Products	35 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	65 50		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	60 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	100 00		
	847 50		
Unpaid	249 50		
		598 00	
“ Prizes of previous year	81 00		
“ L. G. to Township Societies	449 44		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	294 26		
“ Grant to Provincial Ploughing Match	100 00		
“ Working Expenses	269 56		
		1194 26	
			1792 26
Balance in hand			72 70

Elma.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	44 59		
“ 141 Members' Subscriptions	141 00		
“ Admissions to Show	21 00		
“ Legislative Grant	118 06		
“ Municipal Grant	20 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	23 96		
			368 61
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	119 00		
“ “ Field Products	18 50		
“ “ Dairy “	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	13 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	15 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	24 50		
	199 00		
Unpaid	17 88		
		181 12	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		5 00	
“ Working Expenses		137 64	
			323 76
Balance in hand			44 85

Logan.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	20 41		
“ 72 Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
“ Admissions to Show	6 00		
“ Legislative Grant	49 36		
“ Municipal Grants	30 58		
			178 35
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	88 50		
“ “ Field Products	17 25		
“ “ Dairy “	7 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	11 75		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	26 50		
	151 50		
Unpaid	18 50		
		133 00	
" Prizes of previous year	13 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	4 00		
" Working Expenses	21 90		
		39 40	
			172 40
Balance in hand			5 95

Mornington.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 112 Members' Subscriptions	112 00		
" Legislative Grant	101 38		
			213 38
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		42 25	
" Prizes for Live Stock	135 75		
" " Field Products	32 50		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	29 00		
	237 00		
Unpaid	75 00		
		162 00	
" Working Expenses		44 40	
			248 65
Balance due Treasurer			35 27

Wallace and Elma.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	135 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	216 50		
" Admissions to Show	599 80		
" Legislative Grant	170 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Proceeds of Rent of Grounds	131 00		
" Special Prizes	345 50		
" Miscellaneous	148 26		
			1771 81
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	282 00		
" " Field Products	160 00		
" " Dairy "	27 00		
" " Horticultural Products	69 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	140 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	451 62		
		1129 62	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	74 90		
" Preparing Show Grounds	162 67		
" Purchase of Exhibition Grounds	139 05		
" Agricultural Publications	90 00		
" Working Expenses	96 46		
		563 08	
			1692 70
Balance in hand			79 11

PERTH, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	920 14		
" Members' Subscriptions	298 00		
" Admissions to Show	285 23		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	182 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	40 43		
			2425 80
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	441 25		
" " Field Products	198 50		
" " Dairy "	21 50		
" " Horticultural Products	17 55		
" " Agricultural Implements	68 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	63 50		
	810 80		
Unpaid	4 00		
		806 80	
" Prizes of previous year	12 50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	406 55		
" County Grant to Township Societies	67 50		
" Working Expenses	250 31		
		736 86	
			1543 66
Balance in hand			882 14

Blanshard.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	177 09		
" 204 Members' Subscriptions	236 00		
" Admissions to Show	34 69		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	7 00		
			619 78
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	208 50		
" " Field Products	26 00		
" " Dairy "	9 50		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	44 75		
“ “ Growing Crops	9 00		
	339 25		
Unpaid	76 25		
		263 00	
“ Prizes of previous year	106 50		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	5 00		
“ Working Expenses	78 26		
		189 76	
			452 76
Balance			167 02

Fullarton.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 91 Members' Subscriptions	91 00		
“ Admissions to Show	39 00		
“ Legislative Grant	71 02		
“ Municipal Grant	22 50		
			223 52
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		21 43	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	123 75		
“ “ Field Products	21 00		
“ “ Dairy “	6 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	12 25		
		172 75	
“ Working Expenses		49 75	
			243 93
Balance due Treasurer			20 41

Hibbert.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	38 03		
“ 105 Members' Subscriptions	113 35		
“ Admissions to Show	20 05		
“ Legislative Grant	71 58		
“ Municipal Grants	65 00		
“ Borrowed	60 00		
			368 01
Cr			
By Prizes for Live Stock	119 45		
“ “ Field Products	13 90		
“ “ Dairy “	7 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	8 80		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	22 00		
	171 40		
Unpaid	10 45		
		160 95	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	50 10		
" Working Expenses	152 95		
		203 05	
			364 00
Balance in hand			4 01

Mitchell Horticultural Society.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	218 75		
" Members' Subscriptions	185 00		
" Legislative Grant	123 95		
			527 70
Cr.			
By Paid Premiums		139 25	
" Preparing for Show		15 96	
" Working Expenses		139 71	
			294 92
Balance in hand			232 78

PETERBOROUGH, EAST.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	13 44		
" 73 Members' Subscriptions	73 00		
" Admissions to Show	67 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Ploughing Match	21 75		
" Warsaw Society, for Union Show	100 00		
			975 19
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	228 63		
" " Field Products	47 25		
" " Dairy "	20 50		
" " Horticultural Products	20 37		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	46 75		
" " Ploughing Match	120 00		
	495 00		
Unpaid	120 00		
		375 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	4 21		
" Working Expenses	163 15		
		587 36	
			962 36
Balance in hand			12 83

REPORT.

Your Directors, at the close of their term of office, in reviewing the past year, feel that they have abundant reason to prompt them to an expression of gratitude for the blessings of peace, plenty and general prosperity with which our fair Dominion has been so highly favoured; and as Agriculturists, we have special cause for thankfulness. as the past season has been exceedingly favourable, and a splendid harvest has been the reward of our labours

In our Riding progress is everywhere visible. More attention is being paid to improved modes of culture; labour-saving machines are being more generally introduced; greater taste is being displayed in the planting of shade trees and otherwise trimming up the surroundings of the farm; and the old log barns and dwellings are rapidly disappearing, and giving place to large and commodious frame granaries and comfortable brick homesteads.

Your Directors are pleased that a spirit of enterprise largely prevails, and that every scheme for the advancement and improvement of the country is heartily encouraged. In the past year one Cheese Factory has been put in successful operation in Dummer. Several others are now proposed within the Riding, with every prospect of their being established during the coming season. We are glad to see that our farmers are awakening to the importance and profitableness of the Dairy, and becoming gradually weaned away from the hitherto entire dependence on, and the suicidal policy of, the constant cropping of cereals.

We are sorry that our income will not meet the expenditure of the year. This arises from the diminished receipts for admission to our Show at Warsaw, being only $65 as against $166 of the previous year, and $136 in 1872. To the very unfavourable state of the weather during the days of exhibition we think this is largely attributable, and to the same cause, to a large extent, is due the falling off in the number of entries, which reached only 535.

We regret to report, therefore, that from causes beyond our control the Exhibition at Warsaw was not quite so successful as its predecessors.

Within the building most of the classes were fairly but not largely represented. Of butter and roots there were some fine specimens, and amongst the vegetables the onions exhibited were specially noteworthy.

From the want of proper grounds in which to exhibit stock, the Show outside, to visitors, is seen at a disadvantage. The entries of horses were numerous; grade and thorough bred cattle were favourably represented, and some fine flocks of long woolled Sheep were also exhibited.

However successful our Exhibitions have hitherto been, your Directors believe that, if we had fewer Agricultural organizations in this Riding, and a more concentrated and united effort put forth to sustain one central Society, better results and greater good would be accomplished. In the position in which our Societies are financially kept, the prizes offered are too small to induce competitors to run much risk, and as a consequence only a medium class of animals and articles are shown, and frequently prizes are obtained for animals and articles unworthy of a place on the Show Ground. As your retiring Directors, we submit our opinion, but do not suggest a remedy; but believe it to be worthy the consideration of our successors.

The annual ploughing match was held on the farm of Mr. John Brackenridge, near Westwood. The entrants in the men's class were 8, and in the boys' 7. The field was in capital condition, and the work done would compare favourably with that at any match in the Province. The day was magnificent, and a large concourse of visitors was present. It is exceedingly gratifying to see that so much interest is manifested in these annual competitions, and especially by the sons of our farmers.

The ploughing match committee report to us the receipt from Mr. P. P. Cope, of the Norwood Foundry, and from Mr. Bickle, of Hastings, of the donations of first-class ploughs, competed for as the first prizes of the Society's match, with numerous other articles of lesser value presented by other contributors, and which we have now pleasure in acknowledging.

We have examined the Draft Bill of an amended Agricultural Act, which will receive the attention of the Legislature at its next Session. One of its clauses specially meets with our hearty approval. It provides for the appointment of an Inspector of Agricultural Societies, to whom shall be submitted the Treasurer's and Secretary's books and accounts, so that compliance with the law will be better secured.

In many of our Township Societies, the spirit and intent of the law, with respect to the purposes of Agricultural Societies, is, we fear, frequently, though sometimes perhaps unwittingly, seriously violated, and the supervision named will, we think, tend to a more healthy conducting of affairs.

Asphodel, Belmont and Dummer.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	1 04		
" 143 Members' Subscriptions	143 00		
" Admissions to Show	70 35		
" Legislative Grant	96 77		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	424 44		
			735 60
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 50		
" " Field Products	19 25		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	12 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	30 25		
		128 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds	16 61		
" Purchase of Seeds	527 94		
" Working Expenses	58 79		
		603 34	
			731 34
Balance in hand			4 26

REPORT.

Your Directors, at the close of another year, take pleasure in congratulating you on the general prosperity of this portion of the County. An abundant harvest has rewarded the labour of the husbandman; the prices realized for the products of the field and dairy have been very satisfactory, and a decided progress in the cultivation and improvement of our farms is everywhere manifest.

Of our Fall Show, held in October, we have to report that we considered it quite equal to that of any former year. The display of horses was good, and cattle and sheep were fairly represented; vegetables were very fine, and dairy produce was creditable. Domestic manufactures were well represented, and the ladies' work department, although lacking perhaps in quantity was not behind in quality and its usual attractiveness.

The entries numbered 370, and the total amount awarded in prizes was $128. The weather being favourable, the attendance of visitors to the Exhibition was unusually large.

A statement of our finances is now on the table, which, your Directors regret, is not so satisfactory as could be desired. An indebtedness of about $40 remains unliquidated. This will be reduced by a grant of $30 from the Asphodel Council, but for the remainder no provision is made for its payment. Our successors, we trust, will devise means for its speedy extinction.

Your Directors are pleased to report that during the past year one Cheese Factory has been established and successfully conducted within our limits, and it is anticipated that during the coming season other two, now contemplated, will be in operation.

From the late adjustment of the Ridings, by which three Township Societies have been withdrawn from our County Society, the grants to the Societies remaining will be proportionately increased.

Burleigh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 71 Members' Subscriptions	71 00		
" Admissions to Show	4 90		
" Legislative Grant	48 02		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	23 00		
			146 92

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ts.
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	46 25		
“ “ Field Products	18 24		
“ “ Dairy “	3 12		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	2 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 24		
		89 85	
“ Prizes of previous year		41 70	
“ Working Expenses		8 92	
			140 47
Balance in hand			6 45

Dummer and Douro.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	49 82		
“ Members' Subscriptions	243 00		
“ Legislative Grant	140 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	10 02		
			442 84
Cr.			
By Purchase of Seed, Freight, Bags, &c		249 61	
“ County Society, for Union Show		100 00	
“ Working Expenses		24 79	
			374 40
Balance in hand			68 44

Otonabee.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	50 34		
“ 99 Members' Subscriptions	99 00		
“ Admissions to Show	78 20		
“ Legislative Grant	64 31		
“ Proceeds Sale of Seeds and Plants	126 25		
			418 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	88 12		
“ “ Field Products	24 50		
“ “ Dairy “	7 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	3 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	4 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 63		
		141 75	
“ Prizes of previous year	15 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	10 32		
“ Purchase of Seeds and Plaster	212 50		
“ Working Expenses	43 38		
		281 20	
			422 95
Balance due Treasurer			4 85

PETERBOROUGH, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	136 89		
" 117 Members' Subscriptions	123 00		
" Admissions to Show	307 12		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
Cr.			1267 01
By Prizes for Live Stock	245 75		
" " Dairy Products	18 50		
" " Horticultural Products	24 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	26 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	101 00		
	415 75		
Unpaid	106 75		
		309 00	
" Prizes of previous year	129 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	35 00		
" Paid Debt for 1873	101 96		
" Working Expenses	130 78		
		816 74	
			1125 74
Balance in hand			141 27

Monaghan, South.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	34 32		
" Members' Subscriptions	47 00		
" Admissions to Show	24 95		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			246 27
Cr.			
By Paid Premiums	193 00		
" Ploughing Prize	3 50		
" Miscellaneous	30 77		
" Working Expenses	19 00		
		246 27	
			246 27

Smith, Ennismore and North Monaghan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	29 23		
" 59 Members' Subscriptions	60 50		
" Admissions to Show	8 23		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			237 96
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	85 00		
" " Field Products	29 75		
" " Dairy "	8 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	1 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	32 75		
	163 00		
Unpaid	12 50		
		150 50	

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
" Prizes of Previous Year		16 25	
" Working Expenses		28 95	
			195 70
Balance in hand			42 26

Peterborough Horticultural Society.

REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,—The time has now arrived when it becomes my duty as President of the Society to furnish, at the termination of my second year of office, some "account of my stewardship;" of the manner in which, with the assistance of the committee appointed at the last annual meeting, I have endeavoured to carry out, in the discharge of my functions, the wishes of the members at large, and to promote the interests of the Society.

On the present occasion I am happy to have it in my power to state that the two Exhibitions held last year were superior to those held in 1873, both in the number and in the quality of the articles exhibited, although I cannot even now admit that the inhabitants of this important County have done their duty by the Society in such a manner as might be fairly expected of them. In fact, in order to make our Exhibitions tolerably successful, it has been found necessary to superadd the attractions of a display of Poultry, Fine Arts and Ladies' Work to that of the products of the garden, the orchard and the field. So that instead of being Horticultural Exhibitions *pures et simples*, as originally intended and as the name of the Society implies, they have in reality been transformed into Exhibitions of Ladies' Work and Pictures, with floricultural adjuncts.

This change cannot have resulted from the meagreness of the Prize Lists or from the want of liberality in the amount of the premiums offered; for on comparing last year's lists with those of previous seasons, it will be found that a larger number of prizes were offered, and that the premiums were of greater value than were ever previously submitted to the notice of the members.

There is no doubt that the comparative failure of the Exhibitions, as County Exhibitions, can be attributed solely to an amount of apathy that I can scarcely account for, and which is as mortifying as it is surprising. There is no such apathetic feeling in the Old Country. On the contrary, the influence of flowers on even the *health* of the community and on the comfort of the sick, independent of the æsthetic aspect in which their cultivation might be regarded, is so amply recognised in England, that, irrespective of the magnificent Metropolitan and County Exhibitions, "Flower Missions," as they are termed, have recently been organized, and beautiful bouquets are prepared by ladies' fair and gentle hands, and distributed week by week among the various hospitals of the land, in addition to delicious fruits, for the gratification both of the eye and the palate of each individual invalid—with what benefit to the health and spirits of their patients, the attending physicians are ever ready to testify.

So again we find that a strenuous effort is being made to superinduce in the minds of the poorer classes in England a love for the beauties of Nature,—leading those minds up "from Nature to Nature's God"—and Exhibitions are held, and prizes offered to be competed for by cottagers alone, those prizes being presented by the highest and noblest in the land. For, as the Earl of Shaftesbury remarked on an occasion of the kind, only last year, "in nothing is the goodness of God more shown to us than in the gift of flowers. I am satisfied that, for the moral, intellectual and spiritual instruction of the people, I know nothing more beautiful, more true, or more improving than the minute study of God's most beautiful and gentle works; and flowers may be made the noblest means of improving the condition of the working people and elevating the sentiments and hearts of all."

We can none of us fail to agree with his Lordship, one of England's greatest philanthropists, in this expression of his feelings; and, agreeing with him, it is to be hoped that we may be influenced by his example to such an extent as may prove, during the current year, an advantage to our Society in the promotion of its best interests.

VINCENT CLEMENTI,
President.

The Committee beg to submit the following statistical Report :—

Members on the Roll	62	
Number of Entries, July Exhibition	154	
Number of Entries, September Exhibition.	374	
Prizes awarded, July Exhibition		$ 91 00
Prizes awarded, September Exhibition		163 00
Funds in hand		376 00

PRESCOTT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	46 96		
" 70 Members' Subscriptions	70 00		
" Admissions to Show	183 19		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			1000 15
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	183 60		
" " Field Products	24 24		
" " Dairy "	39 15		
" " Agricultural Implements	3 60		
" " Arts and Manufactures	65 25		
		315 84	
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	53 40		
" Interest on Loan	32 00		
" Working Expenses	49 75		
		555 15	
			870 99
Balance in hand			129 16

* * * * * *

The Directors, in submitting this their Report, regret to say that the fence erected by Mr. Cross around the Agricultural Grounds has proved a failure ; not having been erected in that substantial manner in which it ought to have been, and, in consequence of which, the high winds prevailing at certain seasons of the year blew quite a large portion down, thereby incurring large expense in re-erection—unforeseen, and which proved detrimental to the interests of the Society.

The Directors in closing their Report, beg to call attention to the fact, that, although unforeseen difficulties to a large extent entered on and interrupted their progress during the year, nevertheless the annual Exhibition was quite a success in comparison with former years. The number of persons in attendance that day, the large number of exhibitors, and the apparent improvement in stock shown, prove the assertion ; and your directors feel satisfied that, in course of a short time, through proper exertions, the Annual Show of the Society will become (in the exhibitions of stock and products of the country) second to none other in the Province of Ontario.

Caledonia.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	5 34		
" Members' Subscriptions	88 00		
" Legislative Grant	102 36		
			195 00

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr			
By Premiums Paid		176 00	
" Working Expenses		12 00	
			188 00
Balance in hand			7 70

Longueil and East and West Hawkesbury.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 35 Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Legislative Grant	138 08		
			258 08
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		6 44	
" Growing Crops		199 93	
" Working expenses		60 00	
			266 37
Balance due Treasurer			8 29

Plantagenet, North.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	2 26		
" 33 Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
" Admissions to Show	1 20		
" Legislative Grant	80 54		
" Donations	10 31		
			166 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	52 94		
" " Field Products	19 70		
" " Dairy "	5 12		
" " Horticultural Products	1 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 33		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 92		
" " Growing Crops	48 51		
		137 52	
" Working Expenses		27 82	
			165 34
Balance in hand			0 97

Plantagenet, South.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	2 36		
To 25 Members' Subscription	75 00		
" Legislative Grant	100 12		
			177 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	73 20		
" " Field Products	36 60		
" " Dairy "	10 70		
" " Horticultural Products	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	17 90		
		140 40	

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
“ Working Expenses		28 50	
			168 90
Balance in hand			8 58

PRINCE EDWARD.

	$ cts.	$ cts,	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	121 40		
“ 287 Members' Subscriptions	287 00		
“ Admissions to Show	357 22		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Proceeds Rent of grounds	40 00		
			1505 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	325 65		
“ “ Field Products	32 50		
“ “ Dairy “	23 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	29 02		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	34 30		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	93 48		
	537 95		
Unpaid	89 80		
		448 15	
“ Prizes of previous year	50 80		
“ L. G. to Township Societies	419 22		
“ Interest on Mortages	144 00		
“ Premiums for Seed Show	5 75		
“ Working Expenses	279 06		
		898 83	
			1346 98
Balance in hand			158 64

Ameliasburg.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	60 20		
“ 96 Members' Subscriptions	96 00		
“ Admissions to Show	47 50		
“ Legislative Grant	98 40		
			302 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	80 25		
“ “ Field Products	21 80		
“ “ Dairy “	7 05		
“ “ Horticultural Products	7 25		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	7 50		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	24 80		
		148 65	
“ Preparing Show Grounds	22 25		
“ Agricultural Publications	60 00		
“ Working Expenses	35 45		
		117 70	
			266 35
Balance in hand			35 75

Hillier and Hallowell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	68 39		
" 103 Members' Subscriptions	103 00		
" Admissions to Show	7 20		
" Legislative Grant	105 17		
			283 76
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	92 40		
" " Field Products	13 10		
" " Dairy "	12 70		
" " Horticultural Products	11 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 10		
		163 55	
" Working Expenses		43 58	
			207 13
Balance in hand			76 63

Marysburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	55 27		
" 67 Members' Subscriptions	67 00		
" Admissions to Show	2 00		
" Legislative Grant	68 68		
" Proceeds sale of Stock	21 15		
			214 10
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 90		
" " Field Products	8 80		
" " Dairy "	5 60		
" " Horticultural Products	4 10		
" " Agricultural Implements	11 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 35		
		112 00	
" Prizes of previous year		7 85	
" Working Expenses		34 83	
			154 68
Balance in hand			59 42

Sophiasburgh.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	1 48		
" 64 Members' Subscriptions	64 00		
" Admissions to Show	18 75		
" Legislative Grant	62 52		
			146 75
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	59 00		
" " Field Products	11 75		
" " Dairy "	1 65		
" " Horticultural Products	6 10		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Agricultural Implements	1 50		
“ Arts and Manufactures	21 43		
		101 43	
“ Working Expenses		19 96	
			121 39
Balance in hand			25 36

Picton Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 85 Members' Subscriptions	85 00		
“ Admissions to Show	41 82		
“ Legislative Grant	84 05		
“ Donation	25		
			211 12
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		22 77	
“ Prizes for Fruits	17 75		
“ “ Flowers and Plants	56 00		
“ “ Vegetables	23 00		
“ “ Dairy Products	8 50		
“ “ Fine Arts	11 25		
“ “ Ladies' Work	26 00		
		142 50	
“ Prizes of previous year		49 50	
“ Working Expenses		35 22	
			249 99
Balance in hand			38 87

RENFREW, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	436 51		
“ Members' Subscriptions	143 50		
“ Admissions to Show	83 00		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Proceeds sale of Stock	60 00		
			1423 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	180 00		
“ “ Field Products	35 00		
“ “ Dairy “	25 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	20 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	75 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	66 25		
		401 25	
“ L. G. to Township Societies	210 00		
“ Purchase of Exhibition Grounds and Buildings	810 00		
“ Working Expenses	160 06		
		1180 06	
			1581 31
Balance due Treasurer			158 30

Grattan and Wilberforce.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	140 87		
" 32 Members' Subscriptions	32 00		
" Legislative Grant	101 25		
			274 12
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	61 60		
" " Field Products	17 50		
" " Dairy "	5 50		
" " Horticultural Products	1 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	50 55		
	142 65		
Unpaid	55 90		
		86 75	
" Working Expenses		46 41	
			133 16
Balance in hand			140 96

NOTE.—The Report states that the Society is progressing, and its prospects encouraging.

Ross.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	196 37		
" Members' Subscriptions	54 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Proceeds Sale of Seeds	50 20		
			440 57
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	102 75		
" " Field Products	23 35		
" " Dairy "	16 75		
" " Horticultural Products	4 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	19 21		
" " Arts and Manufactures	24 79		
" " Ploughing Match	37 00		
	228 35		
Unpaid	37 00		
		191 35	
" Preparing Show Grounds	13 75		
" Purchase of Seed	52 83		
" Agricultural Publications	15 60		
" Working Expenses	76 00		
		158 18	
			349 53
Balance in hand			91 04

REPORT.

In presenting the Annual Report for the year just closed, the Directors congratulate the members generally on the prosperity of another year. Although the hay and cereal crops in general were rather short, owing to the drouth in the early part of summer. The deficiency has not been much felt, as farm produce has sold at fair prices.

We regret to have to report that there has been no increase in membership. We believe that Farmers and Mechanics generally will find it to their interest to unite with the Society, as they are hereby brought in immediate contact with others engaged in like pursuits, and a wholesome rivalry is the result, for who shall be the leader in the various branches represented, and that are encouraged by the Society.

The Annual Exhibition held in September last was quite a success, as the number of entries was much larger than any year previous, and we congratulate you on the very creditable display of annuals. The horses and cattle, both as to number and quality, were really superior to the common displays at Township Exhibitions.

Your Directors would remark that the past season has been very unfavourable to the Agriculturist in this part of the country, although not so disastrous to the crops as from the long continued drought might have been anticipated. So that we have much reason to be thankful, and as a Christian people, refer all our bounties to that God who sendeth rain upon the just and unjust.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	78 50		
“ 110 Members' Subscriptions	134 50		
“ Admissions to Show	245 12		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Borrowed	3024 00		
“ Donations for Buildings	410 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	79 30		
			4671 42
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	233 50		
“ “ Field Products	41 75		
“ “ Dairy “	23 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	14 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	71 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	59 75		
		444 75	
“ L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
“ Paid on Exhibition Buildings	2735 00		
“ Redemption of Mortgage	788 66		
“ Working Expenses	279 00		
		4222 66	
			4667 41
Balance in hand			4 01

REPORT.

The annual exhibition of the South Renfrew Agricultural Society was held in the village of Renfrew on Tuesday and Wednesday, 6th and 7th inst. The agricultural grounds consist of five and one-half acres of land which are well adapted for the purpose and large enough for many years to come. All the buildings—the hall and extensive rows of sheds—are new, having been completed but a few days before the exhibition. They are not surpassed by anything of the kind in Central Canada. The Hall, which stands near the centre on naturally elevated ground, is a conspicuous object. It is built in the form of a Greek cross, and consists of a central block 30 feet square, and two stories high, with four wings 30 feet square, and one story high. The first and second stories of the central block are each eleven feet high, while there are eight or nine feet clear in any part of the four wings. There are four wide doors—one in each wing. The building, which is excellently designed for exhibition purposes, is substantially erected, and we look upon it as an evidence of the enterprise and liberality of the people of S. Renfrew.

The spacious grounds are bounded on two sides by long rows of stables and sheds. One row is 480 feet in length, and is divided into 66 sheep and pig pens; the other runs nearly the whole length of the grounds, and contains 30 stables for horses and 40 cattle stalls. All these sheds are put up in the most durable manner.

Below the hall there is a fine large ring for the exhibition of horses and cattle. It is enclosed with a board fence, is 200 feet in diameter, and in the centre there is a judges' stand, neatly roofed.

At the gate there is also a small building having two rooms, in one of which we found the secretary busily at work all day, the other being occupied by the ticket seller.

All these buildings have been erected this summer, and, together with the ground, cost im the neighbourhood of $4,500.

Twenty-five cents admission was charged at the gate, a sum it would appear altogether too high, judging from the meagre number of visitors. The directors were naturally anxious to make the exhibition a financial success, in order that they could liquidate a portion of the debt incurred, and we think their efforts should have been more generously supported. The disagreeable weather and the condition of the roads no doubt had a bad effect, but we could not help thinking that the crowds on the streets were many times greater than that which visited the exhibition.

We have not space for more than a passing notice of the show. In some departments such as grain, roots, dairy products, home made cloths, leather, carriages, &c., the display was fully equal to the late Almonte show; while the exhibition of horses, cattle, and sheep was not so large as we had expected to see. The ladies' department, although small in point of entries, was very good in the quality of the articles, and proved to us that the fair ladies of Renfrew are not behind their sisters of this or any other part of Canada.

Admaston.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	34 82		
" 40 Members' Subscriptions	99 47		
" Legislative Grant	110 75		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	7 13		
			252 17
Cr,			
By Prizes for Live Stock	51 70		
" " Field Products	19 45		
" " Dairy "	6 45		
" " Horticultural Products	5 60		
" " Agricultural Implements	5 60		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 96		
" " Growing Crops	17 86		
" " Ploughing Match	19 25		
	145 87		
Unpaid	19 25		
		126 62	
" Preparing Show Grounds	7 15		
" Purchase of Seeds	47 45		
" Working Expenses	55 30		
		109 90	
			236 52
Balance in hand			15 65

McNab.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	2 43		
" 70 Members' Subscriptions	123 70		
" Legislative Grant	138 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Municipal Grant	50 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	3 00		
			317 13
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	84 75		
" " Field Products	30 00		
" " Dairy "	17 00		
" " Horticultural Products	6 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 50		
" " Growing Crops	36 50		
" " Ploughing Match	22 00		
	239 50		
Unpaid	52 35		
		187 15	
" Preparing Show Grounds	32 25		
" Agricultural Publications	26 60		
" Working Expenses	79 40		
		138 25	
			325 40
Balance due Treasurer			8 27

REPORT.

The past winter was unusually severe on the winter wheat in this Township; so much so, that, with a very few exceptions, it was totally destroyed, and in a number of cases which appeared to have escaped destruction, the result of leaving it to mature was a considerable loss to the farmer; but perhaps a summary of the Report of the judges on growing crops will be a sufficient Report on the unfavourable result of the season.

They report Hay under half a crop. Fall Wheat three-fourths killed, and the remainder not over half a crop. Spring Wheat in a few instances very good, but on the whole not over half a crop. Oats similar to the spring wheat. Peas very irregular, might average between 10 and 15 bushels to the acre. Very little Corn and Barley cultivated. Potatoes, if favourable showers came soon after their visit, they thought might, from one-half of the land planted, turn out about half a crop, the other half they considered to be past recovery. And the harvest, we are sorry to say, has too closely borne out their unfavourable prediction. Mr. Goodwin's Turnips they considered to be the best they had ever seen in the Township.

Notwithstanding these very unfavourable circumstances, we are happy to state that our Annual Exhibition showed no falling off, and indeed in the matter of Potatoes we may almost say that we have again beat ourselves. And so successful has our Exhibition as a whole been, that we are compelled to say that it will be necessary to curtail our prize list in future, unless some method be found of raising more funds which will be reliable year after year than the present plan, which unfortunately is not very promising like, as the great body of the farmers do not appear to appreciate the advantages of the Society in anything but the number of dollars they can draw from the funds, when the simple stimulus given by the effort to compete itself must in all cases return many fold the amount of a yearly subscription into the pockets of the competitors.

* * * *

Arnprior Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	624 75		
" Admissions to Show	662 92		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Donation	40 00		
" Stalls, Provender, &c	145 23		
			1812 90
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		1038 09	
" Prizes for Live Stock	593 50		
" " Field Products	38 00		
" " Dairy "	26 00		
" " Horticultural Products	36 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	58 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	68 90		
	821 15		
Unpaid	74 00		
		747 15	
" Prizes of previous year	11 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	301 73		
" Provender, &c	101 76		
" Working Expenses	772 88		
		1187 37	
			2972 61
Balance due Treasurer			1159 71

NOTE.—This Society embraces, in addition to Horticulture, both Agricultural and Mechanical productions, and its Exhibition, otherwise than financially, was a success.

RUSSELL.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	71 41		
" 51 Members' Subscriptions	110 00		
" Admissions to Show	28 75		
" Legislative Grant	280 00		
			490 16
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	149 15		
" " Field Products	50 75		
" " Dairy "	12 50		
" " Horticultural Products	10 30		
" " Agricultural Implements	12 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	26 90		
		261 60	
" Preparing Show Grounds	16 55		
" Purchase of Stock	98 00		
" Working Expenses	110 50		
		225 05	
			486 65
Balance in hand			3 51

REPORT.

Our Agricultural Act requires that the Directors of every Agricultural Society should, before their term of office expires, prepare a full and detailed Report of their proceedings during the year, together with such remarks and suggestions upon the agriculture, horticulture, arts and manufactures of the county as they may deem to be useful.

These Reports are intended to give the Government the requisite assurance that the appropriation for the encouragement of agriculture has been faithfully expended for the objects contemplated, and also to enable the members to judge their officers by their acts, and decide whether or not they are worthy of their confidence in the future.

But while it is the duty of the Directors to make and present their Report, it is no less the duty of every member to attend the annual meeting, hear the Report, and vote as he sees fit, for or against its adoption.

Annual Reports are expected to contain not only a record of the past year, but also a programme of policy for the future: and while it is proper that members by their votes should approve or condemn the past proceedings, it is still more important that they should exercise their judgment and strengthen the hands of their Directors, by sanctioning the policy they consider most beneficial to the Society for the time to come.

The meagre attendance at our annual meetings is certainly not creditable to the absent members. We may, perhaps, take it for granted that this results in a great measure from their having perfect confidence in the present Board and no desire for change. But we would remind you that blind confidence is not the best way to secure vigilant service.

The annual Show was held in the Village of Metcalfe in the month of September. The show of stock was good, also that of seeds and roots. Dairy products were deficient, and fruit poorly represented. Home manufactures and ladies' work were about the same as other years.

In forming a correct estimate of the yield of the different kinds of farm produce during the year, your Directors experience some difficulty on account of the extensive territory comprising the County of Russell, and would suggest that in future the several branch Societies be advised to embody in their Reports such information respecting the crops as would be desirable to enable the Directors of the County Society to furnish a more reliable account than heretofore.

Your Directors are of the opinion that the agriculturists of the County are progressing gradually in the right direction. Perceptible improvements can be seen in the management of various farms, in the introduction of improved farming implements, such as mowing and reaping machines, threshing machines, improved ploughs of various patterns, not to mention other minor though indispensable articles; and also in the introduction of the various kinds of improved stock.

While the soil and climate of the County are well adapted to the production of the different kinds of grain, it is no less adapted to the raising of all kinds of stock. The pastures in the summer are, as a general thing, good; and the farmers can realize more by the sale of their stock annually than they can by the cereal products of the soil.

In conclusion, we would remark that, owing to our proximity to the capital of the Dominion, we recommend our successors to hold no Exhibition for the present year, but to assist by all means in making the Provincial Exhibition, which is to be held in the City of Ottawa next fall, a complete success, and in giving our western friends a good idea of the capabilities and resources of Eastern Ontario.

Clarence.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	3 27		
" 46 Members' Subscriptions	190 00		
" Legislative Grant	124 00		
			317 27
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	117 71		
" " Field Products	18 35		
" " Dairy "	19 45		
" " Horticultural Products	28 05		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 82		
" " Growing Crops	57 85		
		261 23	

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	2 00	
" Working Expenses	19 10	
		282 33
Balance in hand		54 94

Cumberland.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 52 Members' Subscriptions	104 00		
" Legislative Grant	70 00		
Cr.			174 00
By Prizes for Live Stock	57 00		
" " Field Products	21 00		
" " Dairy "	16 30		
" " Horticultural Products	59 70		
" " Growing Crops	20 00		
	174 00		
Unpaid	7 30		
		166 70	
" Working Expenses		7 30	
			174 00

NOTE.—The Directors strongly urge on the members of the Society increased energy and greater attention in practice to the great principles of modern Agriculture.

Gloucester.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 29 Members' Subscriptinns	116 00		
" Legislative Grant	78 00		
" Rent of Society's Land	145 00		
Cr.			339 00
By Balance due Treasurer		7 58	
" Prizes for Live Stock	139 30		
" " Dairy Products	11 55		
" " Horticultural Products	9 10		
" " Growing Crops	77 00		
		236 95	
" Working Expenses		82 25	
			326 78
Balance in hand			12 22

Osgoode.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 37 Members' Subscriptions	74 00		
" Legislative Grant	50 12		
Cr.			124 12
By Balance due Treasurer	17 38		
" Purchase of Stock	128 50		
			145 88
Balance due Treasurer			21 76

NOTE.—The Directors report that Agriculture is generally improving in the Township, especially in relation to Live Stock.

Russell.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 42 Members' Subsriptions	136 50		
" Admissions to Show	4 50		
" Legislative Grant	92 00		
" Keep of Stock	30 00		
Cr.			263 00
By Balance due Treasurer		16 83	
" Prizes for Live Stock	122 95		
" " Field Products	22 10		
" " Dairy "	14 00		
" " Horticultural Products	20 85		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	27 50		
		211 40	
" Purchase of Stock		30 00	
" Working Expenses		24 00	
			282 23
Balance due Treasurer			19 23

SIMCOE, NORTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	190 44		
" 189 Members' Subscriptions	363 30		
" Admissions to Show	269 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Proceeds Rent of Pens, Stalls, &c	58 50		
" Per Centage of Prizes retained	19 35		
			1600 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	527 00		
" " Field Products	93 50		
" " Dairy "	84 50		
" " Horticultural Products	72 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	72 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	82 50		
	932 00		
Unpaid	160 00		
		772 00	
" Prizes of previous year	100 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	419 10		
" Preparing Show Grounds	26 25		
" Liabilities for 1872	129 82		
" Working Expenses	195 75		
		870 92	
			1642 92
Balance due Treasurer			42 33

REPORT.

This is the last Report of the old Society of the Electoral Division of the North Riding of Simcoe, it is the duty of your retiring Board of Directors to present to you. By the late Act of Parliament for the redistribution of seats, the Riding of North Simcoe having been divided into two Ridings, named East and West Ridings of Simcoe respectively, it becomes necessary under the Agriculture and Arts Act to constitute a new Society in each of the new electoral divisions, and the Agricultural Society of North Simcoe only exists to have its assets divided between the two societies, which no doubt will be at once formed in the East and West Ridings.

It is perhaps a matter for congratulation that the large Riding of North Simcoe has been divided into two electoral divisions ; but your Directors cannot but feel regret that the division of the North Riding should have the effect of dissolving a Society which has existed so long, and which they cannot doubt has done much to foster the interests of the Agricultural classes, in not only the North Riding but throughout the County of Simcoe, and it would seem to your Directors that it would have been better had the old Society been permitted to exist with a suitable change of name instead of being extinguished, and putting those interested in the promotion and welfare of this Society to the trouble of organizing a new Society. And they could suggest that an amendment to meet changes in the Electoral Divisions, such as the late Riding of North Simcoe has been subjected to, should be made in the law to the end that existing Societies should no more be dissolved than a Municipal Corporation, by a change in the territorial limits of a Municipality.

Referring to the year just brought to a close, your Directors have to report an increased and an increasing interest in the welfare of the Society on the part of the farming community and the public generally. This is evidenced by the increase in the number of exhibitors, and still more by the increase in the number of animals and articles exhibited, and by the greater number of exhibitors who attended at the Annual Exhibition. A much larger number of prizes were offered than at any other previous Exhibition. A still more healthy sign is, that a much larger number of prizes were competed for and were taken. The result, however, is that notwithstanding all the economy which your Directors were able to practise—and, consistent with efficiency, they feel that every economy was practised—that the receipts of the year, notwithstanding the increase of gate money, and a slight increase in the number of members, fell short of the expenditure.

Your Directors feel, and they would suggest to those among you who would become members of the new Society of West Simcoe, that an effort is required to increase the number of members, or the new Society will be unable to be of that service which all well-wishers of the promotion of Agriculture and Manufactures in our midst would desire. One hundred and ninety members, the largest number on the books of your Society in any year, appear to be a very feeble representation of a community which can no longer pretend to be a very newly settled part of the Province, and plead that as an excuse. * *

Medonte and Flos.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	84 00		
" Legislative Grant	35 20		
			119 20
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	72 00		
" " Field Products	7 00		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	16 00		
	112 00		
Unpaid	68 00		
		44 00	
" Working Expenses		7 50	
			51 50
Balance in hand			67 70

Nottawasaga.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	37 16		
" 180 Members' Subscription	262 50		
" Admissions to Show	35 37		
" Legislative Grant	108 24		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
			483 27
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	175 00		
" " Field Products	49 00		
" " Dairy "	3 00		
" " Horticultural Products	20 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	54 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	41 00		
" " Ploughing Match	23 00		
		366 00	
" " Working Expenses		75 36	
			441 36
Balance in hand			41 91

REPORT.

Your Directors have pleasure to place before the members, the following Annual Report of the affairs and proceedings of the Society for the past year, together with a detailed statement as certified by your auditors, which is encouraging, and exhibits a favourable state of the finances. The number of paid up members is 180.

The Spring Show of Stallions and Bulls was held at Duntroon, on the 4th day of May last, and was decidedly the best that ever took place in the Township. A reaping match came off near the same place, on the 11th day of August, to test the reapers exhibited, which gave much satisfaction. The Fall Exhibition was at the Village of Stayner, and although it rained continuously the whole day, still it was the best display made in the Township, particularly of wheat, oats, barley and other grains; also the show of butter was large and of good quality, all of which would compare favourably with what was seen at the Provincial Exhibitions. The roots and vegetables were also good; as also the fruit. The ladies' work was much admired.

In addition to the premiums offered by the Society, a number of special prizes were given by private persons amounting to $125, which had the effect of giving greater stimulation to competitors, and added much to the attraction of the Exhibition. Several fine sheep took prizes. The ploughing match was at Nottawa Village. We regret to say that few competitors appeared, still good work was done, and hope that greater interest will be taken in this class next year. In conclusion we congratulate the farmers of this Township, on the excellent harvest and the crops, producing a fair yield, and express our thankfulness to the Giver of all good for the blessings which we enjoy.

Orillia.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	80 04		
" 117 Members' Subscriptions	224 00		
" Admissions to Show	67 85		
" Legislative Grant	98 56		
			470 45
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	202 25		
" " Field Products	44 50		
" " Dairy "	12 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	8 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	10 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	36 75		
		314 25	
“ Prizes of previous year	15 25		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	50 46		
“ Working Expenses	43 04		
		108 75	
			423 00
Balance in hand			47 45

Oro.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	27 16		
“ 59 Members' Subscriptions	93 50		
“ Legislative Grant	32 56		
“ Donations	136 50		
			289 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	101 25		
“ “ Field Products	30 50		
“ “ Dairy “	20 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	30 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	29 00		
	211 75		
Unpaid	3 50		
		208 25	
“ Agricultural Publications		4 50	
“ Working Expenses		39 57	
			252 32
Balance in hand			37 40

Sunnidale.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 60 Members' Subscriptions	63 50		
“ Admissions to Show	8 45		
“ Legislative Grant	22 88		
“ Municipal Grant	30 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
			126 83
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		1 08	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	59 30		
“ “ Field Products	20 95		
“ “ Dairy “	5 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	4 60		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	13 50		
“ “ Ploughing Match	7 00		
		110 85	
“ “ Working Expenses		15 38	
			127 31
Balance due Treasurer			48

Vespra.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	83 85		
" 60 Members' Subscriptions	175 75		
" Legislative Grant	73 72		
			333 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	92 00		
" " Field Products	25 00		
" " Dairy "	6 00		
" " Horticultural Products	23 00		
" " Arts and Manufactuaes	17 00		
	163 00		
Unpaid	88 00		
		75 00	
" Prizes of previous year	59 75		
" Purchase of Seed	20 00		
" Agricultural Publications	38 75		
" Working Expenses	24 37		
		142 87	
			217 87
Balance in hand			115 45

REPORT.

Your Directors have much pleasure in congratulating you on the satisfactory state of the finances of the Society, at the same time bearing testimony to the very handsome manner in which a number of gentlemen came forward and liberally enlarged their subscriptions, and to whom the Society is indebted for its present pecuniary position.

Annual Show.

The Exhibition was well sustained. The large amount of extra prizes offered induced a larger number of members than usual to compete. More entries in the aggregate were made than at any previous Exhibition. Team horses were scarcely up to the mark, but a good show in numbers and quality in the other classes was made. It was noticed that cattle were poor in flesh, pasture being bad by reason of the dry season accounting for it. Some fine animals were exhibited. A large number of fine sheep was shown, and the competition close. No less than sixteen ram lambs were entered, and nearly if not all shown. A great improvement in this class has been made. Pigs were well represented. Berkshires and Suffolks, which would be hard to beat, were exhibited in larger numbers than usual. In the inside department the show of ladies' work, drawings, dairy produce, domestic manufactures, fruit, vegetables and flowers, was most excellent—far in advance of any previous Shows. The Exhibition was well attended by visitors; as a whole, your Directors have much pleasure in pronouncing it a success.

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Improvements.

Your Directors have not much to note in the way of improvements made in the Township during the year. The lumber business, of which a large amount has been done in past years, and from which farmers and others have derived large sums by the sale of timber and the employment of themselves and their teams, has been depressed for some time, causing a scarcity of money in this locality which has not been felt for years.

This along with the partial failure of the wheat crop no doubt has kept back improvements which were contemplated and would otherwise have been made. Notwithstanding, some fine barns and elegant and costly homesteads have been erected in several parts of the Township during the year.

Barrie Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 101 Members' Subscriptions	168 20		
" Admission to Show	27 55		
" Legislative Grant	48 84		
			244 59
Cr.			
By Fruits	13 50		
" Flowers and Plants	91 00		
" Vegetables	32 50		
		137 00	
" Working Expenses		64 49	
			201 49
Balance in hand			43 10

SIMCOE, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	291 45		
" 340 Members' Subscriptions	800 96		
" Admissions to Show	333 24		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
			2125 65
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	537 00		
" " Field Products	174 00		
" " Dairy "	108 00		
" " Horticultural Products	78 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	170 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	299 21		
	1366 21		
Unpaid	28 00		
		1338 21	
" Prizes of previous year	52 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	401 68		
" Preparing Show Grounds	36 00		
" Working Expenses	110 00		
		599 68	
			1937 89
Balance in hand			187 76

REPORT.

Your Directory having met on the present occasion to present to you their usual Annual Report, are most happy to be able to congratulate you, in the first place, on the great prosperity of the past year and the bountiful harvest with which it has pleased a kind Providence to favour us and secondly, upon the progressive state of your Society and the high status of its financial position.

During the past year your Association, as usual, had two Exhibitions. The Spring Exhibition was held in the Village of Bond Head, and was in every respect quite a success. The Fall Exhibition was held on the 7th and 8th days of October last, and, although the roads and weather were unfavourable, was nevertheless one of the largest and best shows ever witnessed in the county. It would, however, have been much better only for the causes aforesaid, and from the fact that the North York Show and several others were held at the same time, the parties connected therewith having broken faith with your Directory, who had matters otherwise arranged. Owing to these facts the amount received at the gates did not come up to the anticipations of your management, nevertheless the number of entries on horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, dairy produce and fruit were far in excess of any previous year : in horses alone there were 204 entries.

There was a slight falling off in the entries in Grain and Seeds ; the samples shown, however, were of a very superior quality, more especially in Fall and Spring Wheat, and we believe the yield was fully equal to former years—a great cause of rejoicing to the farmers of Simcoe that this grand staple of their county is not on the decline.

In thorough-bred Cattle and Sheep there was a marked improvement visible both in quality and numbers ; and your Directors were very much pleased to see the keen competition manifested in these classes, the most useful as well as most profitable to farmers.

In Dairy produce there was an unusual interest manifested. There never were so many entries made in this branch of industry at any of your previous Shows. Much credit, however, for the interest taken in this class, is owing to the magnificent prize offered by Mr. Cornell, of Toronto, of a gold watch for the best firkin of butter.

The crops of Roots and Vegetables were not so abundant the past as former years, yet the specimens shown were very excellent, and a very creditable competition was visible in this branch of industry.

The display made by the ladies was never more conspicuous than on this occasion. The richness of their embroidery work, the neatness and artistic skill displayed in all branches of their department, far outshone in beauty and brilliancy their former efforts. Indeed, parties who had visited the Provincial Exhibition in Toronto felt satisfied that the ladies' department of Simcoe would lose nothing by a comparison with that of the great Provincial Emporium.

* * * *

Essa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	19 82		
" 100 Members' Subscriptions	120 00		
" Legislative Grant	46 80		
			186 62
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	67 50		
" " Field Products	18 25		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	27 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 00		
		141 25	
" Working Expenses		28 50	
			169 75
Balance in hand			16 87

Gwillimbury, West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	176 46		
" 276 Members' Subscriptions and Excursion	681 00		
" Admissions to Show	212 05		
" Legislative Grant	128 50		
			1198 01
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	349 00		
" " Field Products	98 00		
" " Dairy "	22 00		
" " Horticultural Products	23 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	59 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Arts and Manufactures	105 00		
" " Growing Crops	15 00		
" " Riding and Driving	14 00		
	685 50		
Unpaid	19 00		
		666 50	
" Prizes of previous year		1 50	
" Working Expenses, including Excursion		459 33	
			1127 33
Balance in hand			70 68

Innisfil.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 115 Members' Subscriptions	115 00		
" Admissions to Show	14 65		
" Legislative Grant	41 07		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 85		
Cr.			181 57
By Balance due Treasurer		20 86	
" Prizes for Live Stock	73 00		
" " Field Products	36 75		
" " Dairy "	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 00		
		139 75	
" Working Expenses		18 76	
			179 37
Balance in hand			2 20

Mulmur.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	153 00		
" Admissions to Show	16 80		
" Legislative Grant	59 67		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	15 00		
Cr.			244 47
By Balance due Treasurer		9 76	
" Prizes for Live Stock	87 50		
" " Field Products	29 50		
" " Dairy "	10 00		
" " Horticultural Products	19 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	35 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	22 00		
		203 25	
" Working Expenses		44 06	
			257 07
Balance due Treasurer			12 60

Tecumseth.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	132 61		
" 90 Members' Subscriptions	100 00		
" Admissions to Show	79 65		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	60 00		
“ Municipal Grant	25 00		
			397 26
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	195 50		
“ “ Field Products	43 00		
“ “ Dairy “	8 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	6 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	9 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	44 50		
	307 00		
Unpaid	104 00		
		203 00	
“ Prizes of previous year	6 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	38 75		
“ Working Expenses	63 87		
		108 62	
			311 62
Balance in hand			85 64

Tossorontio.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	37 75		
“ 161 Members' Subscriptions	176 00		
“ Admissions to Show	178 61		
“ Legislative Grant	68 64		
			461 00
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	155 00		
“ “ Field Products	63 75		
“ “ Dairy “	17 50		
“ “ Horticultural Products	35 75		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	62 75		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	48 00		
		382 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		38 25	
“ Working Expenses		29 19	
			450 19
Balance in hand			10 81

STORMONT.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 156 Members' Subscriptions	156 00		
“ Admissions to Show	72 03		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	32 25		
			960 28
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		4 53	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	167 50		
“ “ Field Products	38 00		
“ “ Dairy “	24 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	21 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	56 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	51 00		
		358 00	
" Legislative Grant	221 17		
" Preparing Show Grounds	211 94		
" Working Expenses	147 95		
		581 06	
			943 59
Balance in hand			16 69

Finch.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	39 11		
" Members' Subscriptions	79 00		
" Legislative Grant	81 17		
			199 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	77 25		
" " Field Products	29 75		
" " Dairy "	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	21 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	28 25		
" " Ploughing Match	16 00		
		180 75	
" Working Expenses		40 07	
			220 82
Balance due Treasurer			21 54

Osnabruck.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	62 47		
" 105 Members Subscriptions	149 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
Cr.			351 47
By Prizes for Live Stock	124 50		
" " Field Products	25 00		
" " Dairy "	11 50		
" " Horticultural Products	8 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	32 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	38 00		
		240 00	
" Purchase of Live Stock		71 90	
" Working Expenses		28 75	
			340 65
Balance in hand			10 82

TORONTO ELECTORAL DIVISION.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	726 08		
" 101 Members' Subscriptions	250 00		
" Admissions to Show	101 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Legislative Grant	550 00		
" Municipal Grant	500 00		
" Interest on Deposit	36 00		2163 08
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	42 75		
" " Flowers and Plants	349 25		
" " Vegetables	52 75	444 75	
" Prizes of Previous year	31 50		
" Preparing Show Grounds	119 50		
" Membership paid to Agriculture and Arts Association	65 00		
" Horticultural Publications	14 00		
" Working Expenses	356 59	586 59	1031 34
Balance in hand			1131 74

REPORT.

Your Directors, in compliance with the requirements of the Statute, beg to submit the following Report:—

The Society's Spring Exhibition was held in the Music Hall, on Thursday, the 28th of May. The Summer Exhibition was held in the Horticultural Gardens, on Tuesday, the 14th of July. The total amount offered in prizes at these Exhibitions was $726 25, and the amount awarded was $444 75. The total amount received for admission of non-members was $101. There were 101 subscribing members, whose subscriptions amounted to $250. The total receipts for the year from all sources, including a balance of $726 08 from the previous year, amounted to $2,163 08; and the expenditure to $1,031 34, leaving a balance in hand of $1,131 74

The Spring Exhibition, in the perfection of the plants and flowers shown, was one of the best the Society has held. The Summer Exhibition was quite equal to those of former years. The display of Fruit was good, though not in great variety, while in vegetables, owing to the dryness of the season, the show was small.

As the Provincial Show was to be held here last year, your Directors dispensed with the usual Autumn Exhibition. Each member of the Society, however, who contributed not less than $2 for the year, was made a member of the Provincial Association with the right to free admission, and free entry of stock or goods to its Exhibition. 65 members availed themselves of the privilege.

PLANTS AND FLOWERS.

Of the plants and flowers, the following is a list of new or rare kinds, not before exhibited in Toronto:—Enonymus Aurea; variegated; a hardy plant, admirably adapted for the climate, with glossy, golden leaves, deeply margined with dark green; Achyranthus, Mrs. Harvey, superior to Gilsonii, leaves bright carmine and stem bright pink; Adiantum Farleyense, a very fine variety of Maiden Hair Fern, the best yet introduced; Croton Irregulare, a warm green-house plant, with long green leaves spotted with gray; Croton Interruptum, similar to the foregoing; Caladium, Dr. Lindley, very fine—this belongs to a very ornamental class of stove plants, useful for decorative purposes; Clematis, a very rapid climbing plant for green-houses or out-door cultivation, flowering very freely in the summer. Amongst the finest were Clematis Jackmanii, the flowers deep rich purple; and Lanuginosa, pale lilac; Coleus Chameleon, one of the prettiest of this class of plants yet introduced, owing to the many different colours in the leaf. Fuschia (Golden Tricolour) Sunray—very fine, with distinct foliage. Fuschia, Miss Arthur—Sepals pinkish white, corolla, rich carmine. Gloxinias, a very interesting class of plants, with erect and drooping bell-shaped flowers, of which Gloxinia Alice, is very good, with flowers carmine and white. Geraniums, double white.

Aline Sisley—the best of the double white yet introduced ; also the Princess Teck, double, very fine scarlet, of free habit ; the Jewel, a very fine double of the nosegay section, with miniature foliage, flowering very freely, bright scarlet ; and the La Negre—habits similar to the last mentioned, flowers deep and purple, and quite distinct in colour from any other variety. Of single Geraniums, there were shown the Cyclops, Duchess de Montford, Iago, Dr. Murret, Le Pere Hyacinthe, Masterpiece and Louis Vaullot.

Of Palms, a very interesting and handsome class of plants, for table and conservatory decorations, there were shown the Areca Latusceno, Corypha Australis, and Latanta Borbonica ; also, Retinospora Plumosa, a very ornamental shrub ; and Retinospora Plumosa Aurea, similar to the above, the leaves tipped with gold.

In addition to the foregoing new plants exhibited, a number of others have been introduced into the city, which will doubtless be shown at the Exhibitions of the present year, and amongst which we may name Accubia Japonica, Begonia Foliosa, Begonia Splendens, Begonia Richardsonii, Begonia Fuschioides Alba, Begonia Wiltoniensis Alba, Begonia Pernelli and Begonia Marquess of Nedailac ; also, Gnaphalium Aureum, variegated ; Glaccum Corniculatum and Double Lobelia, Pumela Grandaflora.

FRUITS.

Your Directors beg to draw your particular attention to the great improvement which has taken place in fruit culture of late years, and more particularly in pears and hardy grapes. Ten years ago few people would have believed that Canada could produce such fine specimens of these fruits as were shown at the late Provincial Exhibition held in this city—many of them grown in the vicinity of Toronto, and of a quality that would do credit to any country. The Exhibition referred to was held too early to show orchard fruit to perfection ; the local Shows, however, held later in the season, were well supplied with large collections of apples, pears and hardy grapes in perfection.

Amongst the apples, were splendid specimens of the Rhode Island Greening, Golden Russet, Northern Spy, Baldwin, Yellow Bellflower, Dutch Mignonne, Swayzie Pomme Grise, and Blenheim Orange.

Amongst the pears were the Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Beurre Diel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Swan's Orange, Baron de Mello, Clapp's Favourite, Edmunds, Vicar of Winkfield, Napoleon, Easter Beurre, Duchess d'Angouleme, Doyenne Sieulle, Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Clairgeau, Sheldon, Beurre Grise d'Hiver Nouveau, Lawrence, Winter Nell's and Flemish Beauty, which were all very fair.

In the display of plums, there was a great advance on former years, and fine specimens of the following varieties were shown in the several collections, viz :—Roe's Autumn Gage, Bradshaw, Bryanstone Gage, Blecker's Gage, Coe's Golden Drop, Denison's Superb, Duane's Purple, German Prune, Green Gage, Jefferson, Lombard, Magnum Bonum (yellow and red), Smith's Orleans, McLaughlin, Pond's Seedling, Reine Claude de Bavay and Washington. All of these were grown in and around Toronto.

The hot-house grapes indicated no particular improvement on those of former years ; but good specimens were shown in all the leading varieties. There were none of the lately introduced new varieties exhibited, although fine specimens of the White Lady Downes, Madresfield Court Muscat, Foster's White, Golden Champion and Mrs. Pinch's Black Muscat have been grown to great perfection at one or two private establishments in this city. Nearly all the varieties thought worthy of cultivation in Europe, have been introduced here, and are now extensively cultivated in cold vineries, in Toronto and its neighbourhood. The success which has attended the cultivation of hardy grapes, has been beyond the expectation of those who have ventured to plant for profit. There are hundreds of acres of land in this neighbourhood well adapted to the growth of the vine, and some thousands of gallons of good wine have been made from the produce of vineyards, not two miles from this city, and a very large quantity of vines have been planted during the past season, within the city limits. The varities considered the most worthy of notice are the Concord, Creveling, Delaware, Rogers Hybrids, Nos. 3, 4, 7, 9, 15 and 19, and Salem, Iona and Israella. These have all ripened their fruit in perfection, and can be recommended as worthy of cultivation in this section of country.

Peaches and Nectarines do not generally succeed here in the open air ; but in some favourable situations good specimens have been grown. That the peach does not succeed well here, is generally owing to the importation of American trees, which are mostly budded on the seedling peach, as a stock. On this stock the tree grows too luxuriantly, and does not ripen its wood early enough to stand the winter; consequently the tree is shortlived, and gives but little satisfaction. Peach trees for Canada should be grown on plum stock, and the best variety for this purpose is the common English Blue Plum. In orchard houses, peaches and nectarines can be grown to great perfection, and the great superiority of Rivers' new English varieties is here particularly noticed. The following varieties have fruited here during the past season, viz ;—Peaches; Lord Palmerston, Early Beatrice, Early Albert, Early Alfred, Early Victoria, Lady Palmerston, Rivers' Early York, Victoria Noblesse and Violet Native; and of Nectarines, River's Orange, the Prince of Wales, Hardwick, Seedling, Red Roman and Early Newington.

EXHIBITIONS.

With a view to diminish, as far as possible, the number of Local Exhibitions in this locality, this Society has almost every year invited the Societies of neighbouring Municipalities to unite with them in holding one good Exhibition instead of several small ones. Local interests, however, have generally rendered futile the attempts to form such Unions.

As the next Provincial Exhibition is to be held at the City of Ottawa, it is not unreasonable to anticipate that, if the proper means are used, a Union Exhibition may be held in the Crystal Palace and Grounds, by this and neighbouring Societies. Your Directors have not the least desire to lessen the interest that should centre in the Provincial Exhibition; but, considering the distance to Ottawa, there will doubtless be many manufacturers and producers who will not be able or willing to take their stock or goods so far from home, and would therefore avail themselves of an Exhibition here, if one of sufficient importance can be organized.

While on this subject, it may be worth while to consider, whether it may not soon be deemed desirable to seek a change in the present system of holding annually an Exhibition in one of four or five places in the Province. Many are advocating the permanent locating of the Provincial Annual Exhibition in one place; but this plan, if adopted, would undoubtedly fail, by localising the competition, and destroying almost all the interest now felt in these gatherings by the outlying portions of the Province. With the smaller population of the past, no difficulty was felt; but with the rapid increase in numbers, and the increased facilities for transit, the Annual Provincial Exhibitions are becoming too much the occasion for massing together such crowds of men and women that, in many departments of the Exhibition, but little can be seen to be appreciated, and no benefits can be derived either by the visitors or exhibitors. To such an extent is this felt to be the case, that "Grand Union," "Grand Central," and other "grand" Exhibitions are yearly increasing in number and in erest, in different prominent centres.

Your Directors would, therefore, throw out for consideration the suggestion that the annual $10, 000 Legislative Grant, or so much thereof as could be spared for the purpose, should for two years in succession be distributed for Sectional Exhibitions, say, in London, Hamilton, Toronto, Kingston, and Ottawa; and that every third year the whole sum should be devoted to a Grand Provincial Exhibition in the City of Toronto, the capital of the Province, where suitable buildings, steam-motive power, and every other requisite facility should be provided; and that in the consolidation and amendment of the Agricultural and Arts Act, contemplated by the Commissioner of Agriculture, such provisions shall be made as shall discourage the holding of so many petty and rival Exhibitions, which tend only to the advancement of the pecuniary interests of certain residents of the particular localities where the Exhibitions are held.

PAPERS.

At the monthly meeting of the Board, on the 4th of March, Mr. James Forsyth read a paper, "Descriptive of some of the places and objects he saw in Britain, of interest to the Florist and Horticulturist." At the meeting on the 1st of April, the Secretary, Mr. William Edwards, read a paper on "Protection to Home Manufactures beneficial to the Cultivators of the Soil;" and at the meeting on the 6th of May, Mr. John Paxton read a valuable paper on the "Potato—its history, choice varieties, and modes of cultivation." At these and all other meetings of the Board, during the year, the members of the Society were invited to be present, and several availed themselves of the opportunities of doing so.

CONCLUSION.

Upon your Directors now devolve the melancholy duty of recording the sudden and violent death of your late First Vice-President, Mr. John Gray, whose life was so unexpectedly cut short by a locomotive of the T., G. & B. R. R., while he was crossing its track on his way home, on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th instant. Our late friend was present and took part in the formation of this Society, in January, 1858; in January, 1859, he was elected one of its Directors; and every year since, either as Director, or as Vice-President, or President, he has with remarkable punctuality been present at its meetings, and in other respects faithfully attended to the duties thus devolved upon him. Others will come in to fill his vacant place, but none will manifest more interest in its proceedings than he manifested, during the sixteen years he held office.

VICTORIA NORTH.

Dr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
To Balance in hand	176	56				
" 73 Members' Subscriptions	73	00				
" Admissions to Show	75	00				
" Legislative Grant	700	60				
" Municipal Grant	200	00				
" Donation from J McLennan, M. P	50	00				
					1274	56
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	137	75				
" " Field Products	44	75				
" " Dairy "	9	75				
" " Horticultural Products	18	00				
" " Agricultural Implements	15	25				
" " Arts and Manufactures	40	95				
" " Ploughing Match	40	00				
	306	45				
Unpaid	38	35				
			268	10		
" Prizes of previous year	36	50				
" L. G. to Township Societies	402	80				
" Preparing Show Grounds	37	25				
" Ploughing Match	40	00				
" Agricultural Publications	6	00				
" Working Expenses	125	75				
			648	30		
					916	40
Balance in hand					358	16

REPORT.

Your Directors in submitting this their seventh annual report have no less reason than on former occasions to feel called upon to express their gratitude to an overruling Providence for the very bountiful harvest with which this country and particularly this portion of it, has for the past year been so abundantly blessed.

Generally speaking the crops of 1874 were good, and in some classes unusually so. The Fall Wheat undoubtedly suffers more than any other. In exposed situations it was more or less winter killed ; but where sheltered the yield was good, averaging upon the whole about 15 bushels to the acre. In Spring Cereals the yield was more than usually abundant. Spring Wheat and Peas averaging upon the whole about 25 bushels, barley 35 bushels, and oats 45 bushels to the acre. Hay, however, although much better than that of the previous year was still a small crop, scarcely averaging one ton to the acre. Root crops were not so good. Potatoes, chiefly on account of injuries sustained by the Colorado beetle, were only about half a crop, and turnips were rather below the average.

Your Directors have reason to congratulate you upon the steadily increasing prosperity and usefulness of the Society, as evinced by the quality and quantity of articles, and the improved Stock exhibited at our Fall Shows, the last of which was held on the 2nd day of October, 1874, and was, notwithstanding the very unfavourable weather more than usually successful. And the Ploughing Match held at Woodville was also good, although it would be desirable to see a larger number of competitors vie with each other in this very important branch of agricultural industry.

Your Directors have in contemplation the erection of a suitable building upon the Society's lot for holding the Fall Shows—which we would urge upon our successors in office to effect in time to be used for the next Fall Show of the Society.

Your Directors also feel called upon again to express their gratitude to the Members of the County Council for their liberal donation of two hundred dollars to the Society during the past year, and they trust that the same liberal spirit that has actuated them for the last three years may still continue to influence them until we shall have erected upon the Society's lot a building creditable to the Society and to the North Riding of Victoria.

Bexley and Camden.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	14 82		
" 70 Members' Subscriptions	71 95		
" Legislative Grant	97 82		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 00		
			194 59
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	41 25		
" " Field Products	32 25		
" " Dairy "	4 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	10 00		
	97 25		
Unpaid	9 50		
		87 75	
" Prizes of previous year	4 50		
" Working Expenses	28 99		
		33 49	
			121 24
Balance in hand			73 35

Eldon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	97 09		
" 106 Members' Subscriptions	106 00		
" Admissions to Show	19 60		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
			362 69
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	92 25		
" " Field Products	11 25		
" " Dairy "	9 00		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Horticultural Products	2 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	19 20		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	9 00		
“ “ Ploughing Match	15 00		
		157 70	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		8 00	
“ Working Expenses		34 87	
			200 57
Balance in hand			162 12

Fenelon.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	57 00		
“ Admissions to Show	17 92		
“ Legislative Grant	83 22		
Cr.			158 14
By Prizes paid 1874	74 25		
“ Prizes of previous year	10 90		
“ Working Expenses	30 93		
			116 08
Balance in hand			42 06

Laxton and Digby.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	39 61		
“ Members' Subscriptions	52 00		
“ Admissions to Show	81 78		
			173 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	48 25		
“ “ Field Products	6 50		
“ “ Dairy “	6 75		
“ “ Horticultural Products	18 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	14 00		
		93 75	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		4 25	
“ Working Expenses		13 75	
			111 75
Balance in hand			61 64

VICTORIA, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	153 43		
“ 91 Members' Subscriptions	93 00		
“ Admissions to Show	236 30		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant	200 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	8 00		
			1390 73
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	243 50		
“ “ Field Products	48 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	24 00		
" " Horticultural Products	46 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	6 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	62 00		
	430 25		
Unpaid	32 75		
		397 50	
" Prizes of previous year	18 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	245 22		
" Deficit of late Society	65 63		
" Working Expenses	261 88		
		1010 73	
			1408 23
Balance due Treasurer			17 50

Emily.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To 178 Members' Subscriptions	178 00		
" Admissions to Show	47 47		
" Legislative Grant	130 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	42 75		
			398 22
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		35 25	
" Prizes for Live Stock	119 75		
" " Field Products	30 25		
" " Dairy "	5 25		
" " Horticultural Products	35 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	18 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 75		
		245 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds	18 95		
" Paid Mr. Cottingham	36 00		
" Working Expenses	62 46		
		117 41	
			397 91
Balance in hand			31

REPORT.

This Society held two Exhibitions in the past year, each of which was held at the Village of Omemee—one in the spring and one in the fall. The Spring Show was for entire horses and bulls; horses getting a prize to make a stand in the township. The entries of horses were large, and the display the finest ever held by this Society, a great many present saying the display was equal, if not better, than the County Show held at Lindsay for the same purpose. The entries of bulls was not large, but the stock shown showed a great improvement on previous years.

The entries for the Fall Show were greatly in advance of any previous year, all classes being well competed for. In horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, the exhibition was very good, particularly in horses.

In class E (poultry) the number shown was very good, considering that this class was something new, being the first time that this Society have awarded prizes for this class.

In grain and dairy produce the amount of entries and quality of goods shown was a great improvement on any former year. In fruit, root crops and garden vegetables, the display was very fine, surpassing any display of the kind ever held here.

In manufactures, leather, harness and miscellaneous, the display was a great improvement on former years. In ladies' work, curiosities, flowers and fine arts, the number of entries was large and the display very fine, being the great attraction of the in-door exhibition.

The total number of entries at the Fall Show was 566, being an increase on the previous year (which was considered very large) of 202.

Your Directors congratulate you on such being the case, and have no doubt but that your next annual meeting will report more than double an increase on the present year's entries.

The receipts at the door were very large, considering the very low charge made at the door. Your Directors would suggest that better arrangements be made in future for admittance at the door on the day of exhibition, and if it would not be advisable to have all articles entered for in-door exhibition, in the Drill Shed, by 12 A.M. on the first day of the exhibition, so that they can be judged on that day. We find that, by allowing until the second day to complete deliveries, the judges are greatly annoyed by parties bringing in articles after they have commenced judging; also, if articles were judged on the first day, your Society could hold an Exhibition on the evening of the first day for the accommodation of the people of the village. According to present arrangements a great number of the villagers are debarred attending on account of their business arrangements. If this suggestion was carried out it would add greatly to the funds in the treasury. . . . . . .

Mariposa.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 54 Members' Subscriptions	56 00		
" Admissions to Show	23 60		
" Legislative Grant	40 00		
			119 60
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		25 45	
" Paid Prizes for 1874		74 90	
" Working Expenses		32 00	
			132 35
Balance due Treasurer			12 75

REPORT.

. . . . . The Board is pleased to be able to report that increased attention is being paid to the improved methods of cultivation, and also to the improvement of the different kinds of live stock. An additional cheese factory has gone into operation during the past spring, and has succeeded satisfactorily to the proprietor and patrons, making in all three factories in operation during the season in the bounds of the township. Mr. John Dillman has introduced some improved thorough bred cattle of the Ayrshire variety, with a view of testing their qualities in comparison with the Devons and Durhams that he has owned for some time, at quite an outlay. Arts and manufactures are making headway also, as the fine display at the annual Exhibition attests. . . . . .

Ops.

	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts
To Balance in hand	5 49		
" 202 Members' Subscriptions	202 00		
" Legislative Grant	146 00		
" Borrowed	395 95		
			649 44

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cr.			
" Purchase of Live Stock	460 95		
" Paid Money Boraowed	146 00		
" Working expenses	18 05		
			625 00
Balance in hand			24 44

REPORT.

Your Directors beg to report that, on the whole, the operations of the Society have been successful. At the commencement of the year we were considerably in debt, having been compelled to borrow nearly $300, of which sum $111 was repaid last year, and the balance with interest will be repaid in a few days, funds for that purpose being at present in your treasurer's hands. Our membership has reached the number of 202, and the year has passed without any misfortunes or misunderstandings. We have secured the services of some thorough-bred bulls, for the use of the members, and we entertain the hope, that the quality of the stock raised in this township will be materially improved by our efforts.

We much regret that in the present state of the law, we are unable to hold an Exhibition in Lindsay, but hope before long to see the obstacles to such a course removed. Congratulating you upon the comparatively prosperous state of our finances, we submit the above for your consideration.

Verulam.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	64 78		
" 66 Members' Subscriptions	66 00		
" Admissions to Show	22 35		
" Legislative Grant	48 00		
" Sale of Plaster	38 05		
" Proceeds sale of Seeds	95 70		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	6 00		
			340 88
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	75 75		
" " Field Products	28 25		
" " Dairy "	7 50		
" " Horticultural Products	5 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	19 25		
		136 00	
" Purchase of Seed	99 45		
" Paid for Plaster	23 85		
" Working Expenses	21 73		
		145 03	
			281 03
Balance in hand			59 85

Lindsay Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	17 03		
" 76 Members' Subscriptions	76 50		
" Admissions to Show	51 40		
" Legislative Grant	56 00		
Cr.			200 93
By Prizes for Fruits	14 75		
" " Flowers and Plants	72 50		
" " Vegetables	33 50		
		120 75	

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	25 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds	12 88	
" Working Expenses	62 46	
		181 09
Balance in hand		19 84

WATERLOO, NORTH

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	279 03		
" 200 Members' Subscriptions	216 50		
" Admissions to Show	230 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	225 00		
" Entire Horse Show	19 00		
			1669 53
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	435 50		
" " Field Products	92 50		
" " Dairy "	27 00		
" " Horticultural Products	63 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	26 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	80 25		
		725 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies	280 00		
" Working Expenses	277 20		
		557 20	
			1282 20
Balance in hand			387.33

Wellesley.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	121 78		
" Members' Subscriptions	178 25		
" Admissions to Show	19 25		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
			499 28
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	208 50		
" " Field Products	43 50		
" " Dairy "	16 00		
" " Horticultural Products	7 25		
" " Agricultural Implements	31 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	23 50		
		330 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		26 35	
" Working Expenses		70 93	
			427 53
Balance in hand			71 75

Woolwich.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	4 64		
" 122 Members' Subscriptions	150 25		
" Admissions to Show	12 50		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	20 00		
			327 39
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	108 50		
" " Field Products	54 75		
" " Dairy "	16 50		
" " Horticultural Products	15 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	14 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	36 00		
		245 75	
" Working Expenses		53 18	
			298 93
Balance in hand			28 46

WATERLOO, SOUTH

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 231 Members' Subscriptions	231 00		
" Admissions to Show	392 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grants	230 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	35 00		
Cr.			1588 00
By Balance due Treasurer		121 64	
" Prizes for Live Stock	652 00		
" " Field Products	45 25		
" " Dairy "	39 50		
" " Horticultural Products	69 80		
" " Agricultural Implements	45 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	79 00		
		930 55	
" L. G. to Township Societies	140 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	240 65		
" Grant to Fat Cattle Show	30 00		
" Working Expenses	254 91		
		665 56	
			1717 75
Balance due Treasurer.			129 75

Wilmot.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	157 53		
" 272 Members' Subscriptions	272 00		
" Admissions to Show	99 35		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grants	100 00		
" Donations for Special Prizes	85 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	5 00		
			858 88

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	321 50		
“ “ Field Products	45 25		
“ “ Dairy “	33 25		
“ “ Horticultural Products	39 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	55 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	54 00		
		548 00	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		37 36	
“ Working Expenses		87 28	
			672 64
Balance in hand			186 24

WELLAND.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	347 21		
“ Members' Subscriptions	204 00		
“ Admissions to Show	297 25		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	30 00		
			1578 46
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	413 60		
“ “ Field Products	38 25		
“ “ Dairy “	5 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	34 15		
“ “ Musical Instruments	25 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	27 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	72 89		
		615 89	
“ L. G. to Township Societies	420 00		
“ Preparing Show Grounds	102 74		
“ Working Expenses	98 30		
		621 00	
			1236 89
Balance in hand			341 57

REPORT.

In detailing the transactions of the past year, your Directors would observe that it was on the whole prosperous and encouraging, and it is very apparent that the Society is gaining ground in the affections of the people generally.

The attendance at the Fall Show was gratifyingly large, although the weather was rather stormy and unsettled, evincing thereby the interest taken by the public at large in the Society's prosperity and advancement.

The number of entries recorded for Exhibition purposes this year amounted to 860, showing a decrease on that of the former of 193—a result which it is difficult to account for, seeing there are more subscribers this year than ever before, the amount subscribed being $204.

The amount realized at the gate as fees amounted to $297 25, a very gratifying item indeed, and the further sum of $20 for grocery stands, &c.

The Horses displayed were numerous, as usual, and in prime condition, and elicited general commendation.

In thorough-bred Stock none were exhibited save in the Durham list, which seems to exceed all others in public favour. The herd of Mr. James Vine was very fine indeed.

There was a numerous and fine display of Sheep, being very creditable to their owners, evincing skill and management on their part.

The Root Department was but poorly represented, owing no doubt to the backwardness and dryness of the season.

The Fruits shown was all that could be desired both in quantity and quality, the season being very favourable for their production. The Ladies' Department was fully equal to that of last year, although there is still room for improvement.

To the Committee of Management, for their diligence in taking care of the grounds and buildings of this Society, the Board hereby tenders its hearty thanks. * *

Bertie.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To 85 Members' Subscriptions	113 65		
" Legislative Grant	100 31		
			213 96
CR.			
By Balance due Treasurer		12 00	
" Prizes for Live Stock	96 75		
" " Field Products	7 65		
" " Dairy "	1 35		
" " Horticultural Products	9 80		
" " Agricultural Implements	13 25		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 90		
		141 70	
" Working Expenses		21 71	
			175 41
Balance in hand			38 55

Crowland.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	1 42		
" Members' Subscriptions	58 00		
" Legislative Grant	45 41		
			104 83
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	54 21		
" " Field Products	12 90		
" " Dairy "	2 35		
" " Horticultural Products	2 45		
" " Arts and Manufactures	7 00		
		78 91	
" Working Expenses		16 47	
			95 38
Balance in hand			9 45

Humberstone.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
DR.			
To Balance in hand	13 53		
" 86 Members' Subscriptions	86 00		
" Admissions to Show	4 00		
" Legislative Grant	76 58		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	16 00		
			196 11
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	65 87		
" " Field Products	13 60		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	1 12		
" " Horticultural Products	9 49		
" " Agricultural Implements	16 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 38		
" " Ploughing Match	28 00		
		155 21	
" Working Expenses		26 77	
			181 98
Balance in hand			14 13

Stamford.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	62 93		
" 84 Members' Subscriptions	125 00		
" Legislative Grant	65 89		
" Municipal Grant	30 00		
			283 82
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	163 90		
" " Field Products	15 70		
" " Dairy "	3 20		
" " Horticultural Products	7 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 30		
" " Arts and Manufactures	9 60		
		201 70	
" Working Expenses		20 75	
			222 45
Balance in hand			61 37

Thorold.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
" Legislative Grant	84 46		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
			230 46
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		8 96	
" Prizes for Live Stock	136 67		
" " Field Products	12 51		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	9 49		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 09		
		175 26	
" Working Expenses		16 19	
			200 41
Balance in hand			30 05

Willoughby.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	58 37		
" 53 Members' Subscriptions	53 00		
" Legislative Grant	47 19		
			158 56

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	72 44		
" " Field Products	17 38		
" " Dairy "	1 50		
" " Horticultural Products	3 76		
" " Agricultural Implements	2 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	4 80		
		101 88	
" Working Expenses		21 76	
			123 64
Balance in hand			34 92

WELLINGTON CENTRE.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	280 10		
" 132 Members' Subscriptions	132 50		
" Admissions to Show	17 53		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	250 00		
" Nichol and Pilkington Societies	115 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	23 40		
			1518 53

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	321 50		
" " Field Products	124 50		
" " Dairy "	38 00		
" " Horticultural Products	38 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	52 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	88 50		
" " Ploughing Match	36 00		
	699 00		
Unpaid	83 00		
		616 00	
" Prizes of previous year	30 50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	360 39		
" Preparing Show Grounds	22 07		
" Ploughing Match &c	36 00		
" Working Expenses	178 11		
		627 07	
			1243 07
Balance in hand			275 46

Note.—Nichol and Pilkington Societies united with the County Society in holding a Fall Exhibition, which was a success. A Ploughing Match and a Fat Cattle Show were also held.

REPORT.

The Directors of the Centre Wellington Agricultural Society, in presenting their seventh Annual Report, have much pleasure in stating that the financial affairs of the Society are in a very satisfactory position. The township Societies of Nichol and Pilkington amalgamated with this Society during the past year, the former contributing $65, and the latter $50, of subscriptions to the funds of the Riding Society. The Union Exhibition was held in the

Village of Fergus, on the 2nd day of October last, at which premiums were offered to the amount of $839 50. The sum of $140 50 reverting to the Society for want of competition. The ploughing match was held at Lower Nichol, on the 30th day of October, at which prizes were offered to two classes of competitors to the amount of $36 in cash, together with two very handsome pieces of plate presented to the Society by Dr. Orton, M.P., and Charles Clarke, Esq., M P.P.

A Show of fat sheep was held in Elma, on the 9th December last, at which premiums were offered to the amount of $57, the sum of $11 50 reverting to the Society in the absence of competition.

Eramosa.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	124 14		
To 108 Members' Subscriptions	362 75		
" Admissions to Show	128 66		
" Legislative Grant	136 51		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	13 25		
			765 31
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	324 75		
" " Field Products	48 25		
" " Dairy "	17 00		
" " Horticultural Products	53 65		
" " Agricultural Implements	31 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	43 00		
	517 65		
Unpaid	34 45		
		483 20	
" Prizes of previous year	7 00		
" Preparing Show Grounds	60 00		
" Working Expenses	111 11		
		178 11	
			661 31
Balance in hand			104 00

Erin

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts,	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	82 82		
" 242 Members' Subscriptions	243 00		
" Admissions to Show	141 50		
" Legislative Grant	93 00		
" For Special Prizes	50 00		
			610 32
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	19 10		
" " Field Products	44 50		
" " Dairy "	25 90		
" " Horticultural Products	32 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	34 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	78 25		
" " Ploughing Match	24 00		
		436 85	
" Prizes of previous year	95 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Preparing Show Grounds	7 95		
" Working Expenses	116 45		
		219 65	
			656 50
Balance in hand			46 18

Garafraxa, East.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	1 53		
" Members' Subscriptions	109 00		
" Admissions to Show	61 75		
" Legislative Grant	41 44		
			213 72
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	136 00		
" " Field Products	25 75		
" " Dairy "	9 00		
" " Horticultural Products	10 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	8 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	20 75		
		209 50	
" Working Expenses		43 00	
			252 50
Balance due Treasurer			38 78

Garafraxa, West.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	121 00		
" Admissions to Show	12 53		
" Legislative Grant	44 29		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 50		
			180 32
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		4 96	
" Prizes for Live Stock	87 00		
" " Field Products	16 00		
" " Dairy "	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	5 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	15 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	12 50		
		147 50	
" Working Expenses		32 73	
			185 19
Balance due Treasurer			4 87

Luther.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Members' Subscriptions	94 00		
" Admissions to Show	3 56		
" Legislative Grant	72 31		
			169 87
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	82 25		
" " Field Products	30 25		

	$ cts.	$ cts	$ cts.
By Prizes for Dairy Products	12 00		
" " Horticultural Products	14 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	4 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	29 50		
	172 50		
Unpaid	10 00		
		162 50	
" Working Expenses		23 37	
			185 87
Balance due Treasurer			16 00

Nichol.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	6 75		
" 72 Members' Subscriptions	72 00		
" Legislative Grant	28 99		
Cr.			107 74
By County Society, for Union Show		93 99	
" Working Expenses		9 00	
			102 99
Balance in hand			4 7

Note.—This Society united with the County Society in holding a Fall Show.

Pilkington.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 77 Members' Subscriptions	78 00		
			78 00
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		6 00	
" Paid to County Agricultural Society		50 00	
" Working Expenses		18 65	
			74 65
Balance in hand			3 35

Note.—The Society united with that of the Electoral Division for a Union Show in the Fall.

Elora Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	49 23		
" Members' Subscriptions	111 50		
" Admissions to Show	27 75		
" Legislative Grant	45 00		
			233 48
Cr.			
By Prizes for Fruits	23 25		
" " Flowers and Plants	72 25		
" " Vegetables	23 00		
		118 50	
" Working Expenses		44 97	
			163 47
Balance in hand			70 01

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	101 48		
" Members' Subscriptions	728 00		
" Admissions to Show	4210 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	1000 00		
" Proceeds sale of Booths, &c.	1026 47		
" Guelph Township Society	261 00		
" Special Prizes	285 00		
" Discount at Bank	2545 79		
			10857 74
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	3165 00		
" " Field Products	399 00		
" " Dairy "	232 00		
" " Horticultural Products	576 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	219 00		
" " Carriage and Cabinet Ware	136 00		
" " Machinery and Castings	165 00		
" " Fat Cattle Shows	245 00		
" " Bands	100 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	856 00		
	6094 00		
Unpaid	126 00		
		5968 00	
" L. G. to Township Societies	250 00		
" Prizes of previous year	129 00		
" Paid on Buildings, &c.	484 50		
" Miscellaneous	1300 00		
" Working Expenses	2513 00		
		4676 50	
			10644 50
Balance in hand			213 24

REPORT.

The Directors of the Central Exhibition beg leave to make their fourth Annual Report, and before entering upon the regular business of the meeting, would invite all to join in a thankful remembrance for the bountiful harvest with which it has pleased a kind Providence to bless us with during the past year, thereby ensuring a recompense to the farmer for his labour and enabling the poor to purchase a cheap loaf.

Although we cannot congratulate you on the financial success of the Exhibition of 1874, still we have cause to feel that our efforts were not in vain, for, taken as a whole, the Show was as good as its predecessor, and in some respects superior.

The deficiency in the receipts arose from several causes altogether exceptional, and may not occur again, or at least for some years. One was the Provincial being held the week after the Central, consequently many who would only patronise one large Show in the year, preferred the former, as they would naturally look for a larger display—especially in manufactures—than they would be likely to see at any other Show held in Ontario. Then, again, the unpropitious weather during the whole time the Show was open. The first two days the exhibitors and the public were nearly smothered with dust, and then on Thursday it commenced to rain in the morning, and continued during the remainder of the Exhibition, causing fully a loss of a thousand dollars.

The extensive fires prevailing at the time in some of our back Townships kept many away that would otherwise have attended the Exhibition. It will be seen from the foregoing to what causes we must attribute the falling off in the gate money, which is our principal source of revenue.

Over the elements we have no control, therefore we cannot provide against unfavourable weather; but as the Provincial Exhibition will not be held in Toronto at any rate for four years to come, and perhaps longer, we shall not come into competition with it until such time as we hope to be better able to bear up against it, and have funds in hand to fall back upon.

One serious item in our expenditure is the erection of buildings every year, and yet at the present time we are short of the required accommodation, especially for the Carriage Department, and we have been given to understand that this want has been the reason in a great measure why we have not a better show of those articles. This matter we leave in the hands of our successors to determine.

We have been very differently situated in regard to accommodation from our sister Societies of Hamilton and London. All the buildings required by them were ready, having been put up for, and a great many by, the Provincial Association, consequently that expenditure they have saved, and it has enabled them to declare a surplus each year. Had we the money expended in that way, we should be in a much better position than we are. Still we look hopefully to the future, and feel confident that, should no unforeseen influences be brought against us, the year 1875 will prove a turning point in our favour.

We do not consider it necessary to criticise each Department of the Exhibition, as you are all aware of its merits and demerits, but we cannot refrain from casting a retrospective glance at some of its leading features, such for instance as the very fine display of Horses, as we are assured a better lot was never seen outside a Provincial Show. In the road and carriage class were some splendid animals, especially one owned by G. B. Holmes, from the County of York, and imported this season from Yorkshire. This one took first prize, beating J. J. Fischer's "Peacock," who had carried off the honours in this class heretofore.

Then the heavy draught and agricultural horses, aged and young, were a first-class lot, and well deserved the encomium passed by the Judges, as being as good a lot as they had ever seen.

Although there was a falling off in the number of entries of cattle, still as a whole the show was a good one, especially when we take into account the fearfully dry season and consequent loss of pasture. No doubt to this cause may be attributed the decrease in numbers as compared with more favourable seasons, and then most of our leading breeders went to England during the summer to replenish their stock, so much reduced by heavy sales and increasing demand, and did not return in time to exhibit their importations at our Show.

We would recommend to the consideration of our successors the idea of making two classes for Durham cattle—that is, one for Province bred and one for imported stock—as we find that many farmers, who have good thorough-bred Durhams, feel almost afraid to compete against those breeders who are constantly importing, and make a regular business of buying and selling stock.

By adopting this suggestion, we feel sure a larger interest will be taken in our Exhibitions, and an increased number of fine cattle brought forward for competition. The change would naturally involve a considerable increase in the prize list; still we feel confident in the end it will prove beneficial to all concerned.

There was a large increase in the show of poultry; in fact, we can say without any fear of contradiction, that a larger and finer display of domestic fowls was never seen in Canada; and as an Ontario Poultry Society has been established, with its headquarters at present in Guelph, we may look forward to increased interest in this branch of business.

The collection of Agricultural Implements from all parts of the Province was exceedingly good, and shows conclusively that the system adopted by the Provincial Societies and ourselves, "in not offering prizes for most of the leading classes of implements," has not had the effect, as some feared of keeping manufacturers away, but it has induced them to bring forward a much larger display of their work than they hitherto have done.

Seeing that the system has been so readily and advantageously adopted by the manufacturers of agricultural implements, would it not be wise to try the same course in regard to other branches of manufactures? We would not be understood as meaning to do away with all rewards of merit, and therefore recommend, in case these suggestions be adopted, that a gold and silver medal be given for the best display of manufactures in the several classes designated in the prize list. The cost of medals would not be very large, and inasmuch as there would be a great reduction in the amount of money offered for prizes, it would in the end prove a saving, and, we believe, be more acceptable to the manufacturers, as they would have something to show that would of greater advantage to them in their business than the mere money prizes.

The show of grain was good considering the great drought during the latter part of the season. Barley especially, was very fine and of good colour.

Fruit also was good, and some very fine specimens were shown, particularly in plums, which were never better.

In dairy produce also there was a good turn out, more especially in factory cheese; this branch of business being represented by five different factories.

Other parts of the Exhibition were about on a par with the preceding ones, and call for no particular notice.

At our annual meeting there has been a question, before electing office-bearers, as to how the vote should be taken, whether openly or by ballot. This last method has become the law of the land for Parliamentary, and will next year be so for municipal, purposes, and, in all probability, for our Agricultural Societies. It has also been adopted for many years in the election of directors for all banking, railway and insurance companies, and has worked to their entire satisfaction. It has the great advantage of generally enabling people to elect the best men and not your next neighbour; because he is a good fellow. Your Directors would, therefore, recommend that we anticipate the action of the Legislature, by adopting the ballot in election of officers this year.

Puslinch.

Dr.	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	43 22		
" 165 Members' Subscriptions	174 00		
" Legislative Grant	110 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	2 00		
Cr.			329 22
By Prizes for Live Stock	134 50		
" " Field Products	46 00		
" " Dairy "	15 00		
" " Horticultural Products	11 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	9 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	15 50		
		232 00	
" Working Expenses		81 25	
			313 25
Balance in hand			15 97

REPORT.

The Directors, in presenting their Report for the past year, would congratulate the members upon the very encouraging financial state of the Society. In taking, what is customary, a retrospective view of the various crops raised in the Township during the past year, we regret to state that the prospects of the farmers have not been so cheering as in former years. With the excessive droughts and the grasshopper plague, the crops in general, with the exception of Fall Wheat, have suffered severely; however, those that escaped the latter pest, reaped a bountiful harvest. The Fall Wheat, where not winter killed, was good, and the berry excellent. Spring Wheat, with the exception of Red Chaff, may be termed a failure; those that were fortunate in sowing the said wheat had a very good yield. Barley has been an excellent crop, and the sample first-class. Peas may be said to be *the* crop of the season, quite up to the average yield. Hay has been very light; the excessive droughts of the previous seasons rendered a catch of Clover impossible, and the old meadows have given out. Oats that have escaped the ravages of the grasshoppers, have been fully an average crop; the same may be said of all the root crops in general. Nevertheless, we have had at our Show a larger and better display of Potatoes, Turnips, Mangolds and Carrots than at any previous Exhibition. The Annual Exhibition of this Society held on the 9th of October last, was very successful: more prizes were awarded, and more entries made than at any previous

Show. A marked improvement was noticeable in every Department, especially in the class of Horses, we are at no distant day to be fully up to our former standard in this respect. Along with this Report they also present a list of all those to whom prizes were awarded, with the amount and the name of the animal, article or implement, in respect of which the same have been paid.

Guelph.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	7 05		
" Members' Subscriptions	241 00		
" Canada Company	20 00		
Cr.			268 05
By Paid County Society for Union	261 00		
			261 00
Balance in hand			7 05

Note.—This Society merged its funds in those of the Electoral Division Society for Exhibition purposes.

Guelph Horticultural Society.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Members' Subscriptions	295 50		
" Admissions to Show	44 70		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
Cr.			480 20
By Balance due Treasurer		38 00	
" " Fruits	63 75		
" " Flowers and Plants	114 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	75 75		
		258 25	
" Secretary-Treasurer's services for three years		100 00	
" Working Expenses		75 90	
			472 15
Balance in hand			8 05

REPORT.

* * * * * *

The Spring Show was held on the 7th of July, and a good collection of horticultural products was exhibited. Especial mention was made by the judges of the fine display of Fuschias and Geraniums among the flowers, and the splendid lot of early Rose Potatoes and Cucumbers in the vegetable department.

The Fall Exhibition took place on the 9th September, at which a very good display was made, especially when we consider the great drought that prevailed during the late part of the summer. The show of flowers was not up to what we are in the habit of seeing at our fall shows, especially in cut flowers and bouquets. Fruit was, on the whole, good; some fine samples of apples, pears and plums, being on the tables. Had the season been more favourable, no doubt a larger quantity would have been shown.

We must congratulate all those who can appreciate good fruit upon the great improvement in the culture of it during the past decade. Not many years ago people said that we could not grow fruit to any extent in this locality, but the fine display of all the principal varieties at our Central and Horticultural Exhibitions must dispel those ideas The show of vegetables was small in comparison with former years, owing to the severe drought. The only wonder was that such good samples could be found, and showed the care and attention necessary to have them in such good form.

We are sorry to see a falling off in our subscribers this year to the amount of $23. This may, perhaps, be owing to the appeal made to them at the commencement of the year, as those who subscribed then did not contribute the annual dollar extra for membership. We hope it is to this that the slight falling off may be attributed, as we should be sorry to think that a decreasing interest was being felt towards the Society. Should a thorough canvass be made this year, we are convinced a different result will be obtained.

Owing to wet weather, and so many attractions taking place at the time we held our shows, considerable falling off in the receipts at the doors took place. This we hope will not occur again, as from this we derive a large item of our revenue. * * *

WENTWORTH, NORTH

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	697 99		
" 122 Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	200 00		
" Received from Treasurer Central Fair	699 75		
Cr.			2427 74
" L. G. to Township Societies	374 10		
" Paid Treasurer Central Fair	1318 00		
" Working Expenses	42 00		
			1734 10
Balance in hand			693 64

Note.—This Society united with those of Hamilton and S. Wentworth in holding a great Central Exhibition.

Beverly.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	49 71		
" 170 Members' Subscriptions	175 50		
" Legislative Grant	117 44		
" Municipal Grant	40 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	30 67		
Cr.			413 32
By Prizes for Live Stock	167 50		
" " Field Products	47 75		
" " Dairy "	14 50		
" " Horticultural Products	13 75		
" " Agricultural Implements	10 75		
" " Arts and Manufactures	40 00		
" Ploughing Match	17 00		
		311 25	
" Preparing Show Grounds		10 56	
" Working Expenses		65 19	
			387 00
Balance in hand			26 32

Flamboro', East.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	89 71		
" Members' Subscriptions	239 00		
" Admissions to Show	45 63		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	50 00		
			564 34

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	194 50		
“ “ Field Products	63 00		
“ “ Dairy “	22 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	28 00		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	12 00		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	22 50		
		342 00	
“ Working Expenses		104 13	
			446 13
Balance in hand			118 21

Flamboro', West.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To 145 Members' Subsriptions	184 50		
“ Admissions to Show	57 25		
“ Legislative Grant	116 66		
“ Municipal Grant	20 00		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	21 60		
			400 01
Cr.			
By Balance due Treasurer		32 80	
“ Prizes for Live Stock	104 50		
“ “ Field Products	43 00		
“ “ Dairy “	9 00		
“ “ Horticultural Products	22 50		
“ “ Agricultural Implements	12 25		
“ “ Arts and Manufactures	16 25		
		207 50	
“ Preparing Show Grounds		65 00	
“ Working Expenses		102 55	
			407 85
Balance due Treasurer			7 84

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	604 21		
“ 207 Members' Subscription	207 00		
“ Legislative Grant	700 00		
“ Municipal Grant	200 00		
“ Proportion of balance of Central Fair	664 22		
“ Miscellaneous Receipts	40 80		
			2416 23
Cr.			
By L. G. to Township Societies	402 00		
“ Pioneer Ploughing Club	40 00		
“ Treasurer of Central Fair	1252 00		
“ Refund of late Treasurer	13 50		
“ Working Expenses	72 96		
			1780 46
Balance in hand			635 77

Note.—This Society united with those of Hamilton and North Wentworth in holding a union exhibition, known as the Great Central Fair, which was highly successful.—Vide Hamilton Report.

Ancaster.

	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand	47	78				
" 150 Members' Subscriptions	157	00				
" Admissions to Show	30	00				
" Legislative Grant	136	00				
" Municipal Grant	50	00				
" Miscellaneous Receipts	12	75				
					433	53
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	156	50				
" " Field Products	57	25				
" " Dairy "	21	00				
" " Horticultural Products	23	25				
" " Agricultural Implements	22	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	22	50				
			302	50		
" Preparing Show Grounds			3	00		
" Working expenses			111	77		
					417	27
Balance in hand					16	26

Barton and Glanford.

	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand	11	23				
" 133 Members' Subscriptions	136	50				
" Legislative Grant	126	00				
" Municipal Grant	55	00				
					328	73
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	173	50				
" " Field Products	35	25				
" " Dairy "	12	00				
" " Horticultural Products	19	75				
" " Arts and Manufactures	21	00				
			261	50		
" Working Expenses			55	70		
					317	20
Balance in hand					11	53

Saltfleet and Binbrook.

	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Dr.						
To Balance in hand	76	48				
" Members' Subscriptions	170	00				
" Admissions to Show	30	30				
" Legislative Grant	140	00				
" Municipal Grant	65	00				
Cr.					481	78
By Prizes for Live Stock	215	00				
" " Field Products	60	00				
" " Dairy "	16	00				
" " Horticultural Products	25	75				
" " Agricultural Implements	1	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	35	50				
			353	25		

	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes of previous year	4 00	
" Working Expenses	86 06	
		443 31
Balance due Treasurer		38 47

YORK, NORTH.

DR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	64 26		
" Members' Subscriptions	396 00		
" Admissions to Show	572 00		
" Legislative Grants	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	350 00		
" Proceeds of Excursion	171 00		
" Borrowed	650 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	89 92		
			2993 18
CR.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	546 00		
" " Field Products	122 00		
" " Dairy "	52 00		
" " Horticultural Products	60 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	166 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	128 95		
	1075 45		
Unpaid	48 25		
		1027 20	
" L. G. to Township Societies	253 24		
" Purchase of Show Grounds, Buildings, &c	1316 00		
" Amount of proportion from Whitchurch, East Gwillimbury, and Whitchurch Societies	77 38		
" Working Expenses	149 35		
		1795 97	
			2823 17
Balance in hand			170 01

REPORT.

In presenting their Annual Report for the year now past, the Officers and Directors are pleased in being able to congratulate you on the continued prosperity which for some years has characterized the Association.

The damage sustained to the Agricultural Hall by the heavy storm, reported upon at last Annual Meeting, has been repaired at a cost of about six hundred dollars. Your Board also enlarged the grounds this year, by removing the fence on the west side of the plot, so as to include the two lots, bought some time since from Mr. Crawford—thus materially adding to the convenience of Exhibitors.

* * * * * *

During the year a union was effected with Whitchurch and East Gwillimbury Agricultural Societies, for the purpose of holding a combined Show, and which, considering the inclemency of the weather, proved eminently successful. Altogether, there were 1,949 entries in the various classes; and a laudable rivalry seemed to pervade the membership.

In the classes of Horses and Cattle were several imported and thorough bred animals and in Sheep, Swine and Poultry the display was really creditable indeed.

The Agricultural Implement Department was well represented; and for two years past, your Board is pleased to report an increasing interest among manufacturers.

In the Agricultural Hall, the Grain, Roots, Dairy and Domestic Manufactures were exhibited, and made a very creditable display. The inclemency of the weather—especially on the first day—largely militated against this Department, but, notwithstanding this, the Show was very good indeed, reflecting great credit on the industry, ability and good judgment of the yeomanry of the Riding, and the handiwork of the fair sex of this Electoral District.

* * * * *

From the Annual Reports presented from Township Societies, your Board regrets to learn there is reason to believe the Branch Society of Georgina will not be organized the coming year. The Board also learns that the Township of East Gwillimbury Society has determined not to join the County for 1875. It will, therefore, be necessary for increased exertion on the part of those having the conduction of the County Association during the coming year. The Union Board of the past year have worked with much harmony, and it is to be hoped the same energy, judgment and perseverance will continue to actuate the incoming Directors, so as to make the County Society exert still greater influence in stimulating the yeomanry of this noble Riding in the development of its agricultural interests.

Inasmuch as your Directors, in conjunction with the members of the Township Boards forming the Union this past year, recently forwarded to the Government a Report of the state of the crops throughout the Riding, it is not deemed necessary to refer to the matter in this Report at length.

Your Board would recommend the enclosing of that portion of the grounds recently purchased from Dr. Playter; and if land to the east of said plot can be secured on reasonable terms, would also recommend its purchase, to the same width as the lots obtained from Dr. Playter; traversing as far east as the present Agricultural Grounds—thereby affording ample room for sheds, stables, &c., without encroaching upon the present limited area for showing stock, &c.

Harmony has characterized the proceedings of your Board throughout the year; and your Directors anxiously look forward to the day when a large portion of the proceeds now realized for entrance at the gates from visitors can be applied to premiums—thereby increasing the interest in competition and enlarging the sphere of usefulness of this Association.

* * * * *

Gwillimbury, East.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	45 86		
" 87 Members' Subscriptions	87 00		
" Legislative Grant	109 62		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	12 14		
			254 62
Cr.			
By Paid County Society for Union Exhibition		196 62	
" Working Expenses		9 86	
			206 48
Balance in hand			48 14

King.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	118 74		
" 130 Members' Subscriptions	130 00		
" Admissions to Show	119 35		
" Legislative Grant	101 92		
" Municipal Grant	29 12		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	10 50		
			509 63

Cr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	232	00				
" " Field Products	49	95				
" " Dairy "	16	50				
" " Horticultural Products	9	00				
" " Agricultural Implements	35	50				
" " Arts and Manufactures	36	55				
			379	55		
" Working Expenses			58	25		
					437	75
Balance in hand					71	88

Note.—The number of entries was not quite equal to last year, but in point of quality the Exhibition was quite successful.

Whitchurch.

Dr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
To Balance in hand	344	91				
" 142 Members' Subscriptions	142	00				
" Legislative Grant	137	20				
" Municipal Grant	39	20				
					663	31
Cr.						
" Prizes paid previous year			11	25		
" Paid County Society for Union Show			318	40		
" Working Expenses			38	00		
					367	65
Balance in hand					295	66

Note.—This Society united with the County Society in holding a show in Newmarket, which was quite a success.

YORK, EAST.

Dr.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
To Balance in hand	538	46				
" Members' Subscriptions	288	00				
" Admissions to Show	1338	00				
" Legislative Grant	700	00				
" Municipal Grant	125	00				
" Rents of Stands and Stalls	140	75				
" From Markham Agricultural Society	390	00				
					3520	21
Cr.						
By Prizes for Live Stock	1029	00				
" " Field Products	139	50				
" " Dairy "	78	00				
" " Horticultural Products	59	50				
" " Agricultural Implements	99	00				
" " Arts and Manufactures	317	50				
" " Carriages	31	00				
			1753	50		
" L. G. to Township Societies	412	50				
" Preparing Show Grounds	314	11				

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Paid on Account of Union	128 00		
" Working Expenses	239 46		
		1094 07	
			2847 57
Balance in hand			672 64

REPORT.

In March your Directors united with the Directors of the Markham Agricultural Society for and during the year, each Society to contribute their funds raised or collected during the year. Any loss sustained or profits derived to be borne or received, pro rata, by each Society.

In uniting, your Directors felt that the system was beneficial to both Societies, and the union has been very satisfactory.

The united Board held a Spring Fair for the exhibition of stallions and bulls, on the Agricultural Grounds, Markham Village. The show of stallions was the greatest and best ever made in the Riding; in the heavy draft imported class, there was 13 entries, all very superior animals and a credit to the stock breeders in this section of the country.

The bulls were well represented, there being some of the best bred animals in the Province on the Grounds.

The Directors did not deem it expedient to hold a ploughing match this year, owing to the only partial success of last year.

In October, the Fall Fair was held on the Agricultural Grounds, Markham Village, the number of entries was as great as last year, but owing to the rainy and unfavourable state of the weather, your Directors regret to report that the attendance was not as large as last year.

In the different classes of grains and seeds and roots the samples were excellent. In the show of implements. carriages, ladies' work and manufactures of woollens, the display was very good. The show of furniture, sewing machines and musical instruments was superior to all former years.

Your Directors still keep extending the prize list, offering premiums for whatever is justly considered beneficial on the farm or in the household; and while the display of extra articles is pleasing in the palace, they are of still greater benefit to the country.

Markham.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	528 34		
" Members' Subscriptions	200 00		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	25 00		
" Profits	128 00		
Cr.			1021 34
" Paid County Society for union		390 00	
" Working Expenses		15 00	
			405 00
Balance in hand			616 34

Note.—The Society united with the Electoral Division Society in holding a Fall Exhibition.

Scarborough.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	137 35		
" 251 Members' Subscriptions	290 00		
" Admissions to Show	111 00		
" Miscellaneous Receipts	28 74		
			567 09

Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
By Prizes for Live Stock	190 00		
" " Field Products	42 50		
" " Dairy "	40 00		
" " Horticultural Products	21 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	7 50		
" " Arts and Manufactures	49 00		
" " Ploughing Match	87 00		
		437 00	
" Preparing Show Grounds		42 10	
" Working Expenses		124 59	
			603 69
Balance due Treasurer			36 60

YORK, WEST.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	311 52		
" 96 Members' Subscriptions	103 00		
" Legislative Grant	700 00		
" Municipal Grant	125 00		
			1239 52
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	166 00		
" " Agricultural Implements	25 00		
" " Union with Vaughan Society	248 17		
	439 17		
Unpaid	58 00		
		381 17	
" Prizes of previous year	16 00		
" L. G. to Township Societies	330 00		
" Working Expenses	76 81		
		422 81	
			803 98
Balance in hand			435 54

REPORT.

* * * * * *

We have pleasure in presenting the Report of the W. Y. Association for the year now ending. In doing so we must congratulate the Society on the success which has attended it during the past year.

It has undoubtedly been the most successful year for the Society, both in exhibitions held and in a financial point of view, that has been recorded in the annals of the Society.

This very favourable condition is in a great measure due to the change made in the management of the Society, and by the infusion of new life into it by such change.

The Society held their Spring Show at Weston. It was quite a success, both in the entries made and in the class of stock exhibited.

The Society united with the Vaughan Agricultural Society, and held a union exhibition at the enterprising Village of Woodbridge. This was the most successful exhibition ever held n the county; the entries numbering upwards of 1,400, and the receipts at gates being more han $600. Your Society was called on to pay towards the Fall Exhibition only the sum of $248 17 cts., leaving a large balance still in the hands of the Treasurer.

Etobicoke.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	27 86		
" Members' Subscriptions	172 00		
" Admissions to Show	129 55		
" Legislative Grant	165 00		
" Municipal Grants	80 00		
" Special Donations	203 00		
" Rent of Grounds	32 00		
			809 41
Cr.			
By Paid in Prizes		589 50	
" Working Expenses		195 71	
			785 21
Balance in hand			24 20

Vaughan.

Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To Balance in hand	48 70		
" Members' Subscriptions	279 00		
" Admissions to Show	622 08		
" Legislative Grant	140 00		
" Municipal Grant	75 00		
" From County Society for Union Show	248 17		
" From Ploughing Match	91 25		
			1,504 20
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	420 50		
" " Field Products	54 50		
" " Dairy "	59 00		
" " Horticultural Products	30 50		
" " Agricultural Implements	70 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	199 50		
	834 00		
Unpaid	146 00		
		688 00	
" Prizes of previous year	24 75		
" Preparing Show Grounds	168 61		
" Ploughing Match	97 00		
" Working Expenses	194 48		
		484 84	
			1172 84
Balance in hand			331 36

REPORT.

Gentlemen, in presenting to you the Annual Report for this year, allow me to congratulate you on the successful issue of your Fall Fair, and the pleasing prospects and general good standing of your Society.

The productions of the Township, taken as an average, have been good.

The Spring was late in opening but the season proved favourable and the crops matured with great rapidity. The Hay crop was some better than last year, but still light.

The Potato Beetle has also inflicted serious depredations on our best Root crop, while the other Root crops, although in some respects better, yet on the whole, were not very successful.

In respect to Spring crops and Straw, the farmer's barns have been well filled, and the Fall Wheat though considerably winter-killed, has been such as to give average satisfaction. Prices, owing somewhat to the tightness of money in the United States, and the plenteous harvest in other parts of the world, have ruled, with some exceptions, low; but notwithstanding these drawbacks, I am happy to be able to report your Township, financially and otherwise, in a tolerably healthy condition.

The interest taken in the raising and importing of good Stock still continues to increase, and I have no doubt that the day will soon be, when we as a Township will rank with the first, in this respect.

The receipts at the gates, owing to the union with the West York Society, have been much greater than the previous year.

The entries on the Society's books amounted to 1,159, as follows:—Horses, 162; Cattle, 95; Sheep, 96; Pigs, 42; Poultry, 37; Roots, 59; Vegetables, 25; Fruits, 65; Grains and Seeds, 40; Agricultural Implements, 55; Dairy Produce, 76; Home Manufactures, 71; Ladies' Work, 250; Fine Arts, 23; Extra Entries, 63; Total, 1,159.

The number of tickets sold was less than on the previous year, owing somewhat to the fact of the Provincial Exhibition being held in Toronto, but chiefly to the fact of each member of the Spring Ploughing Match receiving a ticket in the Spring and the union with the County. * * * * *

(Signed) J Reaman,
Secretary.

York.

	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dr.			
To Balance in hand	97 39		
" Members' Subscriptions	748 00		
" Admissions to Show	100 72		
" Legislative Grant	83 00		
" Municipal Grant	100 00		
			1129 11
Cr.			
By Prizes for Live Stock	464 25		
" " Field Products	125 00		
" " Dairy "	26 00		
" " Horticultural Products	220 00		
" " Arts and Manufactures	65 00		
	900 25		
Unpaid	27 00		
		873 25	
" Working Expenses		306 51	
			1179 76
Balance due Treasurer			50 65

REPORT.

Your Directors cannot but congratulate the Society upon its Exhibition, which was held on the usual grounds at Eglington, on the 8th and 9th October. Although, owing to several adverse circumstances, over which your Directors had no control, of necessity the prize list was smaller, as was also the number of exhibitors and attendance. Among the causes which led to this your Directors may mention the recent Provincial Fair, held at Toronto a few days previous, and the fact that Scarboro' Fair was held the same day.

As regards horses as an exhibition, although not as numerous, they were quite as good as those shown at previous exhibitions.

The samples of grain shown were good, but your Directors cannot but express their regret that some of the exhibitors used artificial means to brighten their grain.

The show of fruit was by far the finest your Society has ever had. Apples, pears, plums, peaches and grapes (both hardy and hot-house) were in abundance, many of them equal, if not of superior quality to those shown at the Provincial Exhibition, which goes far to show that the Township of York is not behind any other part of Ontario in fruit growing.

In vegetables the show was as usual good, and considering the dry season, may be considered first class.

The show of field roots, excepting potatoes, was under the average, owing to the dry season.

Few specimens of butter were exhibited, but what was shown was of first-rate quality.

In flowers, the display owing to the lateness of the season was limited, but some really fine specimens were shown, including some very creditable floral designs.

The display of ladies' work was as usual good, although not as numerous as formerly.

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APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B.)

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1874-5.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (B).

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO FOR 1874.

Office of the Agricultural and Arts
Association of Ontario,
Toronto, April 1, 1875.

To the Hon. Archibald McKellar,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, to submit the subjoined condensed Report of their proceedings for the year 1874.

The Council, in 1874, consisted of the undermentioned members, viz.:

Elected Members:—Archibald McNab, Lochiel; Ira Morgan, Osgoode; A. Wilson, Maitland; J. B. Aylsworth, Newburgh; S. Wilmot, Newcastle; George Graham, Brampton; Thomas Stock, Waterdown; J. C. Ryhert, St. Catharines; Hon. D. Christie, Paris; R. Gibbons, Goderich; L. E. Shipley, Falkirk; Stephen White, Charing Cross.

Ex-officio Members:—Hon. A. McKellar, Commissioner of Agriculture; James Young, M.P., Galt, President of the Mechanics' Institutes Association; Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, President of the Fruit Growers' Association; Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, Port Hope, President of the Entomological Society; Ketchan Graham, Belleville, President of the Dairymen's Association; Professor Buckland, Professor of Agriculture, Toronto University; Rev. Dr. Ryerson, Toronto, Chief Superintendent of Education.

The first meeting of the Council took place at Toronto on 25th February, when Mr. Gibbons was elected President, Mr. McNab, Vice-President, and Mr. George Graham was re-appointed Treasurer. Various communications and Reports were received, amongst which the following may be mentioned, viz.: From the Corporation of the City of Toronto, stating that the requisite accommodation for the Exhibition of 1874 would be furnished, provided the cost did not exceed ten thousand dollars ($10,000). The Treasurer submitted his accounts for the previous year, as examined and passed by the Auditors, showing that, including the balance of $3,546 37 from the year 1872, the sum of $42,976 48 had been received, and the sum of $31,655 84 had been expended, leaving a balance in the Bank at the credit of the Association, at the beginning of the year 1874, of $11,320 64. At this meeting the Executive Committee and other Committees for the year were appointed; a renewal of the lease of the large hall in the Agricultural Hall building was granted to Mr. Fleming for five years, at an increased rent. The Council had the pleasure of hearing the Hon. Geo. Brown read the Report of the Commission appointed by the Government of Ontario to project a general scheme or system of management for the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm, about to be opened for the reception of pupils, at Guelph. The Treasurer and Secretary were instructed to obtain a bond from the Toronto City Council to provide the necessary accommodation for the Exhibition. A number of accounts were submitted and examined, and ordered to be paid. Tenders for printing the Short-horn Herd Book and the Transactions of the Association were accepted; the Secretary was instructed to obtain tenders for the ordinary printing for the ensuing year, and various other matters of detail were attended to.

The Council met again at Toronto on June 18th, the Executive Committee having met on the previous day to revise the Prize List for the approaching Exhibition The Report of the Executive Committee on the Prize List, recommending some changes and some additional prizes, was adopted. A statement was received from the City Engineer of the work proposed to be executed by the Corporation for the accommodation of the Exhibition, in accordance with the requirements of the Association. Attention was directed to reports in the newspaper press relating to the proposed sale of a portion of the Provincial Exhibition Grounds at London, and the Secretary was ordered to instruct the Solicitor to take such steps as might be necessary to protect the rights of the Association in respect to such grounds. Accounts amounting to $577 41 were submitted and ordered to be paid. A committee was appointed to arrange a scheme of prizes for products of the water, living or preserved, in connection with the Exhibition, with a view to aid and encourage the new industry of Fish Culture, and to make the Exhibition instructive and attractive in relation to that important subject. A resolution was passed appropriating $1,200 in aid of four Provincial Ploughing Matches, to be carried out in the same manner as had proved so successful and satisfactory the previous year. It was resolved that it was expedient to remove the Veterinary College to Guelph, to bring it into connection with the Ontario School of Agriculture, and an appropriation was made of four thousand dollars for the erection of suitable buildings for the purpose. The judges were appointed to award the prizes in the various classes at the approaching Provincial Exhibition.

The Executive Committee of the Council met at the Exhibition Grounds on September 19th. A Committee of the City Council appeared and tendered the Exhibition Grounds and buildings to the Association as being fully prepared for the purposes of the Exhibition. It appeared from the Report of the City Engineer that the City Council had appropriated the sum of $13,000 towards carrying out the works, and that in addition to this sum an expenditure of about $1,700 had been incurred in providing the accommodation for the Exhibition, which was found by the Executive Committee to be ample and satisfactory. The Executive Committee agreed to recommend the Council to pay the amount expended in excess of the $13,000 appropriated by the City Corporation, and the grounds were then formally handed over to the Association.

The Council met on the Exhibition Grounds on Monday, September 21st, and following days, during the Exhibition week, and during those days the members were employed attending to the business of the Exhibition in its various details. On Tuesday, His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor visited the Exhibition officially, and was suitably received by the Board. The attention of the Council was again called to the threatened immediate sale of a portion of the Exhibition Grounds at London, and instructions were given to the Solicitors to take proceedings to protect the interests of the Association in all the buildings and grounds, and to apply for an injunction from the Court of Chancery to prevent the sale taking place as advertised.

The Annual Meeting of the Directors of the Association took place on Thursday evening of the Exhibition week, when the President delivered the usual Annual Address; the Auditors were appointed, and it was decided that the Exhibition for 1875 should take place at the City of Ottawa. A guarantee was given by the authorities of that city that the necessary accommodation should be provided.

On Friday and Saturday of the Exhibition week the Council met in the Committee room on the grounds, and disposed of various questions connected with the awards of prizes and the general business of the Exhibition, and also examined and passed a number of accounts presented for payment. The Hon. Mr. Christie and Mr. White were appointed as Delegates to attend the Convention of the Association of Short-horn Cattle Breeders to be held at Springfield, Illinois, in December following.

The Council met again at Toronto on December 16th, when a number of matters connected with the proceedings of the year were taken up and disposed of. A Report of the Superintendent, in reference to the accommodation required for the Exhibition at Ottawa the following year, was received. A resolution was passed, recommending that the Dominion Government should take steps to have Canada suitably represented at the American Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876, and that such space should be asked for as would enable the Dominion to make a creditable display of its Agricultural, Horticultural and other resources. The delegates to the Convention of Short-horn Breeders held at Springfield, Ill., on the first week of the month, presented their Report of the important and interesting proceedings there. Reports were presented of the results of the four Provincial Ploughing Matches held in the four sections of the Province, as defined for that purpose, and which were found to have been attended with much benefit and satisfaction in the several districts. A number of accounts, amounting to $1,011 22, were examined and passed, and after various other matters of detail had been considered and disposed of, the Council adjourned till the regular Annual Meeting required by statute to be held in February, 1875.

THE EXHIBITION.

A Report of the results of the Exhibition, as compared with previous Exhibitions, was presented to the Hon. the Commissioner in November last, as required by statute, to which Report I beg leave to refer. I may repeat here that, although the extreme drought of the summer to some extent militated against it, the Exhibition was in every respect a great success—fully equal, if not superior, to any of its predecessors. The live stock were such as would do credit to any show yard; the grains, vegetables and fruit were such as to afford the most satisfactory proof of the suitableness of the soil and climate for such products; and the implements, machinery and manufactured goods afforded gratifying evidence of the growing importance to which manufacturing and industrial enterprizes are attaining in the Province. I beg leave to refer to the subjoined tables, similar to those which have been presented on former occasions, showing, first, the number and amount of prizes awarded to each county in Ontario at the late Exhibition; secondly, a comparative statement of the number and amount of prizes awarded to each county during each of the five years from 1870 to 1874 inclusive. In analyzing these tables, we find it established as a general rule—as indeed might naturally be expected—that the nearer any county is to the locality of the Exhibition in any given year, the more successful such county will appear to have been in regard to the number of prizes taken by its inhabitants. But, at the same time, as has been pointed out on a former occasion, it appears that certain counties which have attained to a distinguished position in respect to certain highly important staple products—for instance, in the breeding and rearing of the best kinds of live stock—always manage to hold nearly their own place in the prize list, wherever the Exhibition may be held. These facts, we consider, may be taken as a good argument in favour of the rotating system of holding the Provincial Exhibition at different points, instead of confining it to one locality, as has been sometimes advocated. Under the present system all sections of the Province share more or less, alternately, in the benefits derived from the Exhibition. And the fact, as proved by experience, that the breeders and owners of the best stock in the Province carry it to whatever point the Exhibition may be held at, will tend to distribute such improved stock more rapidly over every part of the Province.

Referring to these tables again, we find that the undermentioned counties occupied the most prominent places in regard to particular classes of stock or articles at the late Exhibition, viz.:—The County of York, including the City of Toronto, took the largest amount of prizes in horses; Wellington, the largest amount in cattle; Ontario, in sheep; Peel, in swine; York, in agricultural implements; Lincoln, in grain and seeds; York, in field roots and in dairy products; Lincoln, the largest *number* of prizes, though York took a little the largest *amount*, in fruits and wines; York, also, the largest amount in garden vegetables, plants and flowers, in cabinet ware and carriages, &c., in the fine arts, ladies' work, machinery and work in metals, musical instruments and leather manufactures; Wellington took the largest amount in woollen, flax and cotton goods.

Taking all the classes collectively, we find that York gained the largest total amount in prizes—viz., $3,621 00; Wellington the next largest amount, $2,123 50; Ontario occupies the third place, $2,034 00; Peel the fourth, $1,117; Lincoln the fifth, $644 00; and Wentworth the sixth, $622 50. Nine other counties took amounts exceeding $200 and under $500 each; twenty-one counties, amounts ranging from $6 to $196 each. Eight counties, all of them but three being east of Kingston, did not exhibit at all, or if they did exhibit, did not receive any prizes. In regard to these latter counties, as the Exhibition is this year to be held in their own section of the Province, for the first time since 1851, it may, we trust, be confidently anticipated that they will make a vigorous effort to keep a fair proportion of the honours to be distributed next September within their own limits.

STATEMENT of the Number and Amount of Prizes Awarded in each General Class to each County in Ontario, at the Provincial Exhibition, Toronto, 1874.

COUNTIES.	HORSES.		CATTLE.		SHEEP.		SWINE.		POULTRY.		IMPLEMENTS.		GRAINS & SEEDS.		FIELD ROOTS.		Da'ry Prod's' Prov's'ns, &c	
	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Addington			1	20 00							1	3 00	1	6 00				
Algoma																		
Brant					3	22 00			13	35 00	14	87 00	4	78 00				
Bruce																		
Carleton			3	80 00							1	10 00						
Dundas																		
Durham	9	131 00			2	10 00			2	5 00	2	5 00	7	30 00	2	2 00		
Elgin											3	16 00						
Essex							10	129 00	7	17 00								
Frontenac													1	2 00				
Glengarry	1	30 00																
Grenville																		
Grey													2	8 00				
Haldimand	1	18 00																
Halton	9	103 00			6	87 00	11	127 00	2	4 00	1	6 00	1	2 00			2	15 00
Hastings	2	35 00	3	48 00							2	14 00					2	45 00
Huron	11	189 00			1	12 00	1	17 00			11	88 00					2	8 00
Kent							1	10 00			1	15 00						
Lambton											7	57 00						
Lanark											1	5 00						
Leeds											1	8 00						
Lennox																		
Lincoln									15	40 00	12	48 00	13	162 00			3	15 00
Middlesex			1	10 00	5	82 00			26	73 00	4	18 00	2	14 00			7	80 00
Norfolk																		
Northumberland	2	50 00			12	135 00			7	20 00	1	1 00	11	42 00	7	17 00	1	4 00
Ontario	28	415 00	34	750 00	28	428 00	2	28 00	54	145 00	20	50 00	11	93 00			7	18 00
Oxford	2	71 00									11	72 00	3	14 00			2	18 00
Peel	9	117 00	6	211 00	13	191 00	29	361 00	1	1 00	6	57 00	8	48 00	11	27 00	2	7 00
Perth			1	15 00	8	137 00	1	17 00			1	3 00					1	8 00
Peterborough																		
Prescott			6	95 00														
Prince Edward													1	15 00				
Renfrew																		
Russell																		
Simcoe	3	16 00									1	4 00	6	30 00			2	8 00
Stormont																		
Victoria											3	4 00						

Waterloo	1	26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	37 00	5	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Welland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wellington	2	24 00	85	1599 00	12	113 00		.....	12	32 00	3	32 00	.....	.....	6	12 00	2	12 00
Wentworth	.....	.....	7	155 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4 00	3	7 00	5	18 00	8	20 00	11	33 00
York	46	603 00	6	105 00	22	258 00	4	41 00	27	65 00	30	203 00	8	35 00	33	75 00	24	89 00
Other Localities	2	31 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	33 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6 00
Totals	128	1859 00	153	3088 00	112	1475 00	59	730 00	182	478 00	153	860 00	84	597 00	67	153 00	70	366 00

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Fruit and Wine.		Garden Veget'b's, Plants and Flowers.		Cabinet Ware, Carriages, &c.		Chemicals, Building Materials, Fine Arts.		Ladies' Work.		Machinery, Work in Metals.		Musical Instruments, Natural History, Paper, Printing, &c.		Leather Manufactures, Saddlery, Shoem'k's Work, &c.		Woollen, Flax & Cotton Goods, Furs, &c.		Total Number of Prizes per Counties, Toronto, 1874.	
	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount
		$ cts.		$ est.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cte.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Addington	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	29 00
Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	9	21 00	2	11 50	3	24 00	2	10 00	1	2 00	14	105 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	395 50
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2 00	.....	.....	2	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	9	104 00
Dundas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Durham	.....	.....	5	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	233 00
Elgin	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16 00
Essex	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	146 00
Frontenac	.....	.....	25	45 00	2	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	70 00
Glengarry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	30 00
Grenville	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grey	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16 00
Haldimand	1	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	7 00	.....	.....	3	32 00
Halton	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3 00	1	6 00	6	11 00	2	21 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5 00	43	396 00
Hastings	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	16 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	158 00
Huron	5	14 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	81 00	3	7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41	416 00
Kent	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	55 00
Lambton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	60 00
Lanark	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8 00
Leeds	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	19 00
Lennox	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7 00	11	74 00	.....	.....	1	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	84 00

STATEMENT.—*Continued.*

COUNTIES.	Fruit and Wine.		Garden Veget'b's, Plants and Flowers.		Cabinet Ware, Carriages, &c.		Chemicals, Building Materials, Fine Arts.		Ladies' Work.		Machinery Work, in Metals.		Musical Instruments, Natural History, Paper, Printing, &c.		Leather Manufactures, Saddlery, Shoem'k's Work &c.		Woollen, Flax & Cotton Goods, Furs, &c.		Total Number of Prizes per Counties, Toronto, 1874.	
	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Lincoln	100	284 00			7	32 00			1	2 00	4	24 00			7	20 00	5	17 00	167	644 00
Middlesex					11	80 00	10	48 00			2	8 00							68	413 00
Norfolk																				
Northumberland	2	4 00							15	34 00	1	2 00			1	7 00	3	11 00	63	327 00
Ontario							13	75 00	13	27 00	1	5 00							211	2034 00
Oxford					4	15 00	2	2 00			1	10 00					1	6 00	26	208 00
Peel	2	3 00	14	53 50			1	2 00	19	38 50									121	1117 00
Perth	1	1 00							2	6 00	2	9 00							17	196 00
Peterborough							1	6 00											1	6 00
Prescott																			6	95 00
Prince Edward											1	4 00							2	19 00
Renfrew																				
Russell																				
Simcoe	1	1 00					4	15 00			1	4 00	1	6 00	1	3 00			20	87 00
Stormont																				
Victoria													1	10 00					4	14 00
Waterloo					3	15 00			6	15 00	18	132 00	1	2 00	3	10 00	2	18 00	54	269 00
Welland	1	2 00							1	1 00					3	11 00			5	14 00
Wellington	2	3 00	9	12 50	8	48 00	1	6 00	7	12 00	1	5 00	3	30 00	35	109 00	17	74 00	205	2123 50
Wentworth	36	119 00	16	25 50	2	3 00	6	27 00			16	123 00	1	4 00	4	13 00	18	71 00	134	622 50
York	91	291 00	104	223 00	18	127 00	116	657 00	57	131 00	93	466 00	16	100 00	24	121 00	6	31 00	725	3621 00
Other Localities					4	19 00	7	44 00			18	86 00	3	9 00	1	5 00	1	5 00	46	238 00
Totals	251	750 00	175	381 00	73	412 00	185	1053 00	134	296 50	196	1104 00	26	161 00	81	314 00	54	238 00	2183	14315 50

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Number and amount of Prizes awarded to each County in Ontario, in each of the Years 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871 and 1870.

COUNTIES.	TOTAL TORONTO, 1874.		TOTAL LONDON, 1873.		TOTAL HAMILTON, 1872.		TOTAL KINGSTON, 1871.		TOTAL TORONTO, 1870.	
	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount	No. of Prizes	Amount
		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.		$ cts.
Addington	3	29 00	1	10 00	.....	.....	51	257 50	2	6 00
Algoma	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brant	65	395 00	85	527 00	68	514 50	33	193 00	45	299 00
Bruce	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	10 00	.....	.....
Carleton	9	104 00	.....	.....	1	5 00	8	106 00	2	32 60
Dundas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	136 00	8	249 00
Durham	38	233 00	13	115 00	43	417 00	71	943 00	89	799 00
Elgin	3	16 00	35	275 00	9	102 00	3	15 00	3	28 00
Essex	17	146 00	2	6 00	2	27 00	1	2 00	3	32 00
Frontenac	30	70 00	6	36 00	11	57 00	512	2071 50	9	39 50
Glengarry	1	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	133 50	.....	.....
Grenville	.....	.....	4	18 00	3	6 00	10	30 00	4	8 00
Grey	3	16 00	4	26 00	3	21 00	4	38 00	5	38 00
Haldimand	3	32 00	3	47 00	10	84 00	2	34 00	5	85 00
Halton	43	396 00	23	221 00	53	478 00	16	284 00	38	224 00
Hastings	13	158 00	6	42 00	13	110 00	31	367 00	16	167 00
Huron	44	416 00	65	576 00	34	412 00	2	9 00	22	133 50
Kent	7	55 00	14	116 00	13	49 00	.....	.....	1	4 00
Lambton	8	60 00	11	53 50	1	1 00	.....	.....	3	13 00
Lanark	2	8 00	4	29 00	.....	.....	10	95 00	1	15 00
Leeds	4	19 00	4	11 00	3	15 00	17	82 00	3	11 00
Lennox	15	84 00	2	6 00	.....	.....	50	395 00	11	72 00
Lincoln	167	644 00	132	452 00	158	538 50	188	599 50	119	442 00
Middlesex	68	413 00	717	3988 50	88	582 00	11	124 00	62	326 00
Norfolk	.....	.....	2	5 00	1	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northumberland	63	327 00	39	160 00	40	215 00	72	260 00	57	242 50
Ontario	211	2034 00	104	948 50	87	889 50	104	1219 00	107	1118 50
Oxford	26	208 00	51	242 00	40	218 00	2	12 00	33	118 50
Peel	121	1117 00	65	952 00	58	916 00	44	1001 00	65	725 50
Perth	17	196 00	40	397 00	22	208 00	9	85 00	23	126 00
Peterborough	1	6 00	1	6 00	1	8 00	3	11 00	8	39 50
Prescott	6	95 00	5	69 00	6	102 00	3	62 00	.....	.....
Prince Edward	2	19 00	13	101 00	5	46 00	52	366 00	8	93 00
Renfrew	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	36 00	.....	.....
Russell	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Simcoe	20	87 00	.....	.....	1	2 00	3	36 00	21	253 00
Stormont	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	16 00
Victoria	4	14 00	3	6 00	1	2 00	2	6 00	2	3 00
Waterloo	54	269 00	53	376 00	44	77 00	8	67 00	52	367 00
Welland	5	14 00	4	18 00	6	23 00	17	118 00	19	108 50
Wellington	205	2123 50	184	2131 50	176	1966 50	116	1371 00	173	1471 00
Wentworth	134	622 50	139	799 00	672	2993 00	41	172 00	174	744 50
York	725	3621 00	109	923 00	232	1540 00	202	1821 50	665	3434 50
Other Locolities	46	238 00	23	130 00	17	154 00	42	390 00	65	359 00
Totals	2183	14315 50	1966	13819 00	1922	12984 00	1774	12957 50	1926	12243 50

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE.

The Veterinary College has been conducted with the usual success during the past year. The Session of 1873–4 closed in the first week in April, and the examinations took place on the 10th of April. The folllowing candidates passed a satisfactory examination, and were awarded the Diploma of the Council, viz.: —

Jas. Alexander Graham,	Sandhill.
Thos. A. Allan,	Ottawa.
Jas. Churchill,	Clinton.
Albert Drinkwater,	Alloa.
Henry Evely,	St. Thomas.
Matthew Jas. Henderson,	Syracuse.
Jas. Spalding Hughes,	Schomberg.
John Jaffray,	Woodbridge.
James McIntosh,	Durham.
Frederick Nixon,	Sandhill.
John C. Richardson,	Sunderland.
Isaac Rathwill,	Varna.
Jas. Haskell Tennent,	London.
John Welsh,	Clinton.
Robert Wilson Whitehead,	Toronto.

The undermentioned students passed primary examinations in Anatomy and Physiology, viz.:—Messrs. William Anderson, John Aikenhead, T. V. Atkinson, F. A. Campbell, John Faskin, William Folsetter, George Gowland, John Robert Hagyard, Thos. Hodgson, F. W. Lipsett, Andrew McCollum, James O'Brien, Wm. E. Richardson, William Ridd, William Somerville, M. H. Ten Eyck, John S. Walker.

The Board of Examiners consisted of M. Barrett, M.D., Toronto; J. Thorburn, M.D., Toronto; E. T. Hagyard, V.S., Campbell's Cross; J. H. Wilson, V.S., London; W. Cowan, V.S., Galt; C. H. Sweetapple, V.S., Brooklin; Robert Robinson, V.S., Albion; and A. McIntosh, Kingston.

SESSION OF 1874–5.

The present Session commenced October 21st, and will close in April. At the end of the fall term the usual examinations took place, when the following gentlemen, who had passed a primary examination in April last, came up for a final examination, and were awarded the Diploma of the Council, viz.:—

Vicars Thos. Atkinson,	Nelson.
John Aikenhead,	Clinton.
William Anderson,	Sandhill.
Frank A. Campbell,	Toronto.
William Folsetter,	Paris.
John W. Faskin,	Elora.
Thos. Hodgson,	Toronto.
Francis Wesley Lipsett,	Campbell's Cross.
William Somerville,	Buffalo, N.Y.
William Sterling,	Pine Grove.
Merritt Harris Ten Eyck,	Woodburn.

Mr. George Swinburne, Montreal, passed a primary examination in Anatomy and Materia Medica.

The Examining Board was the same as in the spring, with the exception of Mr. McIntosh, whose place was taken by Mr. Duncan, V. S., Goderich.

The various classes are at present attended by twenty-eight students, a number of whom will be eligible for a final examination in April. Most of the students are also attending Dr. Ellis's lectures on Chemistry in the School of Technology, and are deriving very great benefit therefrom.

The staff of Professors and Lecturers during the present session is composed as follows :—

PROFESSORS.

Andrew Smith, V. S., Edin., Principal	*Anatomy and Diseases of Farm Animals.*
J. Thorburn, M. D., Edin.	*Veterinary Materia Medica.*
M. Barrett, M. D.	*Physiology.*
Andrew Smith, V. S., and Assistant.	*Clinical Instruction.*
H. H. Croft, D. C. L., University College	*Chemistry.*
Geo. Buckland, University College	*The History, Breeding and Management of the Domesticated Animals.*
E. A. Grange, V. S.	*Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy.*

FINANCES.

The operations of the Association during the past year have been highly successful in a financial point of view. A considerable additional amount of the balance due by Mr. Denison has been realized. An abstract of the Treasurer's statement of receipts and expenditure, and the Auditors' Report thereupon, are submitted herewith, showing that, including the balance of $11,320 64 from the account of 1873, the sum of $49,994 80 was received, and the sum of $31,868 48 expended, leaving a balance in bank at the credit of the Association, at the beginning of the present year, of $18,126 32.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

ABSTRACT of the Receipts and Disbursements of the Agricultural and Arts Association, for the year ending December 31st, 1874.

DR.		
To Balance in hand, 1st January, 1874		$11320 64
RECEIPTS.		
Moneys refunded	49 00	
Prize Account	252 16	
Rents	1450 00	
Interest	709 51	
Re Denison	3361 00	
Exhibition receipts	22852 49	
Legislative grant	10000 00	
		38674 16
		$49994 80

		CR.
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid on Prize Account	$14578 00	
" Miscellaneous	1505 93	
" Salaries	2809 96	
" Legal Expenses	25 75	
" Printing and Stationery	1530 31	
" Exhibition Expenses	9024 23	
" Veterinary College	76 00	
" Ploughing Matches	1408 80	
" Council Expenses	909 50	
		$31868 48
Balance		18126 32
		$49994 80

AUDITORS' REPORT.

—o—

We have examined the accounts and vouchers of the Treasurer of the Provincial Agricultural Association, and find them correct, and a balance of eighteen thousand one hundred and twenty-six dollars and thirty-two cents ($18126 32) on hand and in the Bank.

Brampton, Jan. 7th, 1875.

D. W. BEADLE, } *Auditors.*
JAS. JOHNSON, }

THE PROVINCIAL EXHIBITION OF 1875.

Office of the Agricultural and Arts
Association of Ontario,
Toronto, Nov. 1st, 1875.

To the Hon. S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Agriculture, &c., &c.

Sir,—I have the honour, on behalf of the Council of the Association, as required by Statute, to present a brief Report of the results of the late Provincial Exhibition, held at Ottawa on the 20th to 24th September last, as compared with previous Exhibitions of the Association.

Since the year 1857, the Exhibitions had been held alternately at Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton and London, without variation in the order of succession, but many of the leading agriculturists of the Ottawa Valley, and others interested in the agricultural and industrial progress of that part of the Province, were for many years desirous that this order of rotation should be changed in favour of the City of Ottawa, and at several successive Annual Meetings of the Association made vigorous efforts to bring about this result. They did not succeed in their endeavours, however, till 1874, when at the annual meeting at Toronto, it was decided by the Directors that the Exhibition for the following year should be held at Ottawa, and the result has certainly justified the anticipations of those who contended that the Exhibition could be held successfully at that point. The local authorities, with the most praiseworthy enterprise, provided most excellent accommodation for the Exhibition in respect to buildings and grounds—the show ground being beautifully situated on the bank of the Rideau Canal, in close proximity to the city, and amply provided with every requisite for holding the Exhibition successfully and conveniently.

The Council of the Association, with a view to promote the success of the Exhibition at a new locality in the eastern quarter of the Province, where it might be supposed that it would have many disadvantages to contend against, in regard to distance and in other respects, considered it advisable to add considerably to the amount of the prize list in some of the classes. The total amount offered to be competed for in prizes was $16,996 50, as against $16,640 at Toronto in 1874, $16,016 at London in 1873, $16,092 at Hamilton in 1872, and $15,724 at Kingston in 1871. The number of entries of articles and animals received, considering all the circumstances, was, as compared with former Exhibitions, highly encouraging. The entire number of entries in all the classes was 7,318, as against 8,162 in 1874, 8,920 in 1873, 7,714 in 1872, and 6,682 in 1871. The amount actually awarded in prizes was $14,651, against $14,070 in 1874, $13,797 in 1873, $13,142 in 1872, and $12,951 in 1871. I beg leave to give the following comparative statement of the amount of competition in each general class, as shown by the entries:—

Horses.—In all the classes of horses there were 429 entries, against 760 in 1874, 847 in 1873, 680 in 1872, and 465 in 1871. These classes exhibit a considerable falling off in the number of entries, owing no doubt to local causes; but there were some very superior animals on the ground, not a few of which were from Ottawa itself and the surrounding country.

Cattle.—In all the classes of cattle there were 587 entries, against 595, 849, 677, and 647 in the four preceding years respectively. Although in this general class, as in the preceding one, there was comparatively a falling off in the numbers entered, yet the individual animals on the ground were of a very select character, and when the prize cattle were exhibited in the ring on the last day of the Exhibition, they made an imposing display, which could not easily have been anywhere excelled.

Sheep.—Of all sorts of sheep there were 502 entries, against 580 in 1874, 868 in 1873, 760 in 1872, 528 in 1871, and 491 in 1870. A considerable proportion of the sheep exhibited had been imported from England, or were the immediate produce of such imported animals.

Swine.—In all the classes of pigs there were 208 entries, against 246 in 1874, 361 in 1873, 280 in 1872, 309 in 1871, and 209 in 1870. There was a considerable number of new importations of this class of animals exhibited, especially in the Berkshire class.

Poultry.—The show of poultry was very creditable. There were 582 entries, against 823 in 1874, 607 in 1873, 528 in 1872, 393 in 1871, and 257 in 1870.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—In agricultural implements, machines and tools, there was not so large a number of entries as at recent previous Exhibitions, but the articles on the ground were of a very superior description, especially the machines for harvesting operations, sowing and cultivating the soil. The entries were 349, against 486 in 1874, 466 in 1873. 430 in 1872, 421 in 1871, and 427 in 1870.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS.—The display in these classes was remarkably good. The samples of grain were very fine, and the field roots from the country surrounding Ottawa were conspicuous for their splendid growth and fine quality. The number of entries was 1,038, against 686 in 1874, 1,075 in 1873, 893 in 1872, 1,149 in 1871, and 899 in 1870.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.—The display of fruits, flowers and garden vegetables was one of the best which we have ever had at the Provincial Exhibition. Exhibitors from the western counties, it must be confessed, by some means or other, had come very generally to entertain the opinion that nothing of this sort of any great merit could be produced in the Ottawa Valley, and they were consequently much surprised by the large growth and very fine appearance of the products placed before them by the horticulturists of Ottawa and the surrounding country. The building provided for this department of the Exhibition was crowded to overflowing with the articles presented. The entries numbered 1,579, against 1,599 in 1874, 1,858 in 1873, 1,797 in 1872, 1,286 in 1871, and 1,480 in 1870.

ARTS AND MANUFACTURES.—The display in this department compared favourably withprevious Exhibitions. The articles exhibited were arranged under the following classifications:—The Fine Arts, in oil paintings, water colour drawings, pencil and crayon drawings, statuary, photography, architectural drawings, &c., paper, printing, bookbinding, penmanship, &c., chemical manufactures, natural history, ladies' work, musical instruments, cabinet ware and other manufactures of wood, carriages, sleighs, &c., building materials, pottery, &c., machinery, castings and tools, manufactures in metals, including stoves, sewing and knitting machines, saddlery, boots and shoes, leather and other manufactures therefrom, flax and cotton goods, furs, woollen goods, groceries, provisions, &c. The number of entries in all these classes was 2,042, as against 2,387 in 1874, 1,989 in 1873, 1,669 in 1872, and 1,484 in 1871.

For further particulars in regard to the amount of competition in each special class, as compared with previous Exhibitions, I beg leave to refer to the subjoined Table, showing the amount offered in prizes, the amount awarded, and the number of entries in each class at the late Exhibition; also the number of entries in each class in each of the four preceding years.

FINANCIAL RESULTS.

The question of the expediency of holding the Provincial Exhibition in one locality or another is not, we conceive, to be measured entirely by the mere amount of money taken at the gates. In regard to the actual receipts at Ottawa, there was a considerable falling off as compared with the recent Exhibitions in western localities. Still, considering all the circumstances, particularly the unfavourable weather in the beginning of the Exhibition week, and the distance to be travelled by visitors from the western section of the Province, the Exhibition may be pronounced to have been successful in its financial results. The total amount received for members' subscriptions, rent of refreshment stands, rent of stables, sales of forage, admissions at the gates, catalogues sold, &c., was $12,603 98, against $22,613 88 at Toronto in 1874, $19,346 36 at London in 1873, $16,261 77 at Hamilton in 1872, and $7,593 51 at Kingston in 1871.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
HUGH C. THOMSON,
Secretary.

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1875, showing the Amount offered in Prizes, the Amount Awarded, and the Number of Entries in each Class; also, the Number of Entries in 1874, 1873, 1872 and 1871.

CLASSES.	Amount offered, 1875.	Amount awarded, 1875.	No. of entries, Ottawa, 1875.	No. of entries, Toronto, 1874.	No. of entries, London, 1873.	No. of entries, Hamilton, 1872.	No. of entries, Kingston, 1871.
	$ cts.	$ cts.					
Thorough-bred Horses	346 00	207 00	22	32	25	24	22
Roadster Horses	509 00	430 00	124	137	513	362	266
Carriage Horses	518 00	409 00	82	161			
Agricultural Draught Horses	482 00	463 00	110	277	194	171	103
Heavy Draught Horses	433 00	391 00	91	153	115	123	74
Durham Cattle	871 00	800 00	167	258	339	269	157
Hereford Cattle	559 00	441 00	30	44	34	34	24
Devon Cattle	559 00	424 00	61	44	80	71	78
Ayrshire Cattle	613 00	613 00	150	151	184	154	235
Galloway Cattle	495 00	453 00	71	39	43	47	47
Grade Cattle	253 00	242 00	60	27	96	63	73
Fat and Working Cattle	330 00	333 00	48	32	73	39	33
Cotswold Sheep	343 00	343 00	95	185	212	212	161
Leicester Sheep	343 00	343 00	161	148	349	277	176
Lincoln Sheep	310 00	285 00	74	45	97	50	
Southdown Sheep	200 00	200 00	80	104	89	106	77
Shropshire and Hampshire Down Sheep	128 00	128 00	21	26	30	24	17
Merino Sheep	104 00	104 00	22	38	36	56	61
Fat Sheep	96 00	88 00	49	34	55	35	36
Improved Berkshire Pigs	166 00	166 00	69	78	145	135	124
Suffolk Pigs	146 00	146 00	39	51	64	55	50
Essex Pigs	146 00	116 00	38	34	30	36	35
Other Small Breed Pigs	146 00	136 00	29	48	59	35	37
Yorkshire and other Large Breed Pigs	146 00	146 00	33	35	63	19	63
Poultry—Dorkings, Polands, Game, &c.	255 00	223 00	273	374	607	528	393
do Asiatic Fowls, Turkeys, Geese, &c.	258 00	226 00	309	449			
Agricultural Implements, for Exhibition only	....	....	89	100	78	....	....
do do (Power)	949 00	600 00	194	233	228	312	296
do do (Hand)	330 00	125 00	66	153	160	118	125
Field Grains, Hops, &c.	473 00	461 00	339	248	401	294	501
Small Field Seeds, &c.	206 00	133 00	71	53	92	75	117
Roots, Hoed Field Crops, &c.	188 00	178 00	470	236	403	366	369
Dairy Produce, Honey, Bacon, &c.	349 00	285 00	137	109	145	122	162
Domestic Wines	116 00	61 00	21	40	34	36	72
Fruit—Professional List	233 00	186 00	98	72	53	59	
do General List	239 00	226 00	377	544	712	692	525
do do	271 00	237 00	280	396	345	430	213
Garden Vegetables	159 00	151 00	579	399	517	458	340

RESULTS of the Exhibition of 1875, &c.—*Concluded.*

CLASSES.	Amount offered, 1875.	Amount awarded, 1875.	No. of enrries, Ottawa, 1875.	No. of entries, Toronto, 1874.	No. of entries, London, 1873.	No. of entries, Hamilton, 1872.	No. of entries, Kingston, 1871.
	$ cts.	$ cts.					
Plants and Flowers	193 00	217 00	245	188	231	158	136
Fine Arts, Oil Paintings	194 00	264 00	120	193	195	146	75
do Water Colours, Pencil Crayon, &c.	307 00	333 00	210	363	199	338	209
Statuary	98 00	16 00	8	....	....	....	....
Photography, Architectural Drawings, &c.	99 00	154 00	47	....	....	....	....
Paper, Printing, Penmanship, &c.	104 00	64 00	41	49	45	40	18
Chemical Manufactures, &c.	109 00	60 00	52	41	40	26	12
Natural History	192 00	83 00	17	19	28	18	29
Ladies' Work, Braiding, &c.	117 50	139 00	281	424	292	247	327
do Flowers, Hair, Moss Work, &c.	132 00	123 00	147	200	158	155	150
Musical Instruments	....	....	29	35	63	53	26
Cabinet Ware, &c.	199 00	273 00	87	130	75	50	67
Carriages, Sleighs, &c.	329 00	411 00	163	93	180	57	70
Building Material, Pottery, &c.	145 00	103 00	42	54	27	72	58
Machinery Castings and Tools	716 00	496 00	179	264	142	109	37
Metal Work, including Stoves	424 00	485 00	247	180	109	142	89
Sewing Machines	....	....	57	41	58	45	23
Saddlery, Engine Hose, &c.	259 00	141 00	42	56	64	43	36
Shoe and Boot-makers' Work, Leathers, &c.	183 00	96 00	38	49	70	17	25
Flax and Cotton Goods, Furs, &c.	173 00	121 00	84	56 }	175	135	163
Woollen Goods	278 00	202 00	134	92 }			
Groceries and Provisions	177 00	41 00	16	48	69	76	70
Band Competition	300 00	300 00	3	....	....	....	....
	16996 50	14651 00	7318	8162	8920	7714	6682

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

(*Archibald McNab, Esq., M. P.*)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—It is with much satisfaction and pleasure that I meet you here to-day to mingle in your congratulations and to witness the prosperity of the country as exhibited in the various products of the farm and of the workshop; and in recounting the proofs of the skill and industry of our farmers and mechanics, as displayed in this magnificent Exhibition, I wish to express the admiration felt by all who have seen them at the very fine specimens of the handiwork of our ladies; in the words of the wise man, "they have given us of the fruit of their hands, and let their own works praise them in the gates." Nowhere in the wide world are there more ingenious, skilful and industrious women than are the wives and daughters of Ontario.

Amid our congratulations, let us not forget our dependence in the bountiful and merciful Creator and Preserver of men, and what is due to Him who has so signally blessed us personally and socially. We have had an abundant harvest, and the fruits of the earth have been secured in good condition. The general prosperity of the country has not been impeded by any serious reverses, and we enjoy the inestimable blessing of peace in our own land and with our neighbours. We have a large and great Dominion—great in its material resources, and in the skill, energy and morality of its people. Long may the people of Canada be distinguished for their high moral tone, for above everything else is it true that "righteousness exalteth a nation." It is meet, therefore, that we should rejoice together and be glad, and express our thankfulness to Him

"From whom all blessings flow."

I beg to congratulate the people of the Ottawa Valley on this the first visit of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario. This Exhibition has fully demonstrated the wisdom of the resolution to hold the Exhibition of 1875 in the City of Ottawa. We were assured that it would be a success, and so it has proved. The people of Ottawa and its neighbourhood have nobly redeemed their pledges; they have erected the best buildings which we have on any Show grounds in the Province, and the grounds themselves are not only very beautiful, but are in all respects admirably adapted for a Provincial Exhibition. They are of easy access by boat and land conveyance; and the texture of the soil is such as to make them comfortable in wet weather. I wish also to allude to the liberality of the municipalities adjoining the City of Ottawa. I need not name them, because they are known. However, one instance deserves special mention. The county of Ottawa, lying in another Province, has given a thousand dollars in aid of our expenses. Such liberality and friendly feeling suggests the wish that when the Agricultural and Arts Association shall again visit Ottawa for the purpose of holding an Exhibition, it may be not merely an Inter-Provincial one, but for the whole Dominion—an Exhibition in which we shall have an aggregation of the Agricultural, Mechanical, and Artistic productions of Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, the North-West, British Columbia, and Newfoundland, and which will show to the world that the people of Canada, in all that constitutes true greatness, take front rank.

Permit me to express the regret felt in connection with this the first Metropolitan Exhibition, that His Excellency Lord Dufferin is absent. Had it been possible for him to be present, no one would have enjoyed more real pleasure upon seeing here, as he has seen elsewhere, abundant evidence of what Canada and her people are, and Canada has no truer and more influential friend than our Governor-General. His utterances at home have done justice to us, and have contributed largely to remove misapprehensions which have existed in some quarters. He will be warmly welcomed back to Canada.

Our Annual Exhibitions afford very reliable criteria of the progress of the country, and it is well on these occasions to take a retrospective glance at our past history. There can be no question that Canada has been making rapid and substantial progress in Agriculture and in the Mechanical Arts; it will not be necessary to refer to other results than those of the Exhibitions of 1855, 1865 and 1875, to show the rate of our progress.

The Exhibition of 1855 was held at Cobourg, a fine town, in the midst of one of the best Agricultural Districts in the Province. At that Exhibition there were 3,077 entries; $9,216 were offered as prizes, and $6,940 were paid. At the Exhibition of 1865, held at London, the number of entries was 7,231 ; $13,434 were offered in prizes, and the amount awarded was $11,036. At this point it may be stated that during the decade succeeding the Exhibition of 1865, District Shows have been held at London, Guelph and Hamilton, at which large numbers of entries have been made and several thousand dollars have been awarded as prizes. Those Exhibitions have tended to diminish the *number* of entries at our Provincial Exhibition, but the result has been to improve the quality of stock and products. Only select specimens are now sent here ; so that although the number of entries has not increased within the last ten years, the character of our Provincial Exhibitions has been materially improved. The number of entries at the present Exhibition is 7,169, and the amount offered in prizes is $16,996 50. Of the amount awarded it is impossible to speak definitely, as the list has not been made up. We may refer with pride and pleasure to the Ottawa Exhibition. The quality of the stock shown is very fine indeed. In all the classes it is such as would do credit to any country in the world. The specimens of grain, seed and roots are magnificent, and may well challenge competition from any quarter. It is unnecessary, and it would be improper, to refer to individual instances, but it is safe to say that the judges in many cases have had their skill put to a severe test in order to make a proper gradation of merit. The display of dairy produce is significant of an important change in our system of husbandry. It speaks of what is a desideratum—less grain and more grass, roots and stock. It is to be feared that our want of success in wheat-raising, of late years, is not due wholly to change of climate, in the way of more severe winters and drier seasons, but in some degree to soils impoverished by over-cropping and the want of proper rotation of crops.

The display of Agricultural implements of the various classes is highly creditable, embracing some 330 entries. Of late years many manufacturers have preferred to enter their implements for exhibition only, and this has been found to answer all practical purposes, while it prevents invidious comparisons and injury to articles of great merit from the erroneous decisions of incompetent judges.

The Horticultural Department is one of rare merit, whether as respects the show of fruit or of vegetables. As might have been expected at Ottawa, the display of vegetables is remarkably good ; one cannot imagine where finer vegetables could be presented.

The Arts Department in all its classes is also very fine, and deserves minute and careful attention. This part of the Exhibition is one of which we may well be proud. The show of metal work, machinery, castings and tools, and of sewing machines, is worthy of honourable mention both as to extent and character. It is also very gratifying to witness the splendid goods shown in the saddlery, boot and shoe, flax and cotton, fur, wearing apparel and woollen classes, indicating as they do the very marked progress which our manufacturers are making in those important branches of industry.

I beg my brother farmers to bear with me while I shall endeavour very briefly to urge on their attention and consideration the importance of changing in some measure their system of farming. To a great extent the practice has been to give attention almost exclusively to grain-raising. In many parts of the country the soil has been so much depleted by over-cropping that much care and attention will be necessary in order to restore fertility. More grazing and root-growing must be the rule. It is to be regretted, for their sakes, as well as our own, that the Treaty of Reciprocity recently laid before the Senate of the United States was not adopted, but that for the time being a narrow policy prevails. Happily, there are indications that more liberal and enlightened views will hold sway. Among the advantages which would have resulted to Canada from its adoption was the opportunity of purchasing in the great cattle mart in the West, cattle raised and grazed cheaply on the Western prairies, for the purpose of being fed in Canada on roots and coarse grains. But as matters stand at present this cannot be done with profit for the United States market. The per capita tax imposed by our own Government, and the duty of 20 per cent *ad valorem* on beef cattle imported into the United States, is almost prohibitory of what would be a profitable business to Canadian farmers and a great advantage to the consumers of beef in the Eastern States. Animals which are transported by rail, some 1,500 miles, with scanty food and rest on the journey, when they reach market are scarcely *fit for human food,* from their bruised and febrile condition ; while cattle fed in Canada on grain and roots, with comparatively short railway transportation, reach market in good condition. Our American neighbours would do well to consider this matter. Should the interesting experiments being made prove successful a new and important outlet for our surplus beef cattle will be found in the British market As a sufficient number of cattle are not raised in Canada to consume our roots and coarse grains, our own Government may be induced to repeal the duty imposed on American *stocl cattle* coming into Canada. The feeding of large numbers of cattle would furnish the cheapest and best of all kinds of manure—that of the barn-yard—and would tend more than anything else could to the recuperation of impoverished soils. A proper system of rotation of crops is also of great importance. The continuous cropping of land with the same kind of grain is very exhausting, and speedily reduces the fertility of any soil. Thorough cultivation is also of the first consequence, and foremost in the practice of this is good ploughing. Impressed with its importance, the Council of the Association has organized district ploughing matches in the several divisions represented at the Council Board. The third series of these will take place this Fall. The two which have already been held have produced the most beneficial results. Following the example of the Highland and Agricultural Society of Scotland, the Council of the Association have determined to continue to encourage such meetings as one of the best means of raising the standard of cultivation throughout the Province.

I would also urge on the farmers of Ontario the importance of sending their sons to the excellent institution at Guelph, namely, the Ontario School of Agriculture, the difficulties and discouragements which attended it at the outset of its career having now happily disappeared. Young men trained there will have good practical and scientific teaching in Agriculture. The Council of the Association, being much interested in the success of the School of Agriculture, have appropriated $4,000 for the erection of a suitable building adjoining that institution for the purpose of having imparted to the students in attendance the proper amount of veterinary knowledge to qualify them to take an intelligent charge of farm stock. The building will be ready for use in a few weeks. Students can easily perform manual labour enough to pay for their board and tuition. I beg again to impress on you the importance of enabling your sons to avail themselves of the advantages of this valuable institution.

It is to be hoped that our present Exhibition may be made to a large extent available for the collection of materials for the Centennial Industrial Exhibition at Philadelphia in 1876. It is very important that Canada should be well represented there, and in no part of Ontario is it more important than to the people of the Ottawa Valley. From this section of Ontario there can be sent specimens of woods and minerals which can vie successfully with any which can be shown at Philadelphia. Within a short distance of Ottawa there is a store of magnetic iron equal in quality to any in the world. The ores of Norway and Sweden contain some 33 per cent. of metal, while the ore of the Hull mine contains some 69 per cent. It has been estimated that the quantity of exposed or easily accessible ore amounts to at least one million of tons. It is so superior in quality that it has been used in the United States to improve the quality of the ores of Lake Superior. Other minerals—such as plumbago, nickel and cobalt—are to be found in the Ottawa Valley. Steatite, or soapstone; kaolin, or porcelain clay; and feldspar, in some localities are present in considerable quantities. Marble, said by competent judges to be equal to that of Vermont, exists in large quantities.

The most important branch of industry in the Ottawa Valley is the timber trade. The amount of sawn deals has reached in one year the large quantity of one hundred millions of feet; of sawn boards two hundred and eighty-five millions; and twenty-one millions five hundred thousand feet of hewn timber. To give an idea of the magnitude of lumber operations in the employment of men, it may be stated that they require the services of 25,000 men. The average number of men employed by many establishments before the present depression was over 600, and their pay amounted to some $300,000. The lumber merchants of the Chaudiere alone employed some 4,000 men, and paid them nearly two millions of dollars. I may make special mention of the establishment of Mr. Eddy, of Hull, where about forty millions of feet of lumber are annually manufactured; also 600,000 pails, 45,000 wash-tubs, 72,000 zinc wash-boards, and 270,000 gross of matches. These branches of manufacture give employment to some 1,800 people. In Ottawa there are other branches of industry highly important in their character, and which might be named in this summary; but I must not trespass on your time.

The place where Ottawa now stands is said to have been sold by the late Mr. Burrows, of Hull, for $200 and a yoke of oxen, to the late Mr. Sparks. He little dreamed of the future importance of the purchase; that the bluffs which overhang the Ottawa River would be the site of the Parliament Buildings of the Dominion of Canada.

On the whole, the Province of Ontario has been making the most gratifying progress during the last decade. The census of 1861 showed a population of one million three hundred and ninety-six thousand and ninety-one; while the census of 1871 showed a population of one million six hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and fifty-one; giving an increase of two hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and sixty. It must be borne in mind that during those ten years at least one hundred thousand people left the Province—a state of things due to the feeling of "seeking rest" which is common to our race, and which similarly obtains in every Province of the Dominion, as well as in the Eastern States. In old countries the young strike out new paths, in the hope of bettering their condition, just as the pioneers here left their homes and haunts of childhood. We have now opened out our new North-West for the enterprising spirits who wish larger limits. Thus they will not be lost to our Dominion, but will serve to plant more firmly in our Western Provinces that love of liberty and of constitutional government which is so eminently characteristic of the British people. Canadians love the "old flag, as the emblem of an inheritance which has secured to liberty an asylum from despotism on the one hand, and popular licentiousness on the other."

I beg to express my thanks to my colleagues in the Council of the Association, to the Mayor and Corporation of Ottawa, and to the Chairman and Members of the Local Committee, for their courtesy and kindness, and for the efficient aid which they have rendered, and which have made my duty as the presiding officer of the Agricultural and Arts Association a comparatively easy task.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (C.)

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

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APPENDIX (C).

REPORT OF THE ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARO, AND ANALYSIS OF REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

TORONTO, September 30th, 1875.

SIR,—I have the honour herewith to enclose to you, in compliance with the 24th section of the Agriculture and Arts Act, a copy of the Report and Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of this Association, held in the City of Ottawa on Thursday, the 23rd day of September instant.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The Hon. S. C. Wood,
Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts,
Province of Ontario.

ASSOCIATION OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES OF ONTARIO.

CITY OF OTTAWA, September 23rd, 1875.

The Seventh Annual Meeting of the Association was held this evening, at the Court House, at 7:30 o'clock—the President, James Young, Esq., M.P., in the Chair.

Delegates from the following Mechanics' Institutes presented their credentials, which were approved:

AYR—Henry McLeod and D. Watson, Esqrs.
BRIGHTON—Peter Begg and John Bowles, Esqrs.
ELORA—Peter Mennil, Esq.
GALT—James Young, Esq., M.P.
GUELPH—David McCrae, Esq.
MITCHELL—Wm. McCallum, Esq.

NEWMARKET—E. Jackson, Esq.
PARIS—John Allan, Esq.
PRESTON—Otto Klotz, Esq.
RICHMOND HILL—Robert Marsh and Isaac Crosby, Esqrs.
SARNIA—T. W. Nisbet and Joseph Lowrie, Esqrs.
TORONTO—Thos. Davison, Esq.

Several other Delegates had been compelled to leave the city before the meeting commenced.

The Secretary read the Minutes of the last Annual Meeting, which were approved as correct.

The President explained that the time of meeting had been shifted from Wednesday to Thursday evening, and the meeting of the Directors of the Agricultural Association put in its place. This had not been done at any regular meeting of the Council, and was without his knowledge or consent. He regretted this, for there would have been a much larger meeting had it taken place on Wednesday evening.

The Secretary then read the Seventh Annual Report of the Executive Committee, which was as follows:—

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Your Executive Committee, in presenting their Seventh Annual Report, express their satisfaction in being able to report that the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province, generally, are making sure if not rapid progress in developing their peculiar means for usefulness, in the instruction of their members, especially those of the industrial classes, by their libraries, reading-rooms, evening classes, lectures, and other means of improvement.

AFFILIATED INSTITUTES.

During the past year forty-seven Institutes affiliated with this Association: forty-six by the payment of the 5 per cent. statutory fee on their respective legislative grants, and one by subscription. This is an increase of seven over the previous year, namely:—

Institutes affiliated previous to and continued in 1874	39
Institutes whose affiliation lapsed in 1873, but was renewed in 1874	7
Institutes affiliated for the first time in 1874	6
Institutes affiliated by subscription	1
	53
Institutes affiliated in 1873, but not in 1874	6
Total for 1874	47

As the legislative grants for the current year have not all been paid, and the time for receiving applications does not expire till the 1st of December next, they cannot be given in this Report

The following list shows the Institutes which affiliated for the past and two previous years, with the legislative grants respectively received:—

LEGISLATIVE GRANTS.

Name.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Aurora Mechanics' Institute.		$200 00	$300 00
Ayr " "		124 00	280 00
Barrie " "	$400 00	200 00	
Berlin " "		234 72	108 00
Brantford " "	241 38	400 00	400 00
Brampton " "	120 00	200 00	400 00
Brighton " "	137 28	148 00	200 00

Name.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Clinton Mechanics' Institute	400 00	400 00	400 00
Collingwood “ “	206 84	200 00	200 00
Dundas “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Dunville “ “			400 00
Durham “ “			324 00
Elora “ “	400 00	300 00	400 00
Fergus “ “			120 00
Grimsby “ “	400 00	90 00	134 00
Galt “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Guelph “ “	134 34		400 00
Hamilton “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Harriston “ “			240 00
Hespeler “ “	400 00	200 00	
Kincardine “ “	210 50	169 20	156 00
Listowel “ “			400 00
London “ “	400 00	300 00	400 00
Meaford “ “	200 00	150 00	300 00
Mitchell “ “			400 00
Milton “ “	300 42	400 00	
Mt. Forest “ “	198 80	400 00	400 00
Newmarket “ “	200 00	80 00	
Niagara “ “	400 00	265 30	400 00
Norwood “ “	233 30	100 00	100 00
Paris “ “	200 00	200 00	400 00
Parkhill “ “			400 00
Port Elgin “ “	126 40	146 00	
Peterborough “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Preston “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Richmond Hill “	73 50	325 74	155 00
Sarnia “ “			400 00
Schomberg “ “		400 00	200 00
Strathroy “ “			400 00
Streetsville “ “	400 00		400 00
Smith's Falls “ “	100 00	200 00	150 00
Simcoe “ “		400 00	400 00
Stratford “ “	154 30	302 00	
St. Catharines “	400 00	400 00	400 00
St. Marys “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
St. Thomas “ “			400 00
Toronto “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Thorold “ “	200 00	400 00	400 00
Uxbridge “ “		200 00	400 00
Waterdown “ “	80 00		80 00
Whitby “ “	200 00	400 00	400 00
Woodstock “ “	400 00	400 00	400 00
Total Grants to Institutes	$11,405 96	$11,134 96	$15,143 00

EVENING CLASSES.

The Programme of Studies and Examinations, and the Association's Prizes for the Evening Classes, were the same as in the previous year. During the past year fifteen Affiliated Institutes organized and conducted classes in accordance with the programme. The names of these Institutes are as follows:—Aurora, Ayr, Berlin, Brampton, Galt, Guelph, Hespeler, Kincardine, London, Mitchell, Paris, Peterborough, Preston, Toronto and Woodstock; and whilst glad that some progress has been made in establishing Evening Classes during the past year, your Committee hope the example of these Institutes will be more extensively followed in the future. The increase over the previous year was as follows:

Institutes which established Classes during the session of 1873-4	11	
" " " " in 1874-5, in which none were previously established	6	
		—17
Institutes in which Classes were established in 1873-4, but not in 1874-5		2
Net total		15

The highest average attendance of pupils at any one Institute was 173; the lowest, 12; the average attendance for the whole of the fifteen Institutes was 523, or nearly 35 pupils for each Institute. The largest number of teaching meetings held by any one Institute was 246; the smallest number, 25; the total number for all, 772, or an average of nearly 52 for each Institute. The subjects studied were:—

English Grammar and Composition	by	8	Institutes.
Arithmetic, Geometry, &c.	"	14	"
Penmanship and Bookkeeping	"	13	"
Practical Mechanics	"	1	"
Drawing—Geometrical or Freehand	"	7	"
Phonography or Phonetic Shorthand	"	2	"
French, Telegraphy, and Wax Flower-making	"	1	"

The average attendance of pupils in 1874-5 was	523
" " " 1873-4 "	350
	—Increase, 173
The number of teaching meetings in 1874-5 was	772
" " 1873-4 "	374
	—Increase, 398

The following Table shows the results of the several Classes for the past Season, with the names of those Pupils who carried off the Association's Prizes.

No.	Institute.	Class Opened.	Average Attendance.	Teachi'g Meetings.	Nos. of the Classes of Subjects taught.	1st Prize Winners.	2nd Prize Winners.	3rd Prize Winners.
1	Aurora	Dec. 1874	12	25	Nos. I, II and III.	Walter Scott	Alex. Linklater	Thomas Scott
2	Ayr	"	15	25	" I, II and III.	Jas. G. Watson	Ebenezer Linton	George Coddy
3	Berlin	Nov. 1874	22	53	" II, III and VI.	Henry C. Brown	Henry Hett	G. H. Whiting and G. Booth
4	Brampton	Dec. 1874	21	25	" I, II, III and VI.	Frank Main	Henry Dale	John Edwards
5	Galt	Nov. 1874	20	50	" III and VI.	Robt. Elliot	George Robson	John Roberts
6	Guelph	"	30	50	" II, III and VI.	W. G. Reid	D. Naismith	R. Memmack
7	Hespeler	"	28	34	" II and III.	Peter Jardine	John Limpert	Walter Renwick
8	Kincardine	Oct. 1874	26	26	" I and II.	R. Vanston	Benj. McDonald	H. T. Splann
9	London	"	67	58	" II, III, VI and VII.	W. H. Morgan	John Kirkpatrick	Walter D. Moore
10	Mitchell	Dec. 1874	28	25	" I, II and III.	Wm. Johnson	Michael Murphy	Alex. Hendry
11	Paris	Oct. 1874	16	25	" I, II and III.	Henry Chambers	Wm. Chambers	Wm. Manson
12	Peterborough	Nov. 1874	15	52	II, IV and VI, and Phonography.	Andrew McFarlane	George Hunter	Alfred R. Clarke
13	Preston	Jan. 1875	15	50	Nos. II and III.	Fountain A. Winter	Francis Winter	George Keppele
14	Toronto	Oct. 1874	173	246	I, II, III, VI, VII, and French, Phonetic Shorthand, Telegraphy & Wax Flowers.	John Peacock	J. G. Thompson	John Dee
15	Woodstock	Nov. 1874	35	28	Nos. I, II and III.	Edward Rippon	Alex. Ross	Richard Darby
	Totals		523	772				

It is expected that the Agricultural and Arts Act will be amended during the next session of the Ontario Legislature. There are several improvements which might be made in regard to Mechanics' Institutes. The Executive Committee, in accordance with the action taken at the annual meeting last year, petitioned the Government to have the grants extended to unincorporated villages, which are excluded from obtaining grants at the present time, and it would be well that this point should be further pressed on the Government. In view of the increasing importance of the Arts and Mechanical Department of the Provincial Exhibition—one of the chief, if not the principal attraction of the present Show in Ottawa—it has been urged that this Association should have a larger representation in the Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association, in which it is only represented by one member—our President. We consider this a proper subject to come before the annual meeting for consideration, and discussion is freely invited upon this and all other subjects which it is thought may render this Association more useful, or prove beneficial to the affiliated Institutes.

Your Committee desire to direct the attention of the Directors of Mechanics' Institutes to the conditions connected with the obtaining and expending the Legislative grants under the Statute, as a good deal of misapprehension appears to exist in respect thereto. The statute provides that "For every dollar contributed, appropriated or expended" by any incorporated Mechanics' Institute, for the objects named in the Act, such Institute shall receive from the Government two dollars, up to a maximum sum of $400; but such Institute must expend the whole of the money so appropriated, and the whole of the Legislative grant also, during its then current year, for the objects for which such moneys were appropriated and granted; and no portion of any such appropriation or grant may be carried over or made to do duty as the whole or part of the appropriation or expenditure, whereby to secure a Legislative grant for the then next succeeding year. On this point the Statute is quite clear, and requires that every Institute having received such aid shall, not later than the first of July next following, forward to the Commissioner of Agriculture a copy of its Report showing "That the specified contribution, appropriation or expenditure, and also the Legislative aid received by such Institute for that year, has been disbursed in accordance with the foregoing provision of this section." In the face of this clear provision, a few Institutes have carried over, and attempted to use balances of the previous year's appropriation and grant, towards securing the Government grants for the next year. In all such cases the Government has refused, very properly, to make a fresh grant; and the officers of Institutes should see to it that the Institute's appropriation, and the Government grant, are both spent during the Institute year, and solely for the objects which the law allows.

Your Committee would, in conclusion, impress upon the Directors of Institutes the necessity of complying with the requirements of the Statute, in making full returns upon this and other points; and would remind them to send a copy of their Annual Report, along with their statistics, to the Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts, as required by law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES YOUNG, *President.*
WM. EDWARDS, *Secretary-Treasurer.*

Ottawa, September 23rd, 1875.

It was moved by Mr. Davison, seconded by Mr. Marsh, "That the Report of the Executive Committee be adopted."—Carried.

The President said the following letter had been sent to him by Mr. Davison, requesting him to lay it before the Executive Committee. At a meeting held that afternoon, the Committee felt the contents of the letter were of such a character that they would fail in their duty if they did not lay it before the Delegates to the Annual Meeting, who were the proper parties to deal with it:—

SIR,—As President of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute—the pioneer Association of the Dominion, and having the largest membership by some hundreds—I take the liberty of making a few suggestions that may not be thought unworthy of consideration by your Executive Committee, at the meeting to be held to-morrow.

In my official capacity it has been my duty to attend meetings of your Association twice in Toronto, and once each in Hamilton and London. At those four meetings, after carefully reading the Reports and listening to the debates, I have failed to discover that the Association is a bond of union between the various Mechanics' Institutes of this Province: to use the words of the prospectus, I have failed to see in it anything more than a formal meeting of the Executive. In its expenditure I see nothing but the purchase of copies of the London *Bookseller* and *American Literary Gazette*, which are sold at cost to the few Institutes that order them, and which nets a loss to your Association, as I shall hereafter show; a certain expenditure for printing, &c., and the Secretary's salary. Now, Mr. President, I humbly submit that this tax on the Institutes of the Province is quite unnecessary, that they receive no benefit from it, and that it is fully time the Association was discontinued. The Government could and would easily distribute its annual grants without the intervention of your Association. I write this quite disinterestedly, as our Institute pays the tax and receives the same back in full; but I do submit that it is a great hardship to such County Associations as are unable to form the classes necessary to entitle them to the prize grant from your Association, but are at the same time obliged to pay the five per cent.

I would further state that, in my opinion, it would be well that the grant from the Government should not be confined to Mechanics' Institutes, so called or so incorporated, but should embrace one Library Association from each Town or Village, leaving it to the originators to name it Mercantile, Professional, Mechanical Library, or Library Association. So long as its object was to educate the public, irrespective of creed, nationality or occupation, I think it should be entitled to the grant. I am informed that, by the Act incorporating our institutions, it is imperative that one-half of the direction should be mechanics. All such class distinctions should, I think, be abolished, if the fact is as I am informed. In this Association, numbering 1,200 members and subscribers (763 members proper), after a careful analysis of the roll, only 42 *bona fide* mechanics are found to be members. Their privilege of voting in one-half of the management, it must therefore be apparent to every one, is most unjust to the rest of the members.

I find that 46 Institutes have paid the five per cent. to your Association, and only 11 have been able to claim the money for class prizes.

I find, from examination of five Reports, the sum of $130 58 has been paid for the catalogue publications already alluded to, and only $22 50 received from sales, showing a loss to you of $108 38.

I find that in five years. 1870 to 1874 inclusive, $1,979 31 has been received from Institutes, and $220 only refunded to them, showing that the working expenses of your Association are 38 per cent. on its receipts.

There appears to be no provision for auditing the accounts of your Association; you will therefore permit me to humbly submit it would be well to have auditors appointed, that the large balances of your Association might be placed in a separate bank account, and some interest derived therefrom.

Apologizing for this hurried and imperfect letter, and assuring you that my sole aim is to benefit the Mechanics' Institutes of the Province,

I remain, yours sincerely,
THOMAS DAVISON.

The President said he had also received the following letter from M. Sweetnam, Esq., past President of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute:—

MY DEAR SIR,—I regret very much that my Post-office duties will prevent me from visiting Ottawa during the Exhibition week. When I had the pleasure of seeing you last, I hoped to have been able to have spent a couple of days in Ottawa, and if you needed my services to give them to you for a day at least, in such a way as might be most useful to you.

I am credibly informed that Mr. Thomas Davison, the President of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute for the current year, has addressed to you a letter, in which he finds much fault with the management of the Mechanics' Institutes Association. In this connection I may say to you that the letter which I presume Mr. Davison has sent to you is one that he presented to the Board at its last meeting, but which the Directors very properly declined to father, or have anything to do with. It was suggested that the letter was not a respectful one, and that its contents did not meet the views of the members of our Board. It was pointed out to Mr. Davison that the proper and respectful way of dealing with the case, if he held such views as his letter intimated, was to state to the members of the Mechanics' Institutes Association his regret that so little had been done tending to the real advantage of the various Institutes throughout the Province, and to suggest the advisability of appointing an efficient Committee to consider the whole matter, and to recommend such a course of action, through the agency of the Association, as might be of real profit and advantage. It is only fair to our Institute that I should say to you that Mr Davison's communication should be received as coming from Mr. Davison himself, not as president of our Institute, but in his individual and private capacity; for I am quite sure that there is scarcely a member of the Board here who would consent to such a letter being sent to you. In fairness to ourselves, if Mr. Davison's letter should be read at the annual meeting, I shall be obliged if you would make the announcement herein contained, either verbally or by reading this letter.

Faithfully, yours,
M. Sweetnam.

Toronto, 18th September, 1875.

The President also read a letter from Mr. Fensom, the other delegate from Toronto, in which he stated among other things, that—

"My Board is of the opinion that the Mechanics' Institutes Association is of great benefit to the country; and, by increasing its powers, its usefulness would be proportionately increased."

The President said Mr. Fensom, before leaving, desired him to say to the meeting that he disapproved of Mr, Davison's letter; and he also explained that the accounts of the Association, which were very few, had been regularly audited by the Executive Committee, and that nearly the whole of the balance to the credit of the Association was on deposit in one of the Banks, at interest.

Mr. Davison said he had never intended his letter to be brought before the Annual Meeting,* but had sent it as a suggestion to the Executive Committee.

The President said the Executive Committee felt it would be improper to withhold the letter from the meeting—it might have been said it was stifled; and besides, if Mr. Davison's statements were correct, the sooner the members of the Association had the subject laid before them, the better. He could not allow it to be said that the Association had been of little use: it had been of much service to the affiliated Institutes. It had been the means of getting the Government to increase the grant from $200 to $400; it had petitioned and succeeded in getting the grant extended to cover reading rooms, and all books except novels; it had been the means of having machinery in motion added to the attractions of our Provincial Shows; and never before had half the interest been taken in Evening Classes until its prize scheme was set on foot. To say that the five per cent. contributed by Institutes was a tax, was absurd, when it came out of the Government grant, and more particularly when this Association gave it back to all Institutes which established Evening Classes He was surprised at Mr. Davison's letter; for that gentleman had been on the Executive Committee, and he was not aware he had ever brought forward any proposals calculated to make the Association more useful. It had been quite as useful as other similar Associations, and although the present gathering was not large—there being few Institutes near Ottawa—there had been splendid meetings at Hamilton, London and Toronto. This Association was the only means by which Mechanics' Institutes could unitedly make their wishes known. If anything is wrong in its management, let them turn out their present officers—for one, he would gladly be relieved—but not destroy an Association which has been, and will no doubt continue to be, of great service to the Institutes composing it.

Mr. Davison handed in the following as explanatory of his views, and which he said he had intended to move as a resolution, had his colleague (Mr. Fensom) been present:—

"That inasmuch as it appears to some delegates that this Association has failed to fulfil the purposes for which it was organized, they respectfully suggest to the incoming Executive

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* Mr. Davison had previously written to the Secretary, requesting the President would bring his letter to the meeting, as the subject would probably be brought up.

Committee that a meeting of the body be called at an early date, not later than the 1st December next, to consider—

"1st—If the Association is fulfilling its objects.

"2nd—Whether the expenses are in keeping with the results attained by its expenditure.

"3rd. Whether any new views or objects can be initiated to further the welfare of the different Mechanics' Institutes throughout the Province.

"4th. Whether it is desirable that the Association should be continued, if its usefulness cannot be enlarged.

"And that the various affiliated Institutes be notified by circular, together with the Act relating to formation of the Association, that they are at liberty, through their chief executive officers, to make suggestions to the proposed meeting either favourable or adverse to any change, and that the President of this Association be empowered to invite the attendance at said meeting of any person or persons whose experience may be thought of service, and that, where necessary, he be empowered to pay expenses of said persons out of the funds of the Association."

In reply to Mr. Davison's charge that the working expenses of the Association were large, the Secretary said that leaving out the $100 per annum paid to the Secretary-Treasurer—which certainly is not an extravagant amount for the work done—the working expenses for the past seven years had almost exclusively been confined to the cost of printing, and was, comparatively, a mere trifle.

The following resolution was moved by Mr. Allan, seconded by Mr. Nisbet, and after considerable discussion, during which Mr. Davison said he had to leave to catch the train, was put to the meeting:—

"That as Mr. Davison's letter is not signed by him as President of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute, and as Mr. Sweetnam has written declaring that the letter was presented to the Board of the Toronto Mechanics' Institute at its last meeting, but which the Directors very properly declined to father, or have anything to do with; and as Mr. Fensom, one of the Toronto delegates, has authorized the President to disavow sympathy with Mr. Davison's letter, this meeting does not feel called upon to take the slightest notice of it. further than to assert their belief that in securing the doubling of the Legislative grant, in getting the same extended to reading-rooms and all classes of books, except works of fiction, in encouraging evening classes, and in various other ways, the Associated Mechanics' Institute of Ontario has fulfilled its objects in as great a degree as other similar Associations; and that the annual meeting is the proper time and place to discuss all schemes either for the improvement of the Provincial Association, or the advantage of the various Institutes affiliated with it."

Mr. Allan at considerable length defended the utility of the Association, and alleged that the interest felt in the Institutes generally had been greatly promoted by it. The evening classes owed their existence to it, and had been of great advantage. If this Association were abolished, what would they substitute for it?

The resolution was supported by Mr. Jackson, Mr. Marsh and others, sustaining the usefulness of the Association, and was carried unanimously.

Moved by Mr. McCrea, seconded by Mr. Begg, and unanimously carried:—

"That in future the annual meeting should take place on Tuesday evening, if the Agriculture and Arts Association meet on Wednesday evening."

The nomination of office-bearers for the ensuing year then took place.

The President stated that he found his position entailed a number of onerous duties, more particularly during the Provincial Exhibitions; and he would regard it as a favour if they would nominate some one else in his place.

The following gentlemen were unanimously elected:—

President—JAMES YOUNG, Esq., M.P., Galt.
Vice-President—DAVID MCCREA, Esq., Guelph.
Secretary-Treasurer—WILLIAM EDWARDS, Esq., Toronto.
Executive Committee—OTTO KLOTZ, Preston; PETER BEGG, Brighton; JOHN FENSOM, Toronto; and ERASTUS JACKSON, Newmarket, Esqrs.

Moved by Mr. Begg, seconded by Mr. Klotz, and unanimously carried :—

"That the Executive Committee, with Messrs. Sweetnam, of Toronto, Crosby, of Richmond Hill, and Allan, of Paris, be a Committee to consider desirable amendments to the new Agriculture and Arts Act, and to wait on the Commissioner of Agriculture in reference thereto."

Mr. Allan suggested that there was a necessity for changing the classification of articles in the Provincial prize list.

After some discussion, the President said it was a mistake to imagine that alterations were not made from time to time in the prize list. He intended to have all the items in the mechanical part of the prize list examined by practical men before the meeting of the Council next year.

The matter was left to the Executive Committee.

A vote of thanks was passed to the officers and Committee for the last year.

The President responded, and the meeting then adjourned.

Wm. Edwards,
Secretary.

TREASURER'S DETAILED STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

For the year ending September 23rd, 1875.

1874.	Receipts.				$	c.
September 23.—	Balance in hand				910	50
"	Mitchell Mech. Institute,	5 per cent.	on Grant for	1874	20	00
"	Meaford	"	"	1873	7	50
October 1.—	St. Marys	"	"	"	20	00
" 5.—	Hamilton	"	"	1874	20	00
" 15.—	St. Catharines	"	"	"	20	00
" 31.—	Barrie	"	"	1873	10	00
November 3.—	Norwood	"	"	"	5	00
" 27.—	Richmond Hill	"	"	1874	7	75
December 10.—	Guelph	"	"	1872	6	75
" 26.—	Ayr	"	"	1874	14	00
" 30.—	Guelph	"	"	"	20	00
1875.						
January 13.—	Thorold	"	"	"	20	00
" 22.—	Grimsby	"	"	"	6	70
February 13.—	Brighton	"	"	"	10	00
" 20.—	Collingwood, for "Bookseller" for 1875				1	50
April 17.—	Collingwood Mech. Institute,	5 per cent	on Grant for	1874	10	00
" 22.—	Clinton	"	"	"	20	00
" 27.—	Preston	"	"	"	20	00
May 6.—	Brampton	"	"	"	20	00
" 6.—	Kincardine	"	"	"	7	80
" 6.—	Aurora	"	"	"	15	00
" 6.—	Hespeler	"	Subscription	"	1	00
" 7.—	Elora	"	5 per cent. on Grant	"	20	00
" 15.—	Berlin	"	"	"	5	40
" 15.—	Woodstock	"	"	"	20	00
" 15.—	Paisley	"	"	1875	20	00
June 1.—	Peterborough	"	"	1874	20	00
" 9.—	London	"	"	"	20	00
" 16.—	Dundas	"	"	"	20	00
" 16.—	Uxbridge	"	"	"	20	00
" 18.—	St. Marys	"	"	"	20	00
" 29.—	Niagara	"	"	"	20	00

1875.					$	c
July	13.—Schomberg	Mech. Institute, 5 per cent.	on Grant	1874	10	00
August	28.—Galt	"	"	1875	20	00
"	28.—Paris	"	"	"	20	00
September	6.—Durham	"	"	1874	16	00
"	10.—Sarnia	"	"	"	20	00
"	13.—Hamilton	"	"	1875	20	00
"	14.—Listowel	"	"	1874	20	00
"	14.—Mitchell	"	"	1875	20	00
"	17.—Meaford	"	"	1874	15	00
"	18.—Parkhill	"	"	"	20	00
					$1,559	90

EXPENDITURE.

McLeish & Co., Printing Reports, Circulars, &c	26	50

Prizes to Mechanics' Institutes Evening Classes.

Aurora	20	00
Ayr	20	00
Berlin	20	00
Brampton	20	00
Galt	20	00
Guelph	20	00
Hespeler	20	00
Kincardine	20	00
London	20	00
Mitchell	20	00
Paris	20	00
Peterborough	20	00
Preston	20	00
Toronto	20	00
Woodstock	20	00
Commission on Money Orders to six Institutes	0	60
Postage, Stationery, &c	7	50
Expenses of Executive Committee attending meetings	26	50
Secretary-Treasurer's remuneration for the year	100	00
Special Deposit in Bank of Toronto, at 5 per cent. interest	900	00
Balance in hand at date, September 18	198	80
	$1,559	90

WM. EDWARDS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

The following is an abstract of the Statistical Returns made by the Affiliated Mechanics' Institutes for 1874–5. Only a small proportion of the Institutes sent in any Report additional to these Returns.

Return of Institutes.	No. of Members and Subscribers.	Vols. of Books in Libraries.	Vols. issued during the year.	Vols. of fiction issued during the year.	No. of Newspapers and Mags. taken.	Net Income for the year from ordinary sources.	Expenditure for Books.	Expenditure for Classes.	Expenditure for Reading Room.	Total Assets over Liabilities.	Lectures.	Other Entertainments.
Aurora	95	401	not giv'n	not giv'n	9	$694 75	$125 00	$84 50	$120 50	$2275 50	11	3
Ayr..........	86	1654	3285	1524	none	677 53	541 55	130 00	none	not giv'n	..	10
Aylmer	163	406	not giv'n	not giv'n	17	282 27	100 00	none	26 18	309 17	5	..
Barrie	101	531	......	....	21	503 04	220 35	....	73 54	1186 81	1	4
Berlin........	98	1184	1383	503	11	408 16	62 35	258 00	none	1650 00	..	3
Bracebridge ..	not giv'n	269	not giv'n	not giv'n	none	204 90	210 75	none	none	not giv'n	..	..
Bradford ..-..	108	392	679	....	..	188 40	51 68	....	....	428 72	4	6
Brampton....	159	1072	2192	not giv'n	none	652 05	304 95	130 05	184 15	1170 80	..	..
Brantford	153	2073	7020	4636	16	764 50	459 25	none	47 10	2486 55	..	1
Brighton	72	810	1135	251	20	259 52	214 98	none	78 33	824 29	..	2
Brussels	101	344	1094	not giv'n	none	213 28	289 02	none	none	245 15	..	8
Clinton	230	1157	7110	990	32	703 43	168 61	342 27	77 83	1511 43	..	1
Collingwood ..	99	2028	not giv'n	not giv'n	46	534 01	290 35	none	none	1314 00	2	2
Dundas	93	2363	1824	612	19	1022 34	435 96	22 37	169 17	5147 20	..	8
Durham......	150	388	1950	not giv'n	none	498 10	357 81	none	none	453 65	..	1
Elora	195	2342	3231	....	..	1108 44	584 38	....	....	2542 67	1	2
Fergus	125	826	553	130	..	397 00	179 72	....	....	1253 69	..	..
Galt	155	2085	5097	2352	35	780 32	446 75	36 25	188 85	3356 23	3	..
Garden Island	67	163	99	not giv'n	31	528 15	216 71	none	129 94	111 45	..	4
Grimsby	74	1005	430	17	12	385 29	221 18	none	30 00	1418 69	1	3
Guelph	246	2105	not giv'n	not giv'n	29	904 00	152 00	300 00	95 00	3790 00	..	..
Hamilton *(a)*	760	4804	not giv'n	not giv'n	83	8149 70	726 22	none	117 99	not giv'n	..	..
Harriston	107	350	....	....	6	452 82	308 43	....	112 74	348 54	..	2
Hespeler	82	871	1561	352	8	130 51	90 06	163 52	60 65	1340 06	..	..
Kincardine ..	49	573	1624	162	23	216 50	95 75	42 75	64 00	1115 59	2	..
London *(b)* ..	468	1296	3016	1545	57	1076 14	209 05	277 87	121 38	5074 00	5	1
Mitchell	229	585	1419	446	26	995 51	381 46	131 15	210 97	1114 02	4	..
Niagara......	62	2074	1435	550	20	756 75	508 88	none	69 50	2548 62	..	3
Paris.........	198	1851	2642	not giv'n	30	985 98	209 11	71 65	213 48	3435 41	..	1
Parkhill......	176	579	not giv'n	....	none	707 75	636 95	none	none	711 90	.	..
Peterborough	270	1600	4323	not giv'n	43	898 05	287 10	226 95	145 47	2604 18	..	1
Port Elgin....	72	770	456	84	none	76 64	106 18	25 37	none	651 94	1	1
Port Hope ...	148	234	697	433	14	607 50	366 10	44 20	36 00	410 00	..	.
Preston	92	1628	935	249	21	794 81	446 03	64 00	97 94	2168 93	..	4
Richmond Hill	60	1020	not giv'n	not giv'n	13	261 85	147 25	none	none	1293 56	..	1
Sarnia	98	284	....	....	18	555 50	430 00	....	150 00	999 50	1	4
Schomberg ...	26	230	not giv'n	not giv'n	none	217 45	218 75	none	none	304 22	..	..
Seaforth......	78	647	552	not giv'n	none	393 15	315 60	none	none	654 07	..	2
Simcoe	208	333	not giv'n	....	33	1359 50	400 00	84 25	150 00	4117 05	..	1
Smith's Falls	64	2041	not giv'n	not giv'n	none	263 25	227 13	none	none	2928 02	..	4
St. Thomas' ..	90	255	1020	700	17	901 62	50 00	469 90	184 20	666 60	..	12
St. Catherines	172	2301	4016	2509	none	665 44	413 00	none	none	2600 00	..	..
St. Mary's ...	134	2289	2367	492	13	687 50	380 26	none	94 26	1984 00	..	..
Stratford	99	1952	4919	3561	16	238 00	126 88	156 00	26 00	2029 02	2	1
Strathroy	276	1026	1299	430	50	1202 75	594 07	none	160 00	1636 04	..	..
Streetsville ..	70	1362	651	321	5	487 00	69 14	....	none	2295 76	6	1
Thorold	180	1910	7254	not giv'n	none	1174 09	636 51	none	none	4655 53	..	4
Toronto......	1121	7535	33987	not giv'n	127	4707 50	564 13	908 60	403 03	24036 45	7	4
Uxbridge	127	678	1975	937	29	739 00	494 60	67 50	77 18	904 17	6	3
Woodstock ...	276	2534	9750	2800	..	874 57	368 60	133 14	190 00	not giv'n	..	1

(a) Of the $8,149 70 net income, $5,125 of it was for rent of Hall.

(b) This Institute held an exhibition of works of art and rare and curious articles, in December, and was an object of interest for twelve days during which it remained open, and resulted in a net profit of $250.

An analysis of the foregoing table shows that whilst the following Institutes—namely, Berlin, Brantford, Brighton, Clinton, Dundas, Fergus, Galt, Grimsby, Hespeler, Kincardine, London, Mitchell, Niagara, Port Elgin, Port Hope, Preston, St. Thomas, St. Catharines, St. Mary's, Stratford, Strathroy, Seaforth and Uxbridge—furnished full returns of statistics as required by law, several failed in one or more of the following points:—Returns of the number of members—number of volumes of books issued from their libraries—number of volumes of fiction issued, and the amount of assets over liabilities. The Committee congratulate those Institutes which sent in full and correct statistics; and hope that all Secretaries will be very careful on this point, as the Government are determined to refuse the Government Grant, hereafter, where returns are not given sufficiently full to show that the public money has been expended in accordance with the Act.

The largest number of members reported by any one Institute is 1,121; the smallest number 26; and the average of forty-nine Institutes is nearly 171. The whole number of volumes of books in fifty Institutes is 67,210; the largest number in any one Institute, 7,535; the smallest number, 163; the average of the whole, a little over 1,374. The total issue of volumes of books for the year, by thirty Institutes, was 123,000; the largest number by one Institute, 33,987; the smallest number, 99; the average, a little over 3,416. The proportion of volumes of fiction issued by twenty-five Institutes, to the whole issue of all kinds of books, was nearly 48 per cent.

The net income for the year, for fifty Institutes, was $42,476 31; the largest net income for any one Institute was $8,149 70; the lowest was $76 64; the average of the whole a little over $849. The total expenditure for books for the year, by fifty Institutes, was $15,439 99; the largest expenditure by any one, $726; the lowest, $50; and the average of the whole fifty Institutes was about $309. The expenditure for evening class instruction, by twenty-three Institutes, was $4,170 29; the largest by any one Institute, $998 60; the smallest, $22 37; and the average for the whole twenty-three Institutes was a little over $181. The whole expenditure for thirty-two reading rooms was $3,945 46; the largest by any one Institute, $403 03; the smallest, $26 00; and the average for the whole thirty-two was a little over $123. The total assets over liabilities, for forty-six Institutes, are given at $104,103 09; the largest for any one Institute, $24,036 45; the lowest, $111 45; and the average for the whole forty-six Institutes was nearly $2,264.

In seventeen Institutes only there were 62 lectures delivered; and in thirty-four Institutes there were given 109 concerts, readings, exhibitions and other entertainments.

The Treasurer's detailed statement shows total receipts for the past year, $649 40; balance in hand from the previous year, $910 50; together, $1,559 90; total expenditure, $461 10; invested at interest in the Bank of Toronto, $900; the balance in hand, $198 80.

In accordance with your instructions at the last annual meeting, your Committee petitioned the Government of Ontario for such a modification of the conditions connected with the Legislative grants as to give to Institutes, under certain circumstances, additional sums of money over and above the usual maximum grant of $400. Your Committee, however, were unsuccessful in their application.

ANALYSIS

OF

REPORTS OF MECHANICS' INSTITUTES.

AURORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	97	00
Fees from Lectures	17	75
Donations	110	00
Rent of Rooms	100	00
Legislative Grant	300	00
Miscellaneous	72	00
	694	75

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	125	00
Evening Classes	197	50
Reading Room	112	50
Mechanics' Institute Association	15	00
Periodicals	8	00
Binding books, &c.	34	50
Furnishing and Repairs	130	00
Fuel, Insurance, &c.	53	62
Salaries	15	00
Miscellaneous	3	63
	694	75

NOTE.—Members, 95 ; library, 401 vols. ; 28 pupils in class for book-keeping and penmanship, and 22 in English grammar and composition. Lectures during the winter, 11, and 3 re-unions. In reading-room, 9 newspapers and magazines. Assets $2,475, and liabilities, $200.

AYLMER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	173	25
Fees for Lectures	100	15
Loan	100	00
Miscellaneous	8	87
	382	27

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books purchased	100	00
Periodicals, Binding, Stationery, &c.	85	14
Furnishings	43	56
Lectures	79	65
Salaries	54	00
Miscellaneous	4	75
Balance in hand	15	17
	382	27

NOTE.—Members, 163; library, 406 vols. ; reading-room, 17 periodicals and newspapers; 5 lectures, comprising chemistry, history, &c. Assets, $421 ; liabilities, $112. This Institute was organized in 1874, under encouraging circumstances.

AYR MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	162	75
Members' Subscriptions	158	25
Fees from Class pupils	26	25
Lectures and Exhibitions	171	78
Donations, &c	38	50
Legislative Grant	280	00
Miscellaneous	2	75
Balance due Treasurer	37	12
	877	40

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordanoe with conditions of Grant	360	55
Evening Classes	70	00
Reading Room	60	00
Mechanics' Institute Association	14	00
Books not under Statute	181	00
Binding, Fuel and Light	42	02
Lectures and Entertainments	51	98
Salaries	60	00
Rent of Hall	18	10
Miscellaneous	19	75
	877	40

NOTE.—Members, 86; library, 1,654 vols.; pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, and book-keeping and penmanship, also English grammar and composition, 26 each. One concert and nine lectures on general subjects.

BARRIE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	269	00
Fees from Lectures	28	04
Donation	6	00
Legislative Grant	200	00
Balance due Treasurer	138	99
	642	03

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Balance due Treasurer	169	12
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	220	35
Reading Room	73	54
Mechanics' Institutes Association	10	00
Binding, Stationery and Postage	28	66
Fuel, Light and Furnishings	53	96
Lectures	14	80
Salaries	71	60
	642	03

NOTE.—Members, 101; Library, 531 vols; reading room, 7 newspapers and 14 magazines and reviews; 4 readings and 1 lecture. Clear assets, $1,186.

BERLIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	5	98
Members' Subscriptions	45	00
Fees for Classes	135	00
Fees for Lectures	11	50
Donations	10	00
Amount appropriated	48	66
Legislative Grant	108	00
Miscellaneous	50	00
	414	14

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	62	35
Evening Classes	258	00
Mechanics' Institutes Association	5	40
Salaries	30	00
Miscellaneous	31	91
Insurance	4	00
Balance in hand	22	48
	414	14

NOTE.—Library, 1,184 vols.; 25 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, and 13 in architectural and mechaninal drawing; three reunions; reading room, 9 newspapers and 2 magazines. Assets, clear, $1,650.

BRADFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts	$	cts.	Expenditure.	$	cts.
Members' Subsriptions	97	50	Balance due Treasurer	5	37
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	87	75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	51	68
Donation	2	00	Stationery, Postage, Insurance, &c.	56	60
Miscellaneous	1	15	Lectures and Entertainments	33	00
			Salaries	36	03
			Miscellaneous	2	00
			Balance in hand	3	72
	188	40		188	40

Note.—Members, 108; library, 392 vols.; 10 lectures and entertainments. Clear assets, $428. The property of this Institute was wholly destroyed by fire a few years since.

BRAMPTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.	Expenditure.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	158	75	Balance due Treasurer	25	84
Fees from Classes	58	75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	304	95
Sale of Periodicals	2	55	Evening Classes	130	05
Grant for Prizes	20	00	Reading Room	145	00
Rent of Piano	12	00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Legislative Grant	400	00	Interest on Piano	20	00
Miscellaneous	22	19	Prizes	20	00
			Miscellaneous	8	40
	674	24		674	24

Note.—Members, 158; library, 1,072 vols.; 34 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics; the same number in book-keeping and penmanship; 8 in architectural and mechanical drawing; 10 in English grammar and composition; and 4 in French. Assets, $1,203; Liabilities, $33.

BRANTFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.	Expenditure.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	226	44	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	435	00
Members' Subscriptions	198	82	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Excursion, nett	75	06	Books and Periodicals	71	35
Fines and extra books	68	47	Binding, Stationery, Postage and Insurance	110	00
Interest	22	15	Furnishings, Fuel, Light, &c	43	29
Legislative Grant	400	00	Rent	72	00
			Salaries	100	00
			Miscellaneous	11	75
			Balance in hand	127	55
	990	94		990	94

Note.—Members, 153; library, 2,073 vols.; reading room, 16 magazines and reviews; one excursion to Port Stanley. Clear assets, $2,486. The Institute has a large and well-assorted library, which is made extensively available. The Messrs. Waterous & Co. subscribe annually $50 to assist their apprentices and employees in availing themselves of the benefit of the Institute—a most praiseworthy example.

BRIGHTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	41 33	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	214 98
Members' Subscriptions	37 50	Reading Room	75 04
Fees from Entertainments	13 02	Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Rent of Room	9 00	Periodicals, Stationery and Postage	7 58
Legislative Grant	200 00	Insurance, &c	5 58
Balance due Treasurer	43 33	Rent	11 00
		Salaries	20 00
	344 18		344 18

Note.—Members, 72; library, 810 vols.; reading room, 10 newspapers and 10 magazines and reviews; two entertainments. Clear assets, $824.

CLINTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	00 37	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	168 61
Members' Subscriptions	116 74	Evening Classes	342 27
Fees from pupils	84 31	Reading Room	77 83
" from one Reading	11 76	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Donations	40 62	One Reading	10 00
Town Grant	50 00	Binding, Stationery, &c	13 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Fuel and Light	5 75
		Balance in hand	66 34
	703 80		703 80

Note.—Members and subscribers, 230; library, 1,159 vols.; reading room, 12 newspapers and 20 magazines and reviews; 16 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 12 in ornamental drawing, 7 in book-keeping and penmanship, and 6 in English grammar and composition; one reading. Clear assets, $1,511.

COLLINGWOOD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	170 00	Balance due Treasurer	182 80
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	78 17	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	290 35
Donations	72 00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	Binding, Stationery and Postage	56 51
Miscellaneous	13 84	Fuel, Insurance, &c.	19 00
Balance due Treasurer	182 80	Lectures and Entertainments	29 00
		Salaries	100 00
		Miscellaneous	29 15
	716 81		716 81

NOTE.—Members, 99 ; library, 2,028 ; reading room, 32 newspapers, 14 magazines and reviews ; two lectures and two musical performances. Clear assets, $1,314.

DURHAM MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	165 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	357 81
Fees from Entertainment	9 10	Entertainment	5 00
Legislative Grant	324 00	Miscellaneous	9 45
		Balance in hand	125 84
	498 10		498 10

NOTE.—Members, 150 ; library, 388 vols. ; 1 conversazione. Clear assets, $453. This Institute has been established only one year. January 1st, 1875. The Library has since been increased by 501 vols., and the books are eagerly sought after.

DUNDAS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	57 23	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	434 56
Members' Subscriptions	117 45	Evening Classes	22 37
Fees from Entertainments	111 99	Reading Room	169 17
Donations	83 67	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Bank of Commerce	292 88	Books, Stationery, Postage, &c	33 15
Legislative Grant	400 00	Furnishing, Insurance, &c	76 10
Miscellaneous	16 35	Piano	327 02
Balance due Treasurer	2 80		
	1,082 37		1,082 37

NOTE.—Members, 93 ; library, 2,363 vols. ; reading room, 10 newspapers and 9 magazines ; 8 entertainments, histrionic and musical. Clear assets, $5,147.

ELORA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	0 34	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	584 38
Members' Subscriptions	152 75	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Fees from Lectures	63 62	Stationery, Postage and Binding	28 75
" from Exhibition	487 57	Lectures and Entertainments	181 19
Note discounted	60 00	Salaries	46 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Note at Bank	60 00
Miscellaneous	4 50	Miscellaneous	3 79
		Balance in hand	244 67
	1,168 78		1,168 78

NOTE.—Members, 187 ; library, 2,342 vols. ; 1 Art exhibition and 3 lectures. The exhibition comprised paintings, curiosities, and specimens of Natural History, and was very attractive and instructive. Clear assets, $2,542.

FERGUS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	116	50
Donations	160	50
Legislative Grant	120	00
Balance due Treasurer	65	50
	462	50

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Balance due Treasurer	65	50
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	177	32
Mechanics' Institutes Association	6	00
Books, Stationery and Postage	5	15
Fuel, Light, and Furnishings	16	69
Salaries	13	00
Miscellaneous	178	84
	462	50

NOTE.—Members, 125; library, 826 vols. Clear assets, $1,253.

GALT MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	487	61
Members' Subscriptions	267	42
Fees from Pupils	13	00
Fees from Lectures	67	40
Donations	32	50
Legislative Grant	400	00
	1267	93

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	415	20
Evening Classes	36	25
Reading Room	150	00
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Books and Periodicals	70	40
Binding, Stationery and Postage	64	98
Fuel, Light, Water and Insurance	39	87
Lectures	35	00
Salaries	5	00
Balance in hand	431	23
	1,267	93

NOTE.—Members, 155; library, 2,085 vols.; reading room, 18 newspapers and 17 magazines and reviews; 19 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, and 16 in architectural and mechanical drawing; 3 lectures. Clear assets, $3,356.

GARDEN ISLAND MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	260	00
Fees from Lectures	8	70
Sale of Newspapers, &c.	44	50
Legislative Grant	400	00
Balance due Treasurer	173	30
	886	50

Expenditure.	$	cts
Balance due Treasurer	286	16
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	229	65
Periodicals and Papers for Reading Room	118	86
Furnishings, Fuel, Light, &c.	192	83
Salaries	59	00
	886	50

NOTE.—Members, 68; library, 344 vols.; reading room, 22 newspapers, 9 magazines and reviews; 10 lectures on various subjects. Clear assets, $500. This new Institute is reported as having made satisfactory progress.

GRIMSBY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	0 81	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	150 54
Members' Subscriptions.	34 00	Books and Periodicals	70 64
Legislative Grant	134 00	Stationery, Postage, &c	16 60
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	156 21	Furnishings, &c	5 83
Donations	61 08	Lectures and Entertainments	99 50
Balance due Treasurer	47 90	Reading Room	30 00
		Mechanics' Institutes Association	6 70
		Salaries	36 00
		Miscellaneous	18 19
	434 00		434 00

Note.—Members, 74; library, 1,005 vols.; 4 lectures and entertainments; reading room, 1 newspaper and 11 magazines and reviews. Clear assets, $1,418.

GUELPH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	10 60	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	152 00
Members' Subscriptions	323 00	Evening Classes	300 00
Fees from Pupils	201 00	Periodicals	12 36
Legislative Grant	380 00	Stationery, Postage, &c	4 75
		Fuel, Light, Insurance, &c	60 08
		Salaries	155 90
		Association of Mechanics' Institutes	6 80
		Miscellaneous	12 14
		Balance in hand	210 57
	914 60		914 60

Note.—Members, 246; library, 2,105 vols.; reading room, 14 newspapers and 15 magazines and reviews; 30 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, also in arithmetic and mathematics, and 18 in drawing.

HAMILTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$ cts.	Expenditure.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	47 74	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	620 47
Members' Subscriptions	1394 75	Reading Room	36 00
Donations	49 00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Rent of Rooms	5424 25	Books and Periodicals	187 74
Legislative Grant	400 00	Binding, Stationery and Postage	258 98
Shop Rent	750 00	Fuel, Light and Water	1125 22
Old Papers, &c	74 04	Repairs, Furnishings, Insurance, &c.	6726 05
Proceeds of Mortgage	2712 00	Salaries	1621 15
Bills Payable	2000 00	Interest	1032 67
Miscellaneous	57 66	Bills Payable	600 00
		Miscellaneous	35 08
		Balance in hand	646 08
	12,909 44		12,909 44

NOTE.—Members, 760; library, 4,804 vols.; reading room, 61 newspapers, 22 magazines and reviews. The reading room is the great attraction, containing some of the leading newspapers of the Dominion, United States and Great Britain; while the library is being annually increased with not only works of general literature, but also with the best treatises on science, especially in its application to the improvement of the mechanical arts and the general purposes of life.

HARRISTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	97	10	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	276	68
Fees from Entertainments	12	22	Reading Room	77	38
Donations	86	00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	12	00
Rent of Rooms	17	50	Books and Periodicals	67	11
Legislative Grant	240	00	Balance in hand	19	65
	452	82		452	82

NOTE.—Members, 107; library, 350 vols.; reading room, 4 newspapers and 2 magazines; 2 lectures. Clear assets, $366.

HESPELER MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	237	22	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	90	06
Members' Subscriptions	56	92	Evening Classes	163	52
Fees from Pupils	7	10	Reading Room	60	65
Donations	62	00	Stationery, Postage, Binding, &c.	23	45
Miscellaneous	4	55	Salaries	27	00
			Miscellaneous	2	42
			Balance in hand	0	69
	367	79		367	79

NOTE.—Members, 82; library, 871 vols.; reading room, 2 newspapers and 4 magazines and reviews; 38 pupils in arithmetic, 40 in book-keeping and penmanship, 15 in English grammar and composition. Clear assets, $1,340.

KINCARDINE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	12	71	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	95	75
Members' Subscriptions	45	00	Evening Classes	42	75
Fees from Lectures	55	50	Reading Room	39	00
Donations	30	00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	7	80
Legislative Grant	156	00	Magazines and Reviews	25	00
			Lectures	63	50
			Miscellaneous	9	82
			Balance in hand	15	59
	299	21		299	21

NOTE.—Members, 49 ; library, 573 vols. ; reading room, 13 magazines and reviews ; 2 lectures ; 20 pupils in arithmetic, 23 in book-keeping and penmanship, 16 in English grammar and composition, and 25 in mutual instruction. Clear assets, $1,116.

LONDON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	224 86
Fees from Lectures and Exhibition	100 47
Donations	90 00
Rent of Rooms	209 75
Sale of Property	2250 00
Legislative Grant	400 00
Miscellaneous	51 06
	3,326 14

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	209 05
Evening Classes	277 87
Reading Room	121 30
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Binding, Stationery, &c	54 76
Fuel, Light, &c	120 30
Furnishings, Insurance, &c.	66 07
Salaries	200 00
Purchase of Property	2250 00
Miscellaneous	6 79
	3,326 14

NOTE.—Members, 468 ; library, 1,296 vols. ; reading room, 43 newspapers, 14 magazines and reviews ; 5 lectures and readings ; 47 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, the same in book-keeping and penmanship, 16 in chemistry and natural philosophy, 53 in architectural and mechanical drawing, 15 in French, and 56 in mutual instruction. The Institute is in a prosperous condition. 231 new volumes were added to the library during the year, and the classes have been efficient. The Museum, under the charge of Dr. Mummery, is kept open daily, comprising 139 cases of beautiful specimens in various departments of natural history. The Museum is deservedly attractive, not only for rational amusement, but for scientific study. Clear assets, $5,074.

MITCHELL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	1 50
Members' Subscriptions	186 80
Fees from Lectures	144 10
" from Pupils	61 00
Donations	185 00
Legislative Grant	400 00
Miscellaneous	17 64
Balance due Treasurer	13 40
	1,009 44

EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	350 21
Evening Classes	131 15
Reading Room	184 31
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Books and Periodicals	57 91
Stationery, Postage and Insurance	9 80
Furnishings, Fuel, &c.	62 11
Lectures	86 75
Salaries	100 15
Miscellaneous	7 05
	1,009 44

NOTE.—Members, 229 ; library, 585 vols. ; 4 lectures on literary and scientific subjects ; reading room, 20 newspapers, 6 magazines ; 31 pupils in arithmetic, book-keeping and penmanship, English grammar and composition. Clear assets, $1,114.

NIAGARA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	157 22
Lectures and Entertainments	200 53
Legislative Grant	400 00
	756 75

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Balance due Treasurer	0 17
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	483 88
Reading Room	69 50
Institutes' Association	20 00
Books not under the Statute	25 00
Books in accordance with Grant to be received	27 00
Lectures and Entertainments	82 58
Balacce in hand	48 62
	756 75

NOTE.—Members, 62; library, 2,074 vols.; reading room, 20 magazines and reviews; 2 entertainments and 1 excursion. Clear assets, $2,548.

PARIS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance in hand	200 87
Members' Subscriptions	271 63
Fees for Exhibition	251 10
Rent of Room	21 20
Periodicals sold	42 05
Legislative Grant	400 00
	1,186 85

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	312 98
Reading Room	150 00
Evening Classes	117 48
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Books and Periodicals	68 66
Binding, Stationery, Postage, Insurance	29 30
Cost of Exhibition	125 67
Invested	250 00
Balance in hand	112 76
	1,186 85

NOTE.—Members 198; library, 1,851 vols.: reading room, 17 newspapers and 13 magazines; 1 exhibition of science and art; 39 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, the same in book-keeping and penmanship, English grammar and composition. Clear assets, $3,435. The Institute is reported to have had a very successful year. The evening classes have been fairly attended, and the library considerably increased by a number of valuable books. An exhibition of fine arts, curiosities, &c., was got up in December, and for near a fortnight kept open during the day and evening, and was very attractive, yielding a handsome balance after defraying all expenses.

PARKHILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	175 00
" Extra Tickets	55 00
Donations	40 00
Legislative Grant	400 00
Miscellaneous	37 75
	707 75

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	636 95
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Stationery, Postage, &c	38 80
Librarian's Salary	12 00
	707 75

NOTE.—Members, 175; library, 579 vols. Clear asts, $711. A reading room would be shortly opened. This young Institute appears to be progressing.

PETERBOROUGH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	125	81
Members' Subscriptions	267	50
Fees from Pupils	70	50
Donations	100	00
Legislative Grant	400	00
Miscellaneous	60	05
	1,023	86

EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	285	10
Evening Classes	226	95
Reading Room	145	47
Books, Stationery, Postage, &c	112	94
Fuel, Light, Insurance, &c	93	48
Cost of Lectures	12	50
Salaries	37	50
Rent and Taxes	60	85
Miscellaneous	19	20
Balance in hand	29	87
	1,023	86

NOTE.—Members, 270; library, 1 600 vols.; reading room, 18 newspapers and 25 magazines and reviews; 8 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 15 in architectural and mechanical drawing, 18 in phonography, and 15 in mechanics. Clear assets, $2,604. The library is regularly increasing, and the books much sought for, and the reading room is well supplied with the best periodicals on various subjects, and is very attractive. The evening classes have been successful. There has been only one lecture as this mode of imparting knowledge does not seem to attract much attention at present. On the whole, the Institute appears to be making steady progress.

PORT ELGIN MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	92	70
Memberrs' Subscriptions	40	00
Fees from Pupils	6	00
" Lectures and Entertainments	25	04
Donations	5	60
	169	34

EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	106	18
Evening Classes	25	37
Salaries	16	68
Miscellaneous	13	55
Balance in hand	7	56
	169	34

NOTE.—Members, 72; library, 770 vols.; 18 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 15 in book-keeping and penmanship, 16 in elocution, and 7 in English grammar and compositon; 1 lecture, and 1 entertainment. Clear assets, $651.

PORT HOPE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	575	00
Fees from Pupils	25	00
Miscellaneous	7	50
Balance due Treasurer	42	00
	649	50

EXPENDITURE.	$	cts.
Balance due Treasurer	42	50
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	302	00
Evening Classes	44	20
Books and Periodicals	100	10
Stationery, Postage, Fuel, &c	58	00
Salaries	100	00
Miscellaneous	2	70
	649	50

NOTE.—Members, 148; library, 234 vols; reading room, 12 newspapers, 2 magazines; 12 pupils in book-keeping and penmanship, 11 in arithmetic and mathematics, 18 in architectural and mechanical drawing, 11 in English grammar and composition, and 14 in phonography. Clear assets, $410. This is a new Institution.

PRESTON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Balance in hand	2	68
Members' Subscriptions	148	00
Entertainments	73	90
Donations	165	31
Legislative Grant	400	00
Miscellaneous	7	60
Balance due Treasurer	28	65
	826	14

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	427	98
Evening Classes	64	00
Reading Room	97	94
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Books and Periodicals	18	05
Stationery, Postage, &c	11	15
Fuel, Furnishing and Insurance	33	52
Entertainments	87	50
Salaries	50	00
Miscellaneous	16	00
	826	14

Note.—Members, 92; library, 1,628 vols.; issued during the year 722 volumes in English and 214 volumes in German; 4 newspapers and 17 magazines and reviews in reading room; 16 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 20 in book-keeping and penmanship, and also in ornamental drawing; 4 amateur concerts, which were highly successful. Clear assets, $2,168.

RICHMOND HILL MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	56	85
Entertainments	50	00
Legislative Grant	155	00
	261	85

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Balance due Treasurer	56	04
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	147	25
Mechanics' Institutes Association	7	75
Stationery, Fuel, Light, Insurance, &c	38	25
Salaries	7	00
Balance in hand	5	56
	261	85

Note.—Members 60; library 1,020 vols.; reading room, 3 newspapers and 10 magazines and reviews; one social meeting and concert. Clear assets, $1,293.

SARNIA MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

Receipts.	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	81	00
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	31	00
Donations	6	00
Rent of Room	37	50
Legislative Grant	400	00
Balance due Treasurer	74	50
	630	00

Expenditure.	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	430	00
Reading Room	150	00
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Fuel, Light, Stationery, Insurance	30	00
	630	00

NOTE.—Members, 98; library, 284 vols.; reading room, 13 newspapers, 5 magazines and reviews, 7 lectures and concerts, and 4 miscellaneous. Clear assets, $1,000.

SCHOMBERG MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	100 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	218 75
Members' Subscriptions	17 45	Mechanics' Institutes Association	10 00
Legislative Grant	200 00	Binding books, &c	17 31
Balance due Treasurer	9 42	Miscellaneous	80 81
	326 87		326 87

NOTE.—Members, 26; library, 230 vols. Clear assets, $304.

SEAFORTH MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	58 57	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	315 60
Members' Subscriptions	133 65	Mechanics' Institutes Association	7 50
Fees from Readings	59 50	Stationery, Postage, Binding, &c.	49 20
Legislative Grant	200 00	Furnishing and Insurance	53 50
Balance due Treasurer	95 93	Readings	27 70
		Salaries	90 00
		Miscellaneous	4 15
	547 65		547 65

NOTE.—Members, 78; library, 640 vols.; 2 readings by Professor Bell. Clear assets, $654. A reading room will soon be opened.

SIMCOE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	1220 41	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	400 00
Fees from Pupils	12 00	Evening Classes	84 25
Donation, Town of Simcoe	600 00	Reading Room	150 00
Do. from other sources	347 50	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Stationery, Postage, &c	25 00
From investments	561 19	Building and Furnishing	2928 70
Borrowed	400 00	Miscellaneous	30 60
Balance due Treasurer	97 45		
	3,638 55		3638 55

NOTE.—Members, 208; library, 333 vols.; 7 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 6 in book-keeping and penmanship, 5 in elocution, and 4 in English grammar and composition. An exhibition of flowers and minerals, and one literary and musical entertement. Thirty-three newspapers and magazines in the reading room. Clear assets, $4,117. This new Institution is making very satisfactory progress.

SMITH'S FALLS MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	11 48	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	225 13
Members' Subscriptions	66 25	Periodicals	2 00
Fees from Entertainments	45 00	Salaries	25 00
Donation	2 00	Balance in hand	22 60
Legislative Grant	150 00		
	274 73		274 73

NOTE.—Members, 64; library, 2,041 vols.; 2 readings and 2 spelling matches. Clear Assets, $2,928. The books added to the library during the past year were of an expensive and useful character.

STRATFORD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	231 88	Books bought in accordance with the conditions of Grant	115 45
Members' Subscriptions	116 00	Evening Classes	156 00
Donations	122 00	Reading Room	26 00
Proceeds of Loan	200 00	Books, Binding, Postage, &c	90 06
		Furnishings, &c	15 75
		Salaries	37 50
		Balance in hand	229 02
	669 88		669 88

NOTE.—Members, 99; library, 1,952 vols.; 12 pupils in 1874, and 37 in 1875, in the following evening classes: book-keeping and penmanship, English grammar and composition, chemistry and natural philosophy; 1 reading and 2 lectures; reading room, 16 periodicals. Clear assets, $229.

STRATHROY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	276 00	Balance due Treasurer	99 01
Lectures and Entertainments	198 75	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	506 67
Rent of Rooms	86 40	Books otherwise purchased	87 70
Donations	200 00	Binding, Stationery, Fuel, &c	54 62
Sale of Periodicals	41 60	Building and Furnishing	134 60
Legislative Grant	400 00	Lectures	46 32
Balance due Treasurer	6 17	Reading Room	160 00
		Salaries	120 00
	1,208 92		1,208 92

NOTE.—Members, 276; library, 1,026 vols.; 14 concerts and cheap entertainments; 50 papers and magazines in reading room. Clear assets, $1,636.

STREETSVILLE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	99 30	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	64 06
Members' Subscriptions	52 00	Periodicals	5 08
Fees from Lectures	35 00	Stationery, Postage, &c.	27 72
Legislative Grant	400 00	Insurance	16 13
		Lectures	26 00
		Salaries	25 00
		Miscellaneous	0 55
		Balance in hand	421 76
	586 30		586 30

NOTE.—Members, 70 ; library, 1,362 ; reading-room, 5 magazines ; 7 lectures on various subjects. Clear assets, $2,295.

ST. CATHARINES MECHANICS' INSTITUTE

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Balance in hand	53 09	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	413 00
Members' Subscriptions	248 44	Reading Room	150 00
Rent of Rooms	16 00	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Legislative Grant	400 00	Fuel, Light, Furnishings, &c.	44 00
Miscellaneous	1 00	Salaries	84 46
Balance due Treasurer	0 65	Miscellaneous	7 72
	719 18		719 18

NOTE.—Members, 172 ; library, 2,301 vols. Clear assets, $2,600.

ST. MARY'S MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	EXPENDITURE.	$ cts.
Members' Subscriptions	134 00	Balance due Treasurer	62 12
Donations	150 00	Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	380 26
Legislative Grant	400 00	Reading Room	94 26
Miscellaneous	3 50	Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
		Stationery and Postage	2 00
		Furnishings, Fuel, &c.	39 38
		Rent	48 00
		Miscellaneous	1 50
		Balance in hand	39 98
	687 50		687 50

NOTE.—Members, 134 ; library, 2,239 vols. ; reading room, 10 newspapers and 3 magazines. Clear assets, $1,984.

ST. THOMAS' MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance in hand	5 41
Members' Subscriptions	125 77
Fees of Pupils	57 00
" Lectures	243 85
Donations	65 00
Rent	10 00
Legislative Grant	400 00
Balance due Treasurer	0 48
	907 51

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	50 00
Evening Classes	469 90
Reading Room	184 20
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Furnishing, Light, Postage, &c.	119 41
Salaries	64 00
	907 51

NOTE.—Members, 90; library, 255; 14 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 12 in book-keeping and penmanship, 6 in English grammar and composition, 3 in French, 3 in German, and 16 in music; 12 musical and literary lectures and entertainments; 17 papers and magazines in reading-room. Clear assets, $666.

THOROLD MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance in hand	444 05
Members' Subscriptions	219 00
Fees from Lectures and Entertainments	516 12
Legislative Grant	400 00
Miscellaneous	38 97
	1,618 14

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	582 82
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20 00
Books and Periodicals	53 69
Fuel, Furnishings, Insurance, &c.	117 90
Lectures and Entertainments	257 60
Salaries	115 00
Miscellaneous	15 60
Balance in hand	455 53
	1,618 14

NOTE.—Members, 180; library, 1,910 vols.; one excursion and three musical entertainments. Clear assets, $4,655. The Institute continues to progress, and the library contains a large number of valuable standard works, which freely circulate.

TORONTO MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$ cts.
Balance in hand	12018 28
Members' Subscriptions	2146 05
Fees from Pupils	844 35
Fees from Lecturers	34 77
Donations	10 00
Legislative Grant	400 00
Fines	162 48
Advertisements, Books Lost, Paper, &c.	175 51
Interest and Discounts	868 44
Miscellaneous	65 90
	16,725 78

EXPENDITURE.

	$ cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	185 18
Evening Classes	908 60
Reading Room	100 00
Mechanics' Institutes Association (two years)	40 00
Books and Periodicals	681 98
Binding, Stationery and Postage	556 75
Fuel, Light, Water, Furnishings and Insurance	414 72
Salaries	1620 00
Miscellaneous	14 00
Balance in hand	12204 55
	16,725 78

NOTE.—Members, 1,121; library, 7,535 vols.; reading room, 83 newspapers and 44 magazines and reviews; four musical entertainments and seven lectures; arithmetic and mathematics, 75 pupils in 1874 and 64 in 1875; book-keeping, 88 and 40; architectural and mechanical drawing, 33 and 31; ornamental drawing, 31 and 23; English grammar, composition and penmanship, 54 and 70; French, 11 and 12; phonography, 30 and 16; telegraphy, 19; wax flowers, 7. Clear assets, $24,036.

UXBRIDGE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$	cts.
Balance in hand	5	40
Members' Subscriptions	90	00
Fees from Pupils	23	50
" " Lectures	178	50
Rent of Room	47	00
Legislative Grant	400	00
	744	40

EXPENDITURE.

	$	cts.
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	446	35
Evening Classes	67	50
Reading Room	77	18
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Books and Periodicals	52	41
Stationery, Fuel, Light &c	14	00
Lectures and Entertainments	39	20
Salaries	20	00
Miscellaneous	7	76
	744	40

NOTE.—Members, 127; library, 678 vols.; 29 papers and magazines in reading room; 15 pupils in each of the classes for arithmetic and mathematics, book-keeping and penmanship, chemistry and natural philosophy, and English grammar and composition; 9 lectures on literary and scientific subjects. Clear assets, $945.

WOODSTOCK MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

RECEIPTS.

	$	cts.
Members' Subscriptions	353	98
Fees from Pupils	76	00
" " Lectures	44	59
Legislative Grant	400	00
	874	57

EXPENDITURE.

	$	cts.
Balance due Treasurer	2	60
Books bought in accordance with conditions of Grant	322	60
Evening Classes	133	14
Reading Room	150	00
Mechanics' Institutes Association	20	00
Books and Periodicals	86	00
Stationery, Postage, Insurance, &c	40	23
Salaries, &c	120	00
	874	57

NOTE.—Members, 276; library, 2,566 volumes; reading room, 10 periodicals; 40 pupils in arithmetic and mathematics, 25 in book-keeping and penmanship, 14 in chemistry and natural philosophy, and 30 in English grammar and composition; 1 lecture.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (D).

REPORT OF THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO, FOR 1875.

To the Hon. the Commissioner of Agriculture.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your inspection, the Report of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario for the year 1875.

Although the past winter was one of unusual severity, yet on the whole the fruit crop has been abundant. In those sections of our Province where the peach can be grown successfully, there was a large yield. Some varieties of fruit, including the grape, scarcely came up to their usual excellence, owing to the unusual coolness of the summer. We have had another remarkable illustration of the fact that even in the high latitude of the Ottawa Valley, such is the intensity of the heat of their short summers, that many varieties of the grape have ripened better there than in more favoured southern localities.

We call your attention to the fact that certain varieties of apples shown at the Provincial Exhibition in Ottawa, such as the Duchess of Oldenburg, Alexander, Red Astracan and Fameuse, attained to a much higher degree of excellence in the Ottawa Valley than in more southern districts.

It is matter for deep regret, that owing to want of pecuniary means, under which our Society is labouring, we were unable to make a display of our fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Association at Chicago. We trust, however, that, through the liberality of your Government, we will be enabled to make a creditable display of all the fruits of Ontario at the Centennial Exhibition in Philadelphia during the coming year. The event itself is one that occurs only once in a lifetime, and the opportunity ought to be embraced by our people to show to the world the productions of our country. Our fruits have already attained to very considerable commercial importance, and they only need to be more widely known to cause that importance to be greatly enhanced.

The distribution of copies of this Report at Philadelphia, through the Dominion Commission, would tend materially to an enlarged acquaintance with the fruit-producing capabilities of our country.

The Bureau of Agriculture has courteously submitted to our Directors the proposed amended Agricultural and Arts Act; we have proposed certain amendments affecting this Association, which we leave to your best consideration.

In closing, we cannot but congratulate ourselves and the country on the relation which you sustain to its agricultural and horticultural interests, and look forward with the expectation that they will be most materially advanced under your wise and liberal administratioa.

I have the honour to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
D. W. BEADLE,
Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

PROCEEDINGS AT THE ANNUAL MEETING.

The Annual Meeting was held at the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on Tuesday evening, the 21st day of September, 1875—the President in the chair.

Secretary Beadle read the minutes of the last Annual Meeting.

The Directors' Report was then read, which was as follows :

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors take much pleasure in submitting their Report for the present year.

Our Society has continued its beneficent operations, diffusing information on the subject of fruits and their culture, to every section of the Province, whose population evince a continually increasing interest on the subject.

We have noticed with great interest the zealous efforts of many of our most talented horticulturists in the production of new hybrid fruits of great value, and have decided to advance the fruit interests of the country by giving them a wide dissemination. In order that they may be the more widely known and the better appreciated, it is proposed to illustrate our Reports with coloured lithographs of those which give promise of being best adapted to our climate and country.

The Report for 1876 will contain a lithograph of the valuable Raspberries raised by Mr. William Saunders, of London, and Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris.

Another year's experience confirms us in the conviction that the holding of our meetings at various points contributes largely to the wider circulation of interest, evidenced by the increased attendance and spirited discussions which have marked these meetings of the year.

At Hamilton, the winter meeting was held. The attendance was large, and the interest well sustained. At Drummondville, really important discussions took place on the very principles of horticulture—mulching, and its highly beneficial effects, receiving much attention. These results were amply illustrated by a magnificent display of fruits of the season. At Belleville we had another evidence of the stimulus which the labours of this Association has given to the production of new fruits, in eliciting the largest display of seedling fruits that has ever been exhibited. Most of these fruits have been produced by the application of science to the art of horticulture in the hands of men singularly skilled in delicate manipulations.

Through the courtesy and kindness of our Belleville friends, we had another opportunity of noticing the advantages of the social element in our meetings, relieving the tension of severe discussion by the amenities of social life. In any future reunion, recommend us to the manner in which the intentions of the members of the Horticultural Society of Belleville were carried out by a Palmer and a Wallbridge.

We recommend that the horticultural interests of the Province should be represented at Philadelphia by an exhibition of our fruits during the entire fruit season. In order to carry out such an exhibition at least $2,000 would be required, and application should be made to the Dominion and Local Governments for the necessary aid.

Several Committees were appointed to examine and report on the fruit capabilities of the various sections of the Province. No reports have as yet been received.

The Hon. the Postmaster of the Dominion has kindly so amended the Postage Act as to allow of our certificates of membership passing through the mails at a cent, a boon which we have long sought.

The Directors congratulate the Association upon the progress that has been made, and the good work done, whereby we have contributed much to the advancement of fruit culture at home, and to our reputation as horticulturists abroad.

It is with deep regret that we are this year called on to deplore the removal by sudden death of one of the eminent members of our Board, Mr. John Grey, Sr.

He was always wise in counsel and ready to promote the interests of our beloved culture; kind and conciliatory in manner, enthusiastic in the pursuits of horticulture. His loss will long be felt, and his place at our Board not easily filled.

All which is respectfully submitted.

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

The Report was accepted.

The Treasurer submitted his Report, which was received and referred to the Directors.

The President read his Annual Address, which was received with the thanks of the meeting, coupled with the request of a copy for publication.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers.

Messrs. Bucke, Saunders, Vanduser, Dempsey and Burnet were appointed a Committee on Nominations. The Committee withdrew for a short time, and after consultation made their Report, which was received and adopted.

The following are the office-bearers for the year:—

President.—Rev. Robert Burnet, Hamilton.
Vice-President.—Peter C. Dempsey, Albury.
Secretary Treasurer.—D. W. Beadle, St. Catharines.
Directors.—P. E. Bucke, Ottawa; Charles Arnold, Paris; William Saunders, London; A. M. Smith, Grimsby; George Leslie, Jr., Toronto; George Elliott, Guelph; Henry Macpherson, Owen Sound; John McGill, Oshawa; W. H. Mills, Hamilton.
Auditors.—Wm. Haskins and Henry Colbeck, Hamilton.

The subject of making a display of our fruits at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia was then considered. Mr. W. H. Frazer, of the Advisory Board, was heard, and recommended that we should endeavour to do the best in our power. The Hon. James Skead also spoke, and gave his experience in regard to the Exhibition of 1851, and to the value of such Exhibitions in making known the nature of our products; Mr. Ira Morgan following in a similar strain.

Thereupon it was moved by Mr. Wm. Saunders, and seconded by Mr. P. E. Bucke, "That we, the members of the Fruit Growers' Association, pledge ourselves to do our utmost to make the exhibition of fruits at the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia a success, and also to do everything in our power to influence all those interested in fruit culture in the same direction."

On motion of Mr. Saunders, the President, Secretary, Mr. Arnold, and the mover were appointed a Committee to draft a report giving a plan for the collection of fruits, &c., and an estimate of the necessary expenses, and present the same to the Advisory Board of Ontario, and that they also wait personally on the Dominion Minister of Agriculture, the Hon. Letellier de St. Just. Adjourned.

TREASURER'S AND AUDITORS' REPORT.

D. W. **Beadle**, Treasurer, in account with Fruit Growers' Association.

Dr.		Cr.	
1874–75.		By balance due Treasurer last audit	$89 34
To amount Members' fees	$1,736 00	" expenses of Directors and Committees	230 01
" " Government grant	1,000 00	" amount postage and telegraph	165 27
		" " commission for collecting dues	75 16
		" " Express charges	6 84
		" " Illustrations, plain and coloured	387 25
		" " Prizes	40 00
		" " Trees and packing	1,288 96
		" " Printing	55 00
		" " Stationery	23 38
		" " Advertising	9 00
		" " paid Clerk	110 50
		" " paid for care of room for Meetings	6 00
		" " Sundries	24 84
		" " Secretary-Treas. salary	200 00
		" " balance in Treasurer's hands	24 45
	$2,736 00		$2,736 00
1875.			
Oct. To balance in Treasr's. hands	$24 45		

Having examined the vouchers for the above items, we hereby testify to the correctness of the above account.

(Signed) James Taylor, W. J. McCalla, } *Auditors.*

President's Address.

The close of our horticultural year finds us assembled in the beautiful metropolis of the Dominion. No place can have more inducements than this to stimulate our efforts as an Association to go forward in our march of improvement for the occupancy of the whole land. In this city we have the grand in nature, the exquisite in art, and the lovely in landscape. All combine to urge attention on our fellow-citizens and fellow countrymen to be up and doing in further adorning the magnificent scenery around with the beautiful features of Pomona, and to fill to overflowing the already autumn-burdened barns of the agriculturist with the rich and juicy fruits of our orchards, bringing in their use happiness and wealth.

When, in due time, this city and neighbourhood, mainly through the exertions of the members of our Association, are made beautiful through abounding plantations of apple, pear, cherry, and hardy grape vines, where could the dust-covered traveller find a more enchanting scene, or one more calculated to reward the trouble and anxiety of the labourer in ornamentation? A locality that has received, and which universally is admitted to have merited, the preference and choice of Royalty, may well form the subject of honest laudation and of horticultural interest by the members of our Association.

Our every effort, too, to advance our personal though unselfish interests, will go far, I am persuaded, to render Ottawa and the Ottawa Valley the praise of the Dominion, and the peerless queen of beauty of our Province of Ontario.

Fruit and fruit interests may be considered by some as in a backward state in this eastern district; but, let me ask, in what districts have these interests not been backward and lagging, till advanced by the energy, and forwarded by the taste, of some disciple of art and student of nature? However backward, we are not supinely to fold our hands, and indifferently allow other interests besides ours to make rapid strides in the onward march of progress, but our duty is evidently to devise means and make use of every plan to further horticulture in a district like this, capable of sustaining its millions of population, and with verge and scope enough to form a State, having for its highway the magnificent Ottawa River for its main, and the diverging streams of beauty on its right and left for feeders.

The originators of and the co-labourers for the advancement in all material prosperity of a country like this, may not at present reap the fruit of their doings; posterity, however, will adequately recognize their efforts, and crown their brows with a diadem of immortality.

Let us, then, members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, arouse ourselves, and let the motto of our Society be more legibly emblazoned on our banners than it has yet been—Forward, and Onward!—prosecute with diligence and assiduity the great work which we have on hand—let us more emphatically than ever recommend the sowing of the best seeds of our best fruits—encourage the raising of new and hardy varieties—inculcate the use of the best arts of cultivation—study the changes of nature—extend our observations and labours, till the Ottawa Valley and all the unfruitful places in our Far West rejoice and blossom.

It must be admitted—the fact is not to be denied—that many difficulties occur in the carrying out of our benevolent and patriotic objects. There is the weighty indifference of multitudes of people, who see no beauty in and have no admiration for the benefits accruing from our favourite cultivation; the disappointment to fruit growers from having unintentionally planted varieties not true to name—the desolations consequent on the ravages of the borer and blight—the dire evils springing from the winter cold, and the baneful effects of the scorching heat of our almost tropical summer.

The two last mentioned causes of difficulty in fruit culture have been especially prominent and prevalent since our last annual meeting. Indeed, we question if ever fruit growers had to contend with more malign influences than those which have prevailed during the past winter. The season was exceptionally severe, and some noticeable and remarkable effects resulted to almost all vegetation from its severity. The apple, pear, plum, cherry and grape suffered greatly. There are few horticulturists but have to lament the destructive inroads made on their orchards. Scarcely an orchard escaped the biting blast. It matters little the aspect—trees on southern slopes suffered as much as those on northern exposures. Nor were other varieties of trees exempt. The hardy oak, the luxuriant maple, the stately pine, and the lowly shrub alike suffered, and this not in one district, but almost everywhere. Confessedly hardy varieties were more injured than certain others that were previously known for their tenderness. Philadelphia raspberry was cut down, while in its neighbourhood the hornet stood the winter pretty well. Grape vines in southern exposures were scathed, while the same varieties in northern aspects passed through the ordeal scathless. The strangest and most paradoxical results have been noted. Important lessons follow. At Drummondville, we learned that the mulching of the tender varieties of the peach had preserved them. In fact, the severity of last winter has abundantly taught the beneficial results of mulching. Trees well mulched suffered comparatively little—left exposed, they scarcely survived. The practice of mulching must soon become general, and this both in winter and in summer. In winter it is needed to protect against the withering cold, in summer as a shelter against the intense heat. My own experience is strikingly illustrative of the benefits of mulching. For years I mulched either with manure or turf—for the last two years I have applied fertilizers in both cases on the surface. During the past summer and spring branch after branch of my beautiful and fruitful pear trees have gone. My occupation has largely been to trim off great quantities of blighted limbs, and the evil, I fear, is not over yet. I propose to return to my old mode of culture, and mulch both in winter and in summer.

In a part of my front green, I have purposely kept the ground free of weeds and grass. Every tree on this particular plot has suffered; my pear trees have actually died out, and my apples have greatly suffered. I intend in the spring to sow grass seed or clover to protect the roots of my trees. After all, there is something in this grass theory and practice. I am satisfied that a good crop of weeds has something to do with a good growth of wood, and with the fertility of fruit-bearing trees. Some manure which I once employed as a top dressing was full of groundsel seed. A luxuriant crop of what was esteemed a noxious weed was the consequence. Not a single bough, however, blighted, notwithstanding the luxuriance. Thinking it proper and right, I got rid of the groundsel, and have for these two years kept my ground clean, but undug. This tidiness on my part has been further carried out by an orderly and painstaking workman, who raked into heaps every bit of bark, bone, pruning, old shoes, rags, &c., which offered a certain kind of mulch, and thereby left the ground bare and clean. The result, come from what cause it may, has satisfied me that trees like a little roughness. Forests mulch themselves. Mr. Saunders, of London, can tell a somewhat similar tale, or rather his grounds do if he won't. Having recently visited his fruit farm, I can testify that even a grass mulch is unmistakably beneficial, and highly subserves the interest of the horticulturist. Among trees on cultivated land, there is at London a very high percentage of deaths; in the same varieties grown under grass in the same, nay almost the immediate position, the percentage of deaths is not a tithe. This speaks volumes for mulching. Indeed, mulching is a great necessity. At Ottawa, in June last, I noticed in Mr. Bucke's garden that the canes of his raspberries were scarcely touched; in attempting to account for this I found that he had been attending to first principles, and that his vines were and had been growing under a course of very heavy manuring.

It matters little what the kind of mulch is, so that it prevents rapid evaporation; grass prevents evaporation, and seems beneficial to the roots of plants—it acts, in fact, as a cooler.

Much of the destruction of fruit trees during the past season has been, I am fully persuaded, from the effects of the SECOND winter which we had in the spring. A very severe second winter occurred in the month of April, and a trying frost on the 15th and 16th of June. The black winter in April did a wonderful amount of mischief. We believe it to be incalculable. The sap had made a start after the first thawing of the snow—when the thaw had bared the earth, then a black frost succeeded, which tried every plant that had already started. The roots suffered much, and in some instances the frost killed the vitality outright.

The great havoc made among fruit and other trees, however, during the spring, arose from another cause. The dry frost was succeeded by a track of dry weather, which completed what the cold had left undone. This season I notice that the boughs are more limber than I ever saw them—more bending under the weight of fruit, which I attribute in great measure to the same cause. The drought was so severe and continued, that farmers and others were afraid of their crops, and even feared the failure of their harvest, forgetful of the promise made in the olden time, that "while the earth remaineth, seedtime and harvest, and cold and heat, and summer and winter, and day and night, shall not cease."

We believe that this cold and drought has brought about a new variety of blight. The blight of former times has almost disappeared, and has been succeeded by what may be called a DRY BLIGHT. This new disease, if new, has none or few of the characteristics of the old sort. The smell of the fermentation is not so strong; the bark is dry, without the former acrid liquid and scent. A diagnosis of the disease brings one to conclude that the two are different. One particularly ought to be mentioned: the death of the trees could not be traced till after the drought, though we are perfectly persuaded that death was the result of the frost.

At our meeting in Drummondville, various theories were broached, all, however, being less or more uncertain on account of the want of well-ascertained facts to back them. It is evident that a remedy for this state of things is only to be found in hybrid improvement.

We have noticed that good hybrids are less liable to be attacked with blight than imported varieties. Crosses are yet to be made which will combine hardihood with quality. Our hybridists are on the track. Skill and delicate manipulation will yet accomplish their wonders. We are only on the threshold of great discoveries in hybridization. Facts are becoming more and more patent which show the wonderful influence of the stock upon the scion. Stock ought to be selected with the greatest care. That any stock will suffice is an idea that happily is becoming exploded among fruit growers. Were testimony to be desired as to the effect the stock has upon the scion, it is not wanting to those who have noted the disastrous results of the past winter. Take, for example, the cherry. Cherries worked on the mazzard stock have in most cases been killed outright, while those on the mahaleb, standing in close juxta-position, have in many instances escaped. The mazzard cannot be compared to the mahaleb as a stock. Were growers to order trees on the mahaleb stock they would not suffer so severely as they have done from the severity of winter. Mr. Saunders' cherries, on his farm in the neighbourhood of London, have almost all suffered that were on the mazzard; those on the mahaleb, while showing symptoms of having suffered, are comparatively uninjured contrasted with those on the mazzard. What is true of the cherry on mahaleb and mazzard stock is equally true of pear stock. Some varieties of stock are naturally dwarfish of themselves—in their own nature —and some are rampant growers. These differences are to be found in the smallest quantities of pear stock. I have a Lawrence on pear stock, which has the diameter of the stock double that of the scion. The consequence both of the growth of the wood and of the fruit is that it far exceeds its neighbours both in wood-growth and in fertility.

This question of stock must soon assume proportions which have not characterized its importance in the past. Few pears are so tender as the apricot. The smallest and tenderest twigs of my apricots were untouched by the frosts of the past winter, while all over my garden, hardy and tender varieties of the pear alike have been greatly injured, and this, in many instances, owing to the stock. Good stock cannot be got by haphazard—by taking just what comes up from the pomace as sown by our nurserymen. The varieties arising from the seed of the same apple are as different in nature and constitution as the individual plants differ from one another. What we desiderate is that the best selection is made of the best varieties, and only such used as stocks for our future trees. Indeed, we are persuaded that the choice of the plumpest and best seeds would accomplish a good purpose; choice of good seed will, as a rule, secure good stocks.

We have reason, however, to congratulate our members that the severity of the winter is not an unmixed evil. While it has played havoc among our trees and plants, it has not spared some of our worst insect pests. The curculio has come under its ban, and the number of the little Turk have greatly diminished. In spring I began to jar when the buds were fully developed. Beginning with three, we never captured at one time more than seven from any one tree. We venture to think that they were bagged before they had copulated. The early harvesting of the few prevented much trouble with the many. The winter has really loosened this evil. The curculio has not made his usual ravages, and the Owen Sounders may be safe from his ravages for years to come. What is true of the curculio is more than true of the pear slug. Not one has been observed in my garden this season. It is difficult always to give the reason of things, but it seems to us a matter of fact that the winter has had the effect of cutting off this pest.

We ought to be careful in wishing ill to anybody or anything, but we cannot avoid wishing that similar effects had resulted in the case of the codlin moth as have affected the curculio and pear slug. The ravages of the codlin moth are as great this year as I have ever known them. Early in the season there was a fair promise of a good apple crop, but the ravages of the codlin moth have thinned the trees considerably, and the apple crop on the whole can scarcely be said to be up to the medium. One united effort must be made by all fruit growers to gather the fallen fruit. We have considerable faith in rolls of rags, both of cotton and paper, about the trunk of the trees to catch the larvæ, but much can be done by collecting and destroying the fallen fruit. Mr. Springer, Wellington Square, uses with great success, for the diminishing of the codlin moth, strips of coarse saltpetre bags fastened with a spike of the common Canadian thorn tree, and finds it completely successful. He has saved his crop of Northern Spies, and is almost free of the enemy, being aided by the acute sense of hearing, and by the good taste of his porkers. Once a week a visit is paid to the bands, and the numerous occupants are prevented from doing further mischief. Such we believe to be a fair resumé of the fruit interests in Ontario during the past season. It will be found to be pretty correct as applied to our fruit-bearing districts. It only remains to be added that on the whole the fruit crop is good. Although apple and pear and even plum and cherry trees have suffered, there is in general a good crop throughout the country. The yield of small fruits has been immense. The drought somewhat affected the strawberry crop, but the seasonable rains insured an abundant yield. Blackberries, in favoured and sheltered localities, have done well, and cultivators, as a rule, have had little reason to complain. Currants and gooseberries have been singularly prolific.

It would be well, perhaps, for the reputation of your President, as regards his horticultural knowledge, that he should here call halt! in his annual address. Unfortunately, however, for him, something more is expected, and he has only at this stage approached the subject matter of his address. After casting about in various directions, and throwing himself on the kind offices of friends, especially upon the considerate promptings of Mr. Saunders and Mr. Arnold, I have concluded to speak to you a little *on the cultivation of the smaller fruits, and on the steady onward progress being made in their improvement.*

It is said that a word aptly spoken is good. It may be that the subject of small fruits and the locality where we are met, are suited to each other. For while it must be allowed that the rich and luscious fruits of the west are not well adapted for this region, yet in the cultivation of the small fruits, the Ottawa Valley is not to be beat. Indeed we question if finer raspberries, currants and gooseberries can be found under better cultivation, or anywhere yield a better result, than in Mr. Bucke's garden in the City of Ottawa.

THE STRAWBERRY.

One of the standard questions at our annual horticultural meetings is, "Which is the best variety of strawberry?" For many years past the almost uniform answer has been, from skilled and unskilled, "Why, the 'Wilson's Albany.'" Taken as a whole, perhaps it is the most profitable berry for market and amateur cultivation, but wonderful strides are being made in approaching, if not in transcending its excellence. We do not now speak of any of the best known and most commonly cultivated varieties, but of the famous sorts being introduced by our hybridists. In flavour and quality many of the new varieties excel the Wilson's Albany.

The best mode of cultivating the strawberry is one of our vexed horticultural queries. We are persuaded that there is only one road to be travelled in this culture. The ground must be carefully prepared—we mean enriched and cleaned. The plant delights in a pretty heavy clay loam. A sharp soil with abundance of lime is singularly suitable for their successful cultivation. A common mode of cultivation is to plant, and leave the plants to care for themselves, take two or at most three crops, then plough them down, and then replant. The system is vicious. Strawberries to bear well should be differently treated from those from which you desire to propagate. These should be allowed to throw out all the runners of which they are capable. Fruit-bearing vines should have every runner nipped off, and the stock plant only allowed to bear without a single runner. This mode of cultivation was finely shown by Mr. Biggar's treatment at Drummondville, in the culture he gives his seedling, the New Dominion, and indeed to the Wilson's Albany, and to all his fruit-bearing varieties.

Winter protection is absolutely essential. Different substances have been used for this purpose, but we believe the kind from which the berry derives its name is the best—a straw protection. Mr. Arnold last winter tried wood shavings, and in the former part of the season, during and after the snow had fallen, they did well; but when the black spring frost came they dried and were driven away by the wind—at the very time they were most needed they were found wanting. Straw, after all, is best adapted to the cultivation and protection of this variety of fruit. What we desire to see is the plants and interstices between the rows covered with this mulch, and the plants in spring allowed to grow through the straw. Many growers winter cover the plants and rake off the protection in the spring. What is wanted is a clean seedless mulch for the spring and the warm weather, and nothing affords this so well as good clean straw. The plant seeks sustenance deep in the ground, and man's efforts should be made to assist nature. Protection is as much needed in the dry weather as in the cold. Last summer there was a great outcry that the dry weather would cut the crop short, and so it did ; but what we ask is that the horticulturist should so cultivate as to reduce the uncertainties of the weather to a dead certainty as regards the yield. Protection would go far to remove the uncertainty.

We have said that new varieties are successfully competing with the old and valuable varieties. Our hybridists are making wonderful inroads upon old-established notions. Arnold's No. 1, which has been shown year after year at our spring meetings ever since we met at Chatham, has been gradually gaining the confidence of our strawberry connoisseurs. It has indeed a delicious flavour—the highest flavoured berry with which I am acquainted—the highest flavour, we think, of any cultivated variety. Its size, too, is greatly above mediocrity, in fact is enormous, and the plant is a marvel of prolificness. We augur for this new claimant on public favour an immense success. It is not altogether apart from the object of this paper and of the present meeting to say that Mr. Charles Arnold, our premier hybridist, has over a thousand distinct hybridized varieties of strawberries.

In point of excellence, at no great distance behind Mr. Arnold's No. 1 comes Mr. C. H. Biggar's new variety, "The New Dominion." It has been successfully shown for two seasons. It came through the late trying severe winter scathless, and has been proved to be a variety of great hardiness. We would strongly urge upon the members of our Association, that in due time both Mr. Arnold's and Mr. Biggar's strawberries should be disseminated over the length and breadth of our Province. It not unfrequently happens that new varieties do well from home, and we are certain that both sorts would take kindly to the soil in the Ottawa Valley, and give an ample return to any extra kindness shown them by our horticultural friends around the capital.

RED AND BLACK CURRANTS.

Somebody has said that currants and gooseberries are the poor man's fruits, and so they are. There is no long time lost in waiting for their fruiting,—and along with no delay, there is little loss from mildew, cold or heat, drought or wet. They are a yearly crop, almost always to be depended on for a prolific return. The mode of cultivation is easy, and every man may become his own gardener. The red currant in its pruning requires to be switched up very much in the fashion of trimming a privet hedge ; the black should never be topped, but thinned out, and the young wood carefully preserved. We must repeat, too, our caution about mulching. Currants mulched will produce fully a third more than when left exposed—this, too, we mean both in winter and summer. The plant itself is a sort of protection to itself, but as its roots are not deep in the ground, there is the greatest need of continued mulching Short, well-rotted barn-yard manure is the best mulch that can be applied to the currant. We have used with success the scrapings from the firewood heap—chips have a roughness and dampness about them that to the plant is very refreshing.

Certain improvements have been made in currants which ought not to be overlooked—of late years the cherry or grape currant has come into very general cultivation. The size is often something extraordinary, though we would whisper in the presence of currant growers, that the size has been cultivated somewhat at the expense of the *recherche* in flavour.

In the market, however, the grape currant has a wonderful demand ; this on the principle, we suppose, that as a rule people like a large mouthful.

Mr. Dougall, of Windsor, has some fine seedling currants. We have for some years cultivated six or eight new varieties of his. With one of these we are especially pleased—it combines almost the size of the grape currant with all the richness of flavour of the best Dutch varieties.

Mr. Saunders, of London, has a hybrid, a very fine black variety, which for size and flavour exceeds any variety with which we are acquainted. We can only quote the words of one of our veteran horticulturists in regard to it, and say that in respect of flavour, size, foliage and health, it surpasses by far any known variety of black currant. This particular one of which I speak is only one of several successfully raised by Mr. Saunders. We have only to add that the price of black currants ought to secure a larger competition in our markets than it has yet done. There are few fruits more wholesome, few more easily preserved for winter use, and few more agreeable to the palate in the sick room. Its cultivation will amply remunerate the grower. A friend in the neighbourhood of Hamilton this season secured from a few small rows of red currants the enormous sum of fifty dollars currency. The cultivation of currants, red, white and black, is singularly adapted for Ottawa and the surrounding country. There is an old adage which says, "He that gives quickly, gives twice," This is especially true of currant culture: the return is at once—it is quick and continuous.

RASPBERRIES AND BLACKBERRIES.

Here is a wide field for remark and full scope for self-defence on the part of your President to shorten what he has to say on this important and lucrative cultivation.

The cultivation of raspberries has made wonderful progress in the course of a few years—what greater could have been made in the cultivation of almost any fruit than has been made in that of raspberry culture?

We fear that this district is somewhat in the position in which more western localities were a few years ago, viz., so overrun with the natural sorts that there is almost no need of cultivating the fine varieties. It is a wonderful damper to a grower of raspberries to be told that an Indian is at the door offering a patent pail full of beautiful fresh raspberries for 25 or 30 cents. It is a great temptation, under such circumstances, that no further investment shall be made in raspberries. This state of things here and elsewhere has militated against the vigorous cultivation of the raspberry.

Raspberry culture, however, is remunerative—highly remunerative. This, like many other varieties of fruit, requires continual planting. In fact, transplanting is an absolute necessity. We know of few varieties of fruit cultivation that will more amply repay care and attention than the raspberry. Both in the field and garden it requires to be kept clean. Indeed, this is true of all cultivation. The benefits of mulching are evident in the cultivation of the raspberry, although we have seen it overdone. If the mulching is too heavy at, or immediately after the fruit is ripe, it is apt to stimulate to an immature growth in the fall, which often leads to disastrous consequences, in this way, that the unripened canes, which under such circumstances often push to a great length, are unfit to withstand the severity of the winter. Heeling up with the plough immediately after the fruit is gathered, or a shallow furrow with the cultivator, lets the drought into the land, curbs the growth, and tends to stiffen the canes.

The Philadelphia holds much the same relation to raspberries, as Wilson's Albany does among strawberries. It has been the favourite for years, both for its hardiness and prolificness—it is singularly prolific. During the past year it has suffered much in common with almost all varieties of raspberries. At Drummondville the fact was established, that, account for it as we may, the old-established hardy varieties suffered more than acknowledged tender varieties. The Hornet, a tender variety, suffered less from winter-kill than the Philadelphia. Last season was, however, in its effect an exceptional one.

Seedling hybrids are springing up in various sections of the Province, which threaten to rival this old favoured variety, the Philadelphia. Colonel McGill, of Oshawa, has a good seedling variety, though tender, and a little soft for marketing. The same remark may be made with regard to many samples of seedlings that have been sent to your President from various districts.

Two hybridists, however, in this department maintain the credit of their already wide reputation. We allude to the efforts of Arnold and Saunders in this field of hybrid cultivation. In visiting Arnold's grounds during the past summer, we were struck with admiration at several of his results in hybridization. Our memory, without being refreshed by notes, takes us back to his No. 7, a handsome, highly flavoured, red berry—an excellent grower, with singularly coarse bright foliage. Had a mortal like myself raised one such variety, I should never cease to blow my horn, which I sometimes try to do without having produced anything; but when I mention that Charles Arnold has six or seven as good, which bore during the past summer, and a multitude whose name is legion yet to be tried, I think your admiration will be awakened at the persevering and patriotic efforts of our old esteemed director and hybridist.

I may, perhaps, be permitted to propound a question to the curious and philosophic among you, how it comes that from the stem of one of Arnold's white raspberry hybrids, there springs the limb or bough of a red raspberry? Like the propounding of a conundrum in a periodical or magazine, I'll allow the question to lie and ferment in the brain of any one of you for a year, and I shall expect a reply this time next year at our anniversary.

All other efforts at hybridizing the raspberry, however, fall short of the essays of Mr. William Saunders, of London, who has not simply hybridized one raspberry with another, but who has succeeded in producing an entirely new fruit by crossing the raspberry with one of the black cap family. His success has been remarkable, and to no one perhaps more so than to himself. He has introduced to fruit-growers a fruit sharing in all the characteristics of the raspberry and black cap alike. His hybrids Nos 69 and 70, which are reported on in 1873, have already been described, and the description will amply repay perusal by any of our members. Those, with other numbers, have all the prolificness of the Philadelphia and all the piquant flavour of the Black-cap combined.

It will afford pleasure to the members of the Association to learn that the Directors have agreed to send out shortly over the length and breadth of the land those superb triumphs of modern art. Their dessert and baking qualities have been equally tried, and in both respects they are excellent.

I could not conclude my notice of the progress of fruit-growing during the past year without expressing my unqualified admiration and pride that a member of our own Association has achieved a success that places his name foremost among Canadian hybridists. Surely this is the man whom the Association will delight to honour by placing in the President's chair this year.

BLACKBERRY.

The varieties successfully cultivated have been the Lawton, Kittatinny, Wilson's Early and Sable Queen. From one cause or other these fruits have not yet attained that place in public favour which their excellence would have led us to conclude would have been the result of their introduction and cultivation.

We have not noticed the insect pests that prevailed to the great detriment of fruit and fruit growers. This is not because our subject does not lead to such discussion, but because all needed information can be got in the essays on the subject that have already appeared from our entomologists in the past records of our acts and proceedings.

GOOSEBERRIES

In regard to the cultivation of gooseberries, however, it must be said that growers are sadly checkmated by various prevalent pests. Foremost among these is mildew. We enter into no philosophical discussions about the origin and nature of this evil. Suffice it to say, that we are persuaded that many portions of our Province are out of the latitude of gooseberry growing. We are too far south for their profitable culture, being on the border land between gooseberry growing on the north and vine growing on the south. Wherever hardy grapes can be grown successfully, there gooseberry culture is a failure.

In most parts of Ontario, European varieties may be said to fail us. By continuing to plant young trees, fruit may be raised free from mildew for a year or two, but too soon the evil comes. The third year may be said to be the extent of successful gooseberry culture. Houghton's and Downing's seedlings have rendered it possible to preserve the flavour of the gooseberry, but after all it is only a tantalizing of one's appetite to attempt to satisfy the craving for gooseberries with any quantity of the Lilliputian berries of Houghton or Downing's seedling.

Mr. George Elliott, of Guelph, has a fine chance seedling, which is of excellent flavour and good promise.

Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor, cultivates some promising seedlings, in point of size and flavour ahead of Downing somewhat.

Mr. William Stokes, of Mooretown, has raised a valuable seedling. Mr. Peter Murray says of it, " It approaches the strain of the Lancashire and Scottish varieties more closely than I have ever seen in Canada."

Mr. William Saunders, of London, distances with his hybrids all competitors. In the report of the F. G. A. of Ontario, for 1873, the following sentence occurs in relation to Mr. Saunders' hybrid gooseberries: " We found in the rows of gooseberries an almost indefinite number of hybrids, exhibiting almost every characteristic of colour of fruit, variety of wood growth, fruitfulness and barrenness." This summer we again examined his plants, and found that notwithstanding the severity of the past winter and the extraordinary drought of the spring, they amply bore out all the eulogiums that were passed on them by the Committee in 1873.

Nos. 6, 11, 17, 19, 21, 24, 26, 31, 33 and a few others are among Mr. Saunders' most promising varieties.

We are ashamed to detain you longer. Pardon me, however, if I return to a favourite subject with me, and one which is singularly adapted to benefit the Ottawa district. We mean the cultivation of the cranberry.

THE CRANBERRY.

The cultivation of the cranberry requires a sandy light soil, with sufficient command of water to cover the plants for a fortnight at a certain season in spring with a foot or two feet of water. This fruit is becoming quite a commercial commodity, largely used for culinary purposes both in America and England. A swampy, mucky soil, or old beaver meadow, is well adapted for its cultivation. It will amply reward its patient and persevering cultivator. Plants of the best variety can be readily procured from Wisconsin, and that at a cheap rate. We commend cranberry culture to those of our friends in this district who may have a suitable location.

THE MULBERRY.

We have tried two varieties of mulberry, the purple and the white. They do well in and around Hamilton. One season, through the kindness of Professor George Lawson, we had cocoons of the silk worm from the north of Italy, and tried the raising of silk. The larvae not having been sufficiently protected from the birds, we got our labour for our pains, and are therefore unable to speak satisfactorly of the result of a trial of a culture that may yet be of commercial importance to our Province.

GRAPE HYBRIDS.

I have in one brief sentence to notice the success of hybridizing the grape, so successfully practised in Ontario during the past few years.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey writes me that his hybrid, the "Burnet," named out of compliment to your President, is fully a week or ten days earlier than any variety grown on his grounds.

Mr. Haskins' Congener to that of Mr. P. C. Dempsey, both having the same parentage, is this season doing well, having an abundant crop, ripening fast and giving promise of something good.

From a recent visit to the garden of Mr. W. H. Mills, Hamilton, we are in a position to affirm great things in regard to three or four of his hybrids. Of one we may with confidence speak, and say, that he has produced an early hardy grape, which, for flavour, will successfully compete with the Ottonell, or with any other equally highly flavoured grape grown under glass.

We anticipate a successful run on these fine hybrids; we cannot but express our delight that after years of anxiety and care and forethought, he is not unlikely to be rewarded for all his attention and labour. Let me ring a warning note in regard to the future. The year on which we have entered is to be signalized by the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876. It is a matter of regret that, as an Association, we have taken no part in the meeting of the Pomological Society of the United States, held a few days ago in Chicago. Double energy must be used to put in a creditable appearence at Philadelphia. We are, simply for the honour attached, competing with the wise and pushing horticulturists of the neighbouring Republic; let us enter the lists with the determination to excel; there is no fear of want of success. Our apples, plums and hardy grapes will compete with those of any locality on the continent. Let unanimity prevail in our councils, and there is no fear in my mind as regards the issue. We must try to rival our own agricultural and arts' interests. Determined steps are being made. and plans laid by our fellow citizens for the successful carrying out of their competitive views at Philadelphia. We cannot afford to play a second—an inferior part. A united pull, a pull all together, and North America, with the Islands of the Sea, Europe and every Colonial dependency, will ring with our achievements. Boston in 1873 must be outstripped; our unlooked-for successes there must be made to induce to greater efforts for 1876

Members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, my annual address is ended. I thank you for the patience with which you have, as usual, received my thoughts. I consider it a very proud distinction to have so often obtained your suffrages in placing me in this chair. I shall gratefully remember your courtesy and kindness while memory retains her seat, and shall always cherish the fast and true friendship which has been formed in connection with your Association. Such remembrances will be chastened, it is true, by the thought of the little I have been able to do for the advancement of the horticultural interests of our country, so dear to you. I purpose to show you how much I appreciate your consideration by endeavouring to further, in every possible way, the objects for which your Association was established, and for which it continues to exist. Let us, by continued, accurate and matter of fact observation—by the wise and sober discussion of controverted questions—by the free and unselfish interchange of thought—by careful and judicious generalizations in hybridization, strive to attain that eminence and importance in the prosecution of our horticultural interests, which will render horticulture only second to the premier, and therefore paramount interest in our country—agriculture.

ROBERT BURNET.

REPORTS OF DISCUSSIONS.

WINTER MEETING.

The Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario held their winter meeting in the City Council Chamber, Hamilton, on the 11th February, 1874.

The President, Rev. Robert Burnet, took the Chair.

There was a very large attendance from many parts of the Province—from Owen Sound, Toronto, Drummondville, Grimsby, St. George, Harrisburg, Lynden, Paris, Winona, Jordan, Woodstock, Nelson, Linden, Aldershot, Wellington Square, Ancaster, Galt, St. Catharine, Brantford, Falkirk; and Rochester, New York.

After the Secretary had read the minutes of the autumn meeting, held at Ottawa on the 8th and 9th September, 1874, and also those of the meeting held in Toronto on the 22nd of September, 1874, the meeting proceeded to business and appointed the following Committee to prepare subjects for discussion, viz: —

Mr. Arnold, chairman; Judge McPherson, Messrs. Leslie and Smith.

Messrs. Wm. Hill, Woolverton and Durkee were appointed a committee on seedling fruits.

The President introduced Mr. Jones, of Rochester, a representative from the Fruit Growers' Association of Western New York, who was cordially welcomed by the President, and invited to take a seat on the platform.

An interesting discussion was then commenced by the President on the subject of "How can the fertility of large orchards be most economically maintained?"

Mr. Burnet said the best way of continuing the fertility of orchards was to keep stirring the soil, and while the trees were young good manure should be applied; but when the trees are older, leached and unleached ashes should be applied, carbolic acid, oxygen and especially ammonia. He said that it would be well to "whip" the trees—that is, to thin the blossoms, so that the fruit will be large.

Dr. Cross said that the limbs of old trees should be kept well thinned. He thought that carbonaceous manures, such as chip manure and sawdust, would be beneficial to old orchards.

Mr. Allen Moyer, of Jordan, said that black muck from the creek bottoms, applied as a mulch, was good. He said that it was not well to force trees with strong barnyard manure.

Mr. Bowslaugh said he used strong barnyard manure in his orchard, but his soil was very sandy.

Mr. Geo. Leslie said his course was simply to give the land annually a light ploughing, to keep the weeds down, and once and a while a sprinkling with lime, and as often as possible a sprinkling with ashes; he also scraped his trees.

Mr. Culham, of Milton—I always wash my trees with soft soap, and scrape them with a hoe: we always gather the fallen fruit. He approved of scraping them thoroughly— it keeps the borer and lice away; ashes should also be used. Our soil is yellowish loam.

Mr. Newton, of Woodstock, approved of keeping lots of ashes in the garden; he had no black knots in his pear trees in consequence; used all the leached ashes he could get, keeping the soil always stirred.

Mr. Cornell advocated the ashes question. He did not think it was good to scrape the bark off young trees, as it gives the sun a chance of scorching them.

Mr. Caldwell said it was the best to prune from the first, for if a tree is once neglected, then it can never again be got into shape. He advocated the pruning of trees when the leaves are fully out, as the wound then commences to mend immediately. He said trees should not be pruned in winter, as they bleed and freeze. He thought also that, both in animals and vegetables, cleanliness was of the first importance; therefore, always clean off the moss and old bark. He said that the tree should be scraped and washed, and the bark opened with the point of a knife. I apply ashes and swamp muck to the roots of my trees. Mr. C. was of the opinion that the American trees imported into this country, were of little use to Canada, where the mercury sinks to thirty degrees below zero, as they had all been raised in hot-beds, and he thought that a tree should be made hardy from the beginning.

Mr. McKay applies barnyard manure to his trees. There was a seedling apple on the table raised by him.

Mr. Burt says that the trees should be scraped after a rain, as the bark was softer.

Mr. Woolverton, of Grimsby, said that some of his trees were seventy-five years old, and yet they bore well; he keeps the trees well thinned. He said that he had a young orchard of two hundred Northern Spy. He said that trying to dwarf the trees caused the suckers to grow. He uses all the ashes he can get. He plants dwarf pears and peaches between the larger trees. In regard to scraping trees, he suggested that they began in the wrong place, as the presence of the moss was a proof of the unhealthy state of the tree; also that there was, as a rule, too much pruning done. He strongly advocated ashes, and did not think that crops should be cultivated.

The Rev. Dr. Read said he spoke as an amateur gardener, and could not offer any valuable suggestions; but thought that pruning too early was a great mistake, and that a tree pruned after it was in leaf did better than one pruned before. He thought that scraping and washing the trees was beneficial; that turning pigs into an orchard helped to destroy the insects; that some trees require more iron than others—one of these was the pear tree; iron should be applied to this tree.

Mr. Jones, of Rochester, said that this subject was one which interested the whole of the fruit-growing community. When this theme was brought up at Rochester it was introduced by a man who advocated that nothing but animal matter would do for orchards, but this was proven to him to be a mistake. Land generally had naturally an inexhaustible amount of fertility, and all that was wanted was to bring it out. Mr. Jones thought that with all due deference to Canadian trees, if he were getting young trees he would prefer sending to Louisiana for them, rather than to the northern part of Canada, as they have ripened wood every fall. He trims his trees all winter, and crops his orchard with root crops. His idea of pruning was to commence young, and be very careful about it. He prunes in winter for wood, and in the summer for fruit. An apple tree never bleeds unless it is diseased, especially black-hearted. He applies his compost in the fall, the frost sweetens it, and the spring rains wash it to the roots. As regards pruning, never use anything but a knife; begin young, and keep your trees in shape.

Mr. Saunders spoke respecting the economy of manuring, and stated that he would have to pay fifty cents a load for stable manure, whereas he could get ashes for fifteen cents a load. Which was the better of the two he could not say. He applies gas lime to the soil to prevent worms in fruit. He crops with buckwheat and clover, and ploughs it in.

Mr. Charles Lee believed that the first thing to be done was to prepare the ground rightly before planting your trees. He thought that Greenings were the best apple to raise.

Mr. Anderson found by experience that he had pruned too severely, and in case of trees getting decayed had used gas lime, but not in too large quantities.

Mr. Arnold thought that Mr. Leslie had put the whole argument in a nut-shell, viz., cultivate the soil, feed the soil and keep the tree clean. He keeps all the ashes. He also places large pieces of soap in the crotches of his trees, which melt with the heat and rain, and run over the trunk of the tree and prevent insects.

Mr. Murray, who had charge of the Marquis of Breadalbane's garden for thirty-five years, spoke more respecting Old Country cultivation, and approved of early pruning and keeping trees small. Does not approve of the cutting of large branches of trees, especially in stone fruits. He approves of keeping apple trees low and flat.

Mr. Charles Lee said that he had raised an orchard, and about apples he said it was well to prepare the soil. He puts stones under the centre of his trees to prevent them from sending down tap roots. He takes out the subsoil and replaces it with top soil. He doesn't allow people to climb into his trees with hard boots on, as it bruises them. He would plant nothing but Greenings, though the Northern Spy does well with him. He washes his trees in the spring after pruning them.

Mr. Anderson said that where an orchard had been neglected it is not well to prune too severely.

Mr. Graham thought that the great secret of success in an old orchard was to keep the trees clean, and free from lice.

The President remarked, concerning scraping, that he had noticed if trees were not scraped there was no blight upon them, and thought that bark was given as a protection to the trees.

Mr. Cornell, of Lynden, said that he did not think that it was caused by insects, but by atmospherical changes.

Mr. Saunders, before adjournment, begged to propose a resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Arnold.

The President, in a few very appropriate remarks, put the resolution, which was unanimously carried, and was as follows:

"That the officers and members of this Association have learned with deep regret of the sad accident which resulted in the death of one of our esteemed Directors, Mr. John Gray, of Toronto, and while deploring our own loss in the sudden removal from among us of one of our most active and valued fellow-labourers, would tender to his bereaved family, in their affliction, our heartfelt sympathy." The Secretary was requested to transmit a copy of the above to the bereaved family.

The Committee nominated to provide subjects for discussion proposed the following:

1. To decide on the legal size of apple barrels, and petition the Legislature.
2. What trees can be recommended as best for shelter for an orchard, and how should they be planted?
3. Hardy Grapes: are they a profitable market crop, and what varieties?
4. Can unity of action be secured among fruit-growers for the destruction of the codlin moth, and what can be recommended?
5. What are the most suitable trees for planting country roads, streets, etc., and should they be planted in single or double rows? Should the sort be mixed or not to produce the best effect?
6 Are small fruits profitable crops for market purposes, and what varieties are best for succession in ripening?

The President invited all the members to tea at the manse in the evening, and the meeting adjourned till 2.30 p.m.

The adjourned meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association was called to order by the President at 3 p.m.

Mr. Fearman showed some magnificent specimens of out-door grapes, grown by himself, of the variety known as "Rogers' No. 15," a red grape; also Nos. 19 and 4, of the same species; also some of the Diana kind.

Mr. Wm. Hill produced some fine apples, named "Cooper's Market."

Mr. Allen Moyer, of Jordan, exhibited two varieties of seedling apples; and Mr. S. Woodley, of Hamilton, came to the front with his No. 4 Rogers' grapes.

Several additional members were present, and the subject brought before the meeting was, "Hardy Grapes: are they a profitable market crop or not?"

Mr. Holton thought that the most profitable grape in the country was the Concord: he also had a high opinion of Rogers' Nos. 4, 9, 19 and the Salem, all of which were early and productive. The Delaware, too, was a good grape. He had noticed, as well, some seedlings grown by Mr. W. H. Mills, both red and black, as showing promise of an excellent grape. The greatest importance here is to get grapes that will ripen well. He thought Rogers' No 15 a little uncertain as regards ripening.

The President asked Mr. Holton whether he could give him any information concerning the Iiler.

Mr. Haskins made some remarks on seedlings.

Mr. Caldwell stated that the culture of grapes in the North was rapidly extending. He considered the Concord to be the best grape.

Mr. Macallum had found grapes very profitable for home consumption. The Concord was no doubt the earliest grape, but he considered the Delaware could always hold its own. The Creveling was, however, his favourite. This grape he had got from the Association, and he was pleased to say that whatever he had got from the Association had turned out well.

Mr. Woodley thought that the Creveling grape was earlier and better than the Concord. He said that when the Concord was grown near the Creveling it helped to set the fruit of both.

Mr. Lee preferred the Concord, as it wanted less cultivation and ripened earlier. The best grape to keep, he thought, was the Tokalon. Regarding early grapes, the Adirondac and the Hartford Prolific were, in his experience, the best. He did not think that raising grapes was a good speculation, and would prefer for market purposes raising other fruit.

Mr. Haskins agreed with Mr. Lee in his opinion of grapes not being a profitable market crop, as he thought the market was overstocked. The Concord seemed to be the most popular grape, but he preferred the Delaware and Iona. Of the Rogers' variety he considered Nos. 3, 4 and 9 were the best. There was always great difficulty in keeping grapes.

Mr. Fearman knew nothing about the market purposes of grapes; his favourite quality was Rogers' No. 3. No. 15 of same kind ripens late, and in consequence is able to obtain a good price when other grapes are out of season. He did not think that grapes were used sufficiently for household purposes; they were a healthy and nutritious food, and might be used in puddings and other ways. Perhaps using them to make wine was the most disadvantageous manner it was possible to employ them for. He had always defended his grapes from mildew by using sulphur. Rogers' No. 4 is a black grape and very hardy. He grew No. 15 on hop poles; it ripens late. When he put them by this fall they were hard and sour, but now they are tender and sweet. He says that the grape is not used sufficiently. They can be grown with great pleasure and profit. He kept his in wooden boxes, in layers, with newspapers between them. His favourites are No. 3 in summer, and Nos. 4, 9, and 15 in the autumn. The Isabella kill every winter. The Allen hybrid is good, but should be laid down every winter. It should, when the fruit is as large as a pea, be dusted with sulphur.

Mr. Jones, Rochester, said, regarding the marketable profit of grapes, he had some experience, having sent grapes all last season from Rochester to Montreal and other places in Canada, when, after paying duty and other expenses, he found them to pay well. In Rochester he cultivated three acres of grapes of the Hartford, Delaware and Concord kind, also a few Isabellas; these grapes he sold for three cents a pound, and made a profit of $300 an acre, which he considered was a proof that there was money in grapes. The earliest grape he knew was one at Rochester called the Champion, or Tolman seedling, something like the Concord, but fully a week earlier than the Hartford, and ten days before the Concord. Regarding the market value of grapes, make the price of them low and people will get so used to them that they will feel obliged to buy them, and then when the public begin to feel they are a necessity, you can raise the price. He had found no difficulty in keeping grapes, only be careful when packing them to see that no stem is broken; place them in baskets with layers of paper between each bunch, and hang them in the cellar. He had found the Hartford and Delaware the more profitable. He used to think it a difficult matter to keep grapes, but thought differently now; picked his grapes in the sun when they were perfectly dry, in a market basket, and they kept as well as potatoes.

The President had tried the Champion, or Tolman seedling, and had found out (at least the boys outside had) that they were the earliest grape known.

Col. McGill (Oshawa) said that in his neighbourhood Rogers' 3 and 15 were the favourites, and sold well at 10 cents a pound. They found that the Isabella did not ripen well. A friend of his sold Delaware at 10 cents a pound. The Concord and Rogers' Nos. 3, 4, 9 and 15 did good.

Mr. Anderson said that the Concord was the best grape.

Mr. Newton, Woodstock, said that Rogers' Nos. 3 and 15 were in his experience best.

Mr. Bowslaugh, Grimsby, said the Concord gave good satisfaction.

Mr. Cline found the Concord profitable.

Mr. Biggar, of Winona said he had an acre set out, and thought the Concord and the Isabella were the best. The Delaware did well with him, but required a great deal of care. He said it was a great mistake in marketing grapes in the careless way they are packed. The price of grapes fell this year on account of the quantity of peaches in the market. He made a point of using new, clean baskets. He thought that the consumption of grapes was increasing. The Creveling had done very well with him. He had been advised to set three acres of this grape. He thinks this grape will supersede the Concord. He used well-composted barn-yard manure and ashes when he could get them. Some prune too much at their vines, and some not enough. A grower should be acquainted with his vines. He had fifty vines of the Clinton. The Clinton should be trained up high; prune when the buds are swelling. He planted them twelve feet apart. The vines produced 365 baskets last year, giving a profit of $537 in all. Of course the Concord seemed to be the most popular grape, but he had found great profit in the Isabella, which came after other grapes and brought a large price. He could not agree with Mr. Haskins that the market was overstocked, for the experience of last season had shown him that over thirty baskets could now be more easily sold than ten could a few years ago, and he thought that the demand for grapes would increase. A few years ago a gentleman at Grimsby took ten days to sell a basket of grapes, and now during the season he sends in daily two teams laden with the fruit of the vine. He considered the Creveling the best grape; in fact, a leading fruit dealer in Hamilton had promised one cent a pound more for that kind than for any other. The Clinton was also a good grape. He thought no pruning ought to be done till the spring.

Mr. Bell, of Hamilton, said he thought the Hartford was the most profitable; it ripens at the latter end of August, but dealers don't like them because they drop off the bunch. Next to the Hartford, the Concord is the best. The Delaware is very good, and next to the Concord, which is the best I have got; had grown Rogers', but they are not as prolific as the Hartford and Concord, which are the best, the Delaware third. A piece of land of his, 100 by 50 feet, yields 600 pounds.

Mr. Woodley said the Eumelan was a good grape, but the Salem was his favourite. In planting he digs the trench three or four feet deep, and puts in sods, bones &c., and then fills up with good native soil. He likes Rogers' Nos. 4, 15 and 19.

Mr. Leslie, Toronto, had not much experience in raising grapes. A friend of his was well pleased with the Eumelan. In the neighbourhood of Toronto grape growing was a pretty hard business.

Mr. Lester said No. 9 keeps very well, and No. 15 were tolerably hardy.

This closed the discussion.

The President brought on the next subject, before doing which, however, in a few very complimentary remarks, he stated he would introduce and welcome Professor Buckland, who, he was now pleased to see, had come amongst them.

A discussion then took place on

"THE LEGAL SIZE OF THE APPLE BARREL."

Messrs. A. M. Smith, Wm. Haskins, Jones (Rochester), W. F. Fearman, and others, spoke pertinently on the propriety of assimilating our Canadian apple barrel to the same size as that of Western New York, which holds 100 "streaked" quarts, less by more than a peck than the common flour barrel.

A resolution was come to that the President should call upon the Secretary of State, at Ottawa, and explain what were the wishes of the Association, which was unanimous in favour of making the alteration.

"HOW TO SECURE UNANIMITY IN DESTROYING THE CODLIN MOTH"

was then discussed.

Messrs. Caldwell (Dundas), A. M. Smith, Jones and Saunders (London), spoke at considerable length, when the matter was referred to a Committee, which should devise some means of securing unanimity of action in the matter.

The meeting then closed.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED AT THE WINTER MEETING TO EXAMINE AND REPORT ON THE SEEDLING AND OTHER FRUITS ON EXHIBITION.

Mr. David Bradt, of North Glanford, exhibits a very fine seedling apple, a russett, large, handsome, of good flavour and very promising, and your Committee would recommend it for the first prize as the best seedling apple now on exhibition.

Mr. McKay shows a medium-sized reddish russet apple, of fair flavour, firm flesh, but rather acid; would probably be a good cooking apple.

A very handsome apple, of fine quality and good flavour, is exhibited by Mr. E. Blagden, claimed to be a seedling; but from its close resemblance to a Spitzenburg, your Committee feel some doubt as to its origin, but would suggest that some member of the Fruit Committee visit the grounds of Mr. Blagden and inspect the tree when it is in fruit.

A fair sized yellow seedling apple is shown by Mr. J. Rymal; but although a pretty looking apple, its quality is not such as to commend it for further propagation.

Mr. Thos. Caldwell, of Dundas, exhibits several varieties of seedling apples. No. 1 is a very large apple, striped with red, somewhat resembling the Blenheim Orange; but this, as well as the other varieties, having been frozen, we are unable to judge of their merits, and would suggest that Mr. Caldwell submit these seedlings again on a future occasion in better condition.

A medium-sized very firm fleshed seedling is shown by Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville; is in excellent condition now, and is said to keep until May.

Mr. D. Vanduzer, of Grimsby, exhibits a seedling above medium size, of handsome appearance and good quality, not unlike the yellow Newtown Pippin in form, but coarser in flesh.

Mr. Allen Moyer shows three varieties of seedling apples: one a medium-sized sweet apple, of fair quality; the others we can scarcely judge of, as they are a little past their season.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, shows samples of his No. 1 seedling apple, the variety selected by the Association for dissemination in 1879.

Mr. Fearman, of Hamilton, exhibits some well-preserved grapes, comprising Rogers' Nos. 15, 4, 19, and Diana. No. 15 especially is in excellent condition.

Mr. Haskins shows several bunches of his new seedling grape, a hybrid between the Hartford and Black Hamburg. Although this grape is not so well preserved as some others, yet your Committee think that, even in this imperfect state, in flavour it is second to none exhibited.

Mr. Samuel Woodley, of Hamilton, exhibits a bunch of one of Rogers' hybrids in prime condition.

Mr. A. M. Ross, of Goderich, shows a very fine collection of grapes, consisting of Rogers' Nos. 1, 3, 9, 15 and 19, also Iona and Diana, nearly all of which are in a fair state of preservation.

We think that we may say of the whole of the grapes now on exhibition that they are scarcely equal, in point of flavour, to those shown on previous occasions.

SUMMER MEETING.

The summer meeting was held in the Town Hall, Drummondville, on the 29th day of June, 1875. The President took the chair, and the Secretary read the minutes, which were approved.

The President reported that he had seen the members of the Government anent the establishing the size of the apple barrel. He stated that he was received very kindly, and assured that the Government would take the matter into their serious consideration. He also read a letter which he had received from Mr. J. B. Osborne, Beamsville, containing extracts from letters received by him from fruit dealers in Scotland, making objections to any change in the size of the apple barrel.

The meeting then proceeded to discuss the following questions :—

1. What has been the effect of the past year on fruit trees, more especially the peach ? and what means shall we take to prevent a recurrence of such calamities, and what lessons shall we draw from these calamities ?

2nd. Varieties of the strawberry, their value for market and for amateur cultivation ? Also, the best methods of cultivation ?

3rd. Varieties of the raspberry, their value for amateurs and for market, and modes of culture ?

4th. Varieties of the cherry—which are best for market, and which for amateurs ?

First Question.

Rev. Vincent Clementi, Peterborough—In my section of the country the snow covers the ground all winter, hence the trees are not subject to the injurious effects of the severe cold. Pears, however, do not succeed well, but apples generally do well—would never plant without mulching, and in consequence never loses a tree. Takes the liberty of suggesting to the Association that it is desirable that a local agent be appointed in every district to look after the interests of the Association, solicit membership, and receive the trees or plants for distribution among the members in each locality.

Mr. Burrows, of Drummondville, mulched his trees in the autumn ; they came through the past winter safely.

Mr. Biggar, of Drummondville, lost a number of his trees, yet believes that had he mulched them in the fall he would have saved every one of them—thinks the injury was done in the root.

Mr. Elliott, of Guelph—The past winter was the most destructive to the plum and pear trees that he ever knew; attributes the destruction to the severity of the cold, which was from 26° to 36° below zero. He considers mulching a most valuable protection, not only against the cold of the winter, but by retarding the circulation of the sap in the spring, keeps them from coming into blossom too early, thereby escaping oftentimes the late spring frosts.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, believes that the excessive drought of the previous summer aided the extreme cold of the winter in producing the deleterious results of which we have had experience ; but is inclined to believe that mulching would have done much to have lessened the amount of injury.

Mr. Lewis, of Clifton, mulched all his trees last season with leached ashes, and lost none.

Wm. Saunders, London, planted peach trees. Began with a hundred trees. They gradually failed, dying from year to year, and the last winter finished them, so that now he has none. Thinks it was not the severity of the midwinter, but of the spring, which caused their death. He also lost from five to six hundred pear trees, a hundred cherry trees and some twenty plum trees ; also a few Baldwin apple trees. He has heard some complaints from neighbours of loss among the Rhode Island Greenings. Many of the trees came out in leaf and blossomed, and then died. The Delaware vines facing the east are all healthy ; although facing the west many were killed. The fence shelters those facing the east from the west winds, and the others from the east winds. The thermometer fell to 26° below zero. Thinks mulching would be of great service as a protection against the extremes of both cold and heat.

A. Morse, Smithville—Last summer I lost some pear trees, and last winter a few peach trees. Two of these trees were not mulched, and though they began to leaf out, the roots being killed, there was consequently no flow of sap to keep up the growth. It is my opinion that the dry weather of summer and the extreme cold of winter combined to cause the injury.

D. Caldwell, Galt—Each season has its own peculiarities, and this is true of the past in an especial manner. The wood of the trees seemed perfectly sound early in the spring ; then here was a warm spell, followed by a spell of severe cold. Those trees having a north and west aspect came out safe. Of those on a south and east aspect many were killed. Trees on the tops of dry knolls were killed at the root. Those trees with a south and east aspect were more protected by the snow than those with a north and west aspect. Plum trees that fruited heavily last year were not killed. Grape vines in low places were killed to the ground, while those on high and dry places were safe.

S. D. Willard, Geneva, New York State—Dwarf pear trees have been badly killed at Geneva, but not cherry, plum, &c. ; but the trees on the north and west sides of slopes were more injured than those on the south and east. In my own orchard mulched trees all lived, and the unmulched all died. Those covered with snow escaped. Peaches generally have lived, and the large trees are loaded with fruit. The thermometer fell as low as 20° below zero.

Mr. Forster, Flamborough—Peach trees in a sod have done as well as usual.

Mr. Dempsey, Albury, has a few peach trees in tubs; the tubs plunged in the soil under a shed. They started to grow in the spring, and some set their fruit; but now all are dead save one. The thermometer fell to 30° below zero. His dwarf pear trees were all killed a few years ago by the winter. During the past winter he suffered most heavily in his standard pear trees; he lost all his Bartletts; his trees of the Flemish Beauty have suffered badly from some unknown cause—he is not satisfied that it was caused by the cold of the winter. In the spring the blossoms nearly opened and then perished ; but the trees have since begun to leaf out. His Bartletts, and those of a like degree of hardihood, notwithstanding that their roots were well covered with snow, died. The snow drifts were very heavy, some of them ten feet deep, covering top of tree and all. The tender varieties, notwithstanding that they were thus covered with the snow, died. The apple trees generally have come through safe.

Charles Arnold, Paris—Last winter was very destructive to trees, in part owing to the drought of last summer ; when the thermometer indicates fifteen degrees below zero, it has been thought that that degree of cold was sure to kill the blossom buds of the peach, but we have this year learned that this is not always the case. The ground was frozen to the depth of six feet. The fatal results were probably owing more to the second freezing, which we had in April, than to the winter's cold. All my cherry trees which were budded on the Mazzard stock are dead, while those budded on the Mahaleb stock are all living. The Hornet raspberry has stood better with me than the Black Cap sorts. The Clarke, too, has come through better than the Philadelphia. Another variety, which has hitherto proved so tender that I had resolved to root out, came through unhurt. I consider a dry autumn to be usually favourable to the safe bringing through the winter.

J. Morden, Drummondville—Of the peach trees, my Early Purple and Early Crawford are all alive, while Hale's Early are all dead, except those standing along the fence, where they were sheltered by the snow. Grapes on open trellis are generally doing well. Thinks the past winter exceptionally severe—that we may never see another such season, and that those who continue to plant will yet reap abundantly.

Jonas Neff, of Port Colborne—I mulched my trees in the fall ; none of them suffered from the winter. I used chip dirt covered with ashes. The trees remained perfectly dormant until quite late in the spring, and did not feel the warm spell in April. I lost only the Isabella grape.

Smith, Glanford—My pear trees are all alive, and so are most of my peach trees ; but they do not seem to be in vigorous health. They bore heavily last year, and it may be that they are suffering to some extent from that cause.

Smith, Sr., Glanford, thinks that the want of moisture may be the great cause of the trouble. He watered his trees well, covered the ground over the roots with coal ashes, and tramped the snow as often as it fell, that caused it to freeze hard. Not one of my trees were injured, and I have some twenty sorts. What troubles me most is the peach borer.

Mr. George Marlatt, of Oakville, lost neither pear, plum nor apple—only a few peach trees.

Henry Crotty, Ingersoll—My dwarf pear trees were very badly injured—lost about half of them. They were from seven to eight years old. The thermometer fell to thirty degrees below zero. We had very unusually dry weather the past three summers. This seems to have weakened the trees, so that they were less able to withstand the cold. The trees came out in leaf and in blossom, and then failed.

Morris, of Drummondville—Those of my trees that were standing on dry ground are all dead, while those in the moist ground are all living.

J. Steele, Pelham—It is not the amount of cold that kills the peach buds, but the want of sufficient maturity of the wood. I lost a great many peach trees last winter ; those standing in the lowest places have done best. Those that stood in sod did worse than those in the clear ground. My soil is light sandy—I applied salt on the 1st of August to the ground, sprinkling it under the tree. None of those treated in this manner are dead. Two years ago the Isabella grape vines were killed to the ground, but this variety has come through the past winter unhurt ; while the Delaware, that were not hurt two years ago, were killed. This, however, may be owing to the stimulus given to the Delaware by the liberal application of manures. My Adirondacs and Ionas are all alive.

Gilchrist, of Guelph—Our trees are young. The Bartlett is the only variety that has suffered—the plum trees are all right.

Vanduzer, of Grimsby thinks that mulching would save the trees—had noticed in his own orchard that the peach trees on high ground were killed, while those on lower and moister ground were alive.

Housberger, Jordan— All the peach trees I lost were where my small fruits, such as raspberries, &c., are. Where there were no small fruits I ploughed the ground up to the trees ; there they are all alive.

Moyer, of Jordan—The trees died chiefly on the high and dry soils. Those on clay soils did well.

Glass, of Guelph—Cut scions from a plum tree in April—three out of them are now alive and growing, but the trees from which they were cut are dead.

Corwin, of Drummondville—Before the second winter which occurred in the month of April. I took some cuttings from my grape vines and planted them ; these cuttings are growing, but the vines from which I took them are dead.

Peter S. Wright lost some Delaware and a few Diana, not many of the Isabella. My Ionas are all right, and so are my Rogers' Nos. 15 and 4. Of my peach trees, which are eleven years old, standing in dry soil, I lost twenty-five per cent.

President Burnet, Hamilton—Of my two Clintons, one is killed outright—my Rogers' 3, 15, 9, &c., are killed, yet an apricot standing within four feet of them is not injured. My Louise Bonne are badly hurt. Stevens' Genesee and Rutter killed. Those with a western exposure are killed, those with a northern exposure are not hurt, nor those with an eastern exposure. There was a frost about the 11th, 12th and 13th of June, which badly injured my pear trees. I would say to those who are troubled with the peach-borer, that a bit of cotton rag tied about the collar of the tree will keep them out.

The following persons were appointed a Committee on seedling fruits on exhibition : Messrs. Saunders, Willard, Dempsey and Gilchrist.

STRAWBERRIES.

Second Question.

A. M. Smith, Drummondville—The Wilson is the best for market as yet. As to the variety that will prove second-best, this may depend on the market they are to go to. In some cities the Triomphe de Gand is in high repute ; in others it is the Jucunda ; and in others, again, it may be the Green Prolific. For amateurs he would recommend the Jucunda and Triomphe de Gand, and for a late sort the Kentucky. Also thinks that the New Dominion (Biggar's Seedling) will prove an acquisition. In most country markets the Green Prolific would come next to the Wilson. Lenning's White is much liked, and will be a good amateur berry. Cultivate the Wilson in rows when growing for market, three and a half feet apart, and cultivate with a horse. It does not pay to cultivate them in hills. I have not used any artificial manures.

Mr. Caldwell, of Galt, had tried many sorts ; the Wilson is the only profitable strawberry. It is hardy and prolific, and the fruit carries well. Have the land in good order, thoroughly trenched with the subsoil plough, and well manured. Plant and manure the plant with ashes. Take two crops of fruit, and then plough under. Protect in winter with a little straw—very little—and do not take it off too soon.

Steele, of Pelham, had found potato tops and a few corn stalks a better covering than leaves or straw.

Morris plants in rows three and a half feet apart—cultivates with the horse, thus throwing the runners into the rows—can get only one good crop from the Wilson—can get three good crops from the Kentucky, and raise them cheaper per quart than from any other sort. The plants stand the hot sun and the cold of winter better than any other. For a near market, the Kentucky, Colonel Cheney and the Downing are the most profitable ; for a distant market, the Wilson. My soil is a sandy loam—have covered the plants with potato tops only once.

Charles Arnold, Paris—The Wilson pays the best. It will best bear knocking about. Metcalf's Early comes in early, and is a good variety ; the size is small, yet it is sometimes profitable because early. The Jucunda is fine for the table, but yields no crop. The Charles Downing is a poor cropper. The best covering that I have tried is straw—clean wheat straw—spread out very thin ; have tried shavings, but they blew off. I have raised a number of seedlings ; I have *two*, one of which is a nice amateur berry.

Burrows thinks the Jucunda is the best he has raised.

Corwin—The Wilson is the best berry for market ; have tried the Kentucky ; value it for being late ; do not value it so highly as Mr. Morris, though perhaps it may be because I have fruited it only one season. My soil is a light sand ; use barn-yard manure, no commercial fertilizer ; plant a new plot every year ; in June use unleached ashes on those planted in spring.

Biggar—Wilson is the market berry. Triomphe de Gand gives only one or two pickings ; it is a poor cropper. This is the third year of fruiting of my seedling, and I think it the best year. Soil, a light sand ; the original plant is now seven years old, and is quite healthy.

Moyer, of Jordan, thinks well of Colonel Cheney and of Biggar's Seedling ; the latter has better formed berries.

The Committee on Fruits presented their Report, which was received and accepted.

REPORT OF FRUIT COMMITTEE.

Mr. A. M. Smith, of Drummondville, exhibits a very fine collection of strawberries, in excellent order, consisting of seven varieties—Jucunda, Triomphe de Gand, Wilson's Albany, Green Prolific, Kentucky, Lenning's White and Biggar's New Dominion Seedling. The Jucundas are especially worthy of mention.

Mr. Edward Morris, of Pelham, shows five boxes of strawberries, also very fine, comprising the following varieties :—Charles Downing, Kentucky, Colonel Cheney, and Boyden's No. 30.

Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, exhibits six seedling strawberries—five of these are seedlings which have fruited for the first time this season ; they are large, handsome and apparently prolific, and are of sufficient promise to warrant a more extended trial. With regard to the other seedling, which is known as No. 1, of which a box of very fine berries is shown, we cannot speak too highly. It has been exhibited before the Society for two years past. The flavour is delicious, and the berries are large. The flavour we think is finer than that of the Triomphe de Gand, and as for productiveness we deem it very promising. We might remark that this variety was awarded a prize by the Association when it was first exhibited at Chatham two years ago, and still maintains its high character.

Mr. C. H. Biggar, of Drummondville, has a very fine display of his new seedling, known as the New Dominion ; three large plates of very handsome fruit are shown, as well as several very vigorous plants in boxes, on which are heavy crops of fruit. This berry is large, bright coloured, with a waxy surface and very uniform in size. It is a little later than Wilson, of good flavour, and from its productiveness we regard it as a very promising variety. We doubt whether it would be firm enough to carry any great distance. We cannot help congratulating Mr. Biggar on his success in this instance.

Mr. A M. Smith, of Drummondville, shows a seedling apple of medium size and fair appearance.

Mr. A. Moyer, Jordan, also exhibits two seedling apples, one of large size, the other of medium size. The smaller apple has a very attractive appearance. All these apples being out of season, we are unable to judge of their flavour, but they all show evidence of being excellent keepers, and we would suggest that they be brought before the Association again earlier in the season, so that their merits may be fairly tested.

WM. SAUNDERS.
A. GILCHRIST.
S. D. WILLARD.
P. C. DEMPSEY.

There arose a desultory discussion on Insect Pests. One member had suffered much from one of the Geometer family, but not having traced its metamorphoses, he could not indicate positively which one of this very numerous family had been inflicting itself upon him. Most of the members present remarked that the gooseberry sawfly had disappeared from this part of the country, *i.e.*, from about the Niagara River.

RASPBERRY.

Third Question.

D. Caldwell—The only really profitable raspberry is the Philadelphia ; it is the most hardy, and needs no protection.

Mr. Burrows thinks the Philadelphia the most hardy.

A. M. Smith finds the Philadelphia the best market berry. It is among raspberries what the Wilson is among strawberries. The Clarke is about as hardy, but not as prolific, yet in some markets it yields as much money. Both the Herstine and Elm City stood the past winter well. Of the blackberries, he prefers Davison's Thornless and Mammoth Cluster. He tried those varieties of Mr. Arnold's which he first sent out, but they did not prove satisfactory ; has used chip manure as a fertilizer, and noticed that the plants made a fine growth.

Caldwell—The Clarke did not winter kill last winter.

Arnold—During the past winter many of our Black-caps were killed, while the usually more tender European sorts escaped. The Philadelphia has generally been quite hardy, yet has suffered more than many of those esteemed tender. The Mammoth Cluster and Davison's Thornless are good Black-caps, but there is no profit in raising raspberries for market at Paris. The General Negley is a fine Black-cap.

Mr. Willard, of Geneva, inquired if anyone had fruited the Brandywine and Highland Hardy, which varieties he had understood to be hardy. He had also been told that the Brandywine in the State of Pennsylvania had superseded the Philadelphia.

Elliott, of Guelph—We are obliged to lay down all our raspberry plants on account of the severity of our winters. The Philadelphia, Red and White Antwerp, and all other sorts, require this protection. It is of great benefit to mulch liberally between the rows both spring and fall.

Mr. Morden gave the testimony of a Hamilton market gardener to the effect that the Franconia was sufficiently hardy.

A. M. Smith found the Franconia too tender ; it froze down every winter.

The President requested Mr. Saunders to give the meeting some information with regard to the hardihood of his new hybrid raspberries, whereupon he stated that the plants are all alive, though some of them were somewhat injured by the winter, yet several of them promised to be valuable sorts, very prolific and of good flavour.

Time failing to allow of the discussion of the cherry, on motion the President was appointed to summarize the lessons to be derived from this morning's discussion. He presented the following *resumé:*

1st. It was generally assented to that the extraordinary drought of the summer of 1874 had had a prejudicial effect upon peaches and other fruit trees, and that such effect was heightened by the continuance of the same dry weather throughout the fall, which tended still more to impair the vital energy of the trees, and thus rendered them still less able to resist the strain of an uncommonly severe winter.

2nd. The severity of the winter was followed by a few weeks of extraordinary mildness in early April. This mildness induced a sudden and early flow of sap, which was in a mo-

The meeting was then called to order, President Burnet in the chair. He regretted the unavoidable absence of the Secretary, Mr. Beadle, of St. Catharines, and gave a short *resumé* of the proceedings of the annual meeting which took place recently at Ottawa, and called on the meeting to elect a Secretary *pro tem.* Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, was then chosen, and the following members were selected for Committees on Seedling Fruits:—

Seedling Apples—Messrs. A. M. Smith, W. H. Mills, William Wells, J. Graham and P. C. Dempsey.

Seedling Grapes and Peaches.—Messrs. the Rev. Canon Bleasdel, Charles Arnold, P. E. Bucke and J. Clarke.

The Committee on Grapes and Peaches made the following Report:

P. C. Dempsey's No. 20.—White grape, large in bunch and berry; well shouldered; seedling of Hartford, crossed with pollen of Black Hamburg; entirely free from foxiness of the native grape, and closely resembles the Sweetwater in flavour, with a slight musky taste, but owing to the backwardness of the season not sufficiently ripe to test its qualities thoroughly.
ment arrested by a second black winter, during which the temperature fell in many places below zero. It was too early a spring, and the frost nipping an incipient but premature growth, a fatal injury was inflicted, which resulted to all trees and plants thus prematurely stimulated.

AUTUMN MEETING.

The autumn meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association took place at Belleville, 5th October, 1875. The attendance, though not large, was very influential; the wet state of the weather and bad roads, no doubt, contributed to keep many away. Amongst those present were the President, Rev. R. Burnet, of Hamilton; Charles Arnold, Paris; P. E. Bucke, of Ottawa; A. M. Smith, Grimsby; P. C. Dempsey, Ameliasburg; Colonel McGill, Oshawa; W. H. Mills, Hamilton; Hon. Lewis Wallbridge, McKenzie Bowell, J. H. Peck, Belleville; Rev. Canon Bleasdel, Trenton; Thos. Kerr, Sarnia; John Graham, Sydney; Geo. Weese, Ameliasburg, and many others.

Some time was occupied in arranging the seedlings and other fruits brought for inspection.

P. C. Dempsey's No. 60.—White, small compact bunch, parentage being Delaware crossed with Allen's hybrid; sweet foreign flavour, earlier than Delaware.

P. C. Dempsey's No. 18.—White, large compact bunch, parentage the same as his No. 20; promises well in a more favourable season.

P. C. Dempsey's No. 25.—White, large-shouldered bunch, with fine-sized berry, parentage as his No. 20; a fleshy grape with a slight musky flavour, superior to either 20 or 18.

P. C. Dempsey's No. 19, but known as the Burnet.—Black, bunch and berry equal in size and flavour to Black Hamburg grown under glass, parentage as No. 20. (Hartford Prolific crossed with pollen of Black Hamburg.) This grape fully sustains its former high reputation in every respect, and will be sent out by the Association in the spring of 1878.

W. H. Mills' La Viga.—Red grape, good size, compact bunch, large berry, parentage Rose Chaselas and Diana; sweet melting pulp; ripens with the Delaware.

W. Haskins' A.—Black, medium compact bunch, parentage Hartford crossed with Black Hamburgh, thin skinned, juicy.

W. Haskins' No. 4.—Black, same size as Delaware; parentage. Chippewa crossed with Black Hamburg; juicy grape, probably good for wine.

W. Haskins' No. 1.—Black, bunch moderately compact, very early; parentage, Chippewa crossed with Black Hamburg; thin skinned, juicy, well flavoured grape. first year of bearing.

W. Haskins No Name.—Black, small bunch and berry; parentage, Rogers' 15 and Delaware; ripe early in September, flavour resembling Delaware.

W. Haskins' No 2.—Black, small compact bunch, medium size. parentage, Chippewa and Black Hamburg; a melting, well flavoured grape.

W. Haskins' Hartford Seedling. Black, small bunch, good flavour.

Peaches.—Dr. Haggart No. 1, medium size, good flavour, yellow flesh, free stone.

Dr. Haggart No. 2.—Fair size, medium flavour, yellow flesh, free stone.

This Committee recommends a $5 prize to Mr. P. C. Dempsey for his No. 25 white grape; and a like prize to Mr W. H. Mills, for his La Viga.

DISCUSSIONS.

The first subject of discussion was the best six varieties of summer apples, best six autumn, best twelve winter. Votes being taken by ballot, the following was the result:

Six for summer—For the Red Astracan, 11; Early Harvest, 10; Duchess of Oldenburg, 5; Sweet Bough, 6; Early Joe, 3; Strawberry, 3; Benoni, 3.

Mr. Smith, of Grimsby, raised a question as to similarity between Tart Bough and Early Harvest. Col. McGill, of Oshawa, said on his ground they were quite different. The President said he believed they were not the same.

Votes were then called for the best six autumn varieties, with the results below:

Snow or Fameuse, 10; St. Lawrence, 8; Gravenstein, 4; Fall Pippin, 3; Oldenburg, 3; Hawley, 3.

For the twelve winter apples, the votes stood:—American Golden Russet, 10; Northern Spy, 8; Rhode Island Greening, 7; Pomme Grise, 7; Talman Sweet, 6; Spitzenburg, 5; Swaar, 5; Wagener, 4; King of Tompkins County, 4; Baldwin, 4; Seek-no-further, 3; Roxburgh Russet, 3.

Professor Bell, at the request of the members of the Association, read an essay on the "Insects Injurious to Fruits." This able paper was listened to with marked attention, and at the close the Professor was greeted with much applause. The Rev. Canon Bleasdel moved that the thanks of the Fruit Growers' Association be given to Professor Bell. Mr. W. H. Mills seconded the motion, and it was carried unanimously.

The President tendered the thanks of the members present at this session, and requested a copy for publication in their Annual Report.

The discussion on the apple was then proceeded with.

Mr. Kerr, of Sarnia, said the Red Astracan is most profitable in his section; the Early Harvest was not much esteemed; the Rhode Island Greening was found to be quite hardy. With regard to other fruits, the Mammoth Cluster and Wilson's Early Blackberry, received from the Association in 1871, were both killed by frost, also the Eumelan Grape. He found that mice killed plants covered with straw. Cultivates Rhode Island Greening, Fall Pippin, Roxburgh Russet, Newtown Pippin, Golden Russet. Drains orchard by surface furrows, and keeps it cultivated.

Mr. John Graham asked how it was that the Snow Apple was sometimes ranked amongst the late fall and sometimes amongst the winter varieties?

The President stated that the season during which the Snow was in good order for eating was very extended, and that by keeping fruit in cool, well-aired rooms, with an equalized temperature—say 42°—the season for all fruits might be much prolonged.

Col. McGill remarked upon the likeness of the Colvert and Gravenstein, and stated the Roxburgh Russet and other Russets were not favourites with him. (There is no resemblance either in appearance, flavour or time of ripening between the Gravenstein and Colvert.)

Luther Hall set out last year seven hundred trees—three hundred and fifty Greenings and the rest Baldwins.

Mr. Johnson had planted these varieties, Greenings and Baldwins, but finds Golden Russets his best for winter keeping; but from a pecuniary point of view he found Red Astracan for early, and Fameuse for late, the most profitable kinds grown. Talman Sweet also did well with him.

Mr. John Graham liked the Red Astracan and Early Harvest, both of which he cultivates largely.

Mr. Ralph R. Bird, of Sydney, grows Early Harvest and Red Astracan, but Colvert was his favourite. Considered American Golden Russet a long way ahead of Roxburgh Russet. The Rhode Island Greening stands low with him, the trees not being hardy. The Swayzzie Pomme Grise received from the Fruit Growers' Association was dead when it reached him. (We are sorry to say this is a very common complaint.) He found Northern Spy and Seek-no-further best for profit. He had not allowed his Wagner to bear yet; it grows freely, but not a favourite on account of its tenderness. He has one hundred trees of Spies. Talman Sweet sells well, and is a fine fruit for cooking. He has also a Chance Seedling, which he finds a good keeper.

Dr. Coleman found for summer use the Red Astracan the best apple, and an immense favourite, bears well, and the trees hardy, and a rapid grower. Every one was fond of the fruit. For some unexplained reason the Duchess of Oldenburg was not known in his district, or the Keswick Codlin. For autumn, the Snow was considered the best. The Northern Spy did well with him; cultivates his orchard by growing the ordinary field crops, such as potatoes and corn.

John Graham found his trees badly scorched at the tips of the branches.

Dr. Palmer said he had known Dr. Coleman's orchard for years, and that the trees were, and always had been, in perfect health.

Mr. McCammon planted trees both on bottom lands and on the hill sides; those in the low grounds all died out, whilst those on the slopes succeeded well, and bore good fruit. The trees suffered from frost burst. Has seedlings which ripen late in the summer.

Mr. McGann protected the roots of his trees with corn stalks.

Mr. Lott plants his apples twenty-five feet apart, and so does Mr. Potter.

Mr. Bogart planted thirty feet apart.

Mr. Hagaman plants twenty feet apart.

Mr. John Graham plants thirty-six feet apart.

Mr. L. Massey plants twenty feet apart.

Mr. A. McClatchey planted one thousand trees twenty feet apart. His trees succeeded best on hill-sides; those on low ground were covered with mossy substances and black spots.

Mr. McCammon found it more difficult to graft on a sweet tree than on a sour one; why, he could not say.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey has observed in some seasons an abundance of blossom and afterwards but little fruit: He considered that different causes could be assigned for this apparent anomaly, the tree might exhaust itself in producing the blossoms which afterwards it had not strength to fertilize. He had read in some English paper that a sort of liquid honey was noticeably on the flowers; this it was found caught and attached the pollen floating in the air to the flowers. Some people attributed the non-setting of the flowers to east winds, some to west winds, &c.; but for his part he thought that any wind that dried this honeyed substance was sufficient to make the tree barren. On the other hand, a rainy time so diluted it that it rendered it insufficiently sticky or washed it away altogether; hence another reason for barrenness. In cultivating fruits in orchard houses, nature was at times assisted by art with regard to this liquor, by diluting honey and applying it to the blossom with a camel's hair brush, thus assisting the female organ or stigma to catch the pollen.

Mr. Arnold said that Mr. Dempsey seemed to blame the female, but he blamed the male. In many instances wild grapes are staminated, and consequently not pistilated; he blamed the wet weather more than the dry, which created influences which prevented setting.

This discussion was exceedingly interesting, and it is regretted that the Secretary was unable to take fuller notes, so as to be able to preserve the remarks for the Annual Report.

Mr. McCammon, Hastings County, has noticed that if we have wet weather in June, when the beech tree is in blossom, the beech nuts will be few in the autumn.

Mr. Dudley found the Northern Spy usually bore good crops of fruit; he accounted for this from the fact that it was late in flowering in the spring.

Mr. McCammon had a tree that perseveringly refused to fruit, and requested to know what he should do with it, for at present it was like the traditional fig tree—it bore "nothing but leaves."

The President suggested he should wire one or two of the branches about the third or fourth week of June, and that would probably bring both blossoms and fruit; the Spy, however, was a tree that did not fruit early in life. In planting orchards, the Wagener should be selected as the first tree for fruit after planting.

Mr. Young stated that the black knot and curculio were so prevalent in his district about Georgetown, he found it impossible to cultivate the plum.

Mr. McCammon said he had not tried the finer sorts; the common wild red was the only one grown near him. He found the trees were sometimes *blasted*; the Wild Goose plum was perfectly worthless.

Mr. Arnold had been cheated by having this variety imposed upon him, and had cultivated it, but found the fruit very inferior.

Mr. Dudley wanted to know the best varieties, in order that he might supply them to his customers. He already had the Lombard, Jefferson, Peach-Plum, and many others.

The best districts for the cultivation of the plum were stated to be Owen Sound, Guelph, and Goderich. At Belleville it was stated they had to contend against hard winters, black knot and rot, and from these causes they were not much cultivated there.

Mr. Bucke stated that curculio had made its first appearance in Ottawa this season; hitherto they had been perfectly free from this pest. They had only, however, cultivated the wild red, which was in some instances of a remarkably good kind, and for preserves was highly esteemed. The stone, as in most of the wild sorts, was out of all proportion in size to that of the fruit; but, as these were removed for jam, they served an excellent purpose—fruit nearly as large as the Lombard, light red colour, with deep red cheeks. Cultivated kinds were being introduced, and this might account for the appearance of the "little Turk." No black knot known. His Jefferson, Washington, Yellow Egg, Lombard, Coe's Golden Drop, and several other kinds frozen down to snow line; a neighbour had fruited some of the finer sorts, but on very low beds.

How best to protect our people against dishonest tree peddlers?

Mr. Dempsey thought this might be done by popularizing the "Fruit Growers Association" and getting people to take an interest in the meetings, where a great fund of information could be obtained, and any one in difficulty could have the opinion of the best fruit growers in Ontario gratis, as the meetings were always attended by practical men who were able and willing to give any information required.

Mr. Arnold thought Mr. Dempsey had covered the whole ground. Many people had been bitten but didn't like to tell.

Is gooseberry culture profitable? Mr. Bucke, Ottawa, finds the Houghton seedling the most profitable berry to grow of all the small fruits, retailing in his locality readily at 15 cents per quart, the season is much prolonged by the purposes for which this fruit is used, first in its green state for tarts and stewed; it also makes an excellent fruit to "can," that is to preserve in the "Jem" or "Mason" jars, with one quarter of a pound of sugar to a pound of fruit for winter use, on its becoming about half ripe, that is, near turned in colour. It makes one of the very best preserves known, having a high flavour which is not killed by the sugar.

The Houghton is an immense and constant bearer under good treatment, has no objection to manure of the richest description, will revel in an annual and liberal dressing of *nightsoil mixed with peat* or coal ashes lightly turned under with a digging fork. Its enemies are restricted to the sawfly, which is readily destroyed with a solution of white hellebore, one tablespoon ful to a pail of water. No borer has yet attacked its stem, it is therefore free from the worst enemy of the red and white currant, raspberry, &c. This variety of gooseberry is also easily propagated, where ever the branches touch the ground they readily root, making plants not dissimular to Blackcap Raspberries, these natural layers may be planted in rows and will make bearing bushes in two years time, and may be then sold at from eight to ten cents each by the hundred, the profits from this source is not inconsiderable. Having so far had little experience from the Downing distributed by the Association; he had endeavoured to get this variety from Rochester, but the first year the order was not filled by some mistake, and the second year the Houghton was sent in its stead.

The plant received from the Association was a very weakly one, and so far only a few berries have been obtained from it.

The members of the Belleville Horticultural Society extended an invitation to the members of the Fruit Growers' Association, to a dinner at the Dominion House, at half-past 7 o'clock on the 5th October. The invitation was gladly accepted. After the cloth was removed and the usual loyal toasts were drank, the health of the President of the Fruit Growers' Association was given by the Honourable Lewis Walbridge. The President, in returning thanks, gave a short account of the origin and history of the Association, stating that the few members who at first organized it had proposed to have an experimental garden at Hamilton or St. Catharines, but like the seat of Government question, the parties could not agree upon any one place. So they at length decided to make Ontario one large garden ; the different degrees of climate would suit to test the hardiness of the different fruits sent out. This had been found so far to work well, and by having these meetings at various points, it awakened an interest in that locality. The President also went on to show the extent to which the Hybridists, Arnold, Dempsey, Mills, Saunders and Haskins had gone to improve our fruits and grains. The Burnet grape, which they had all seen at the City Hall, was one of the greatest efforts of the Hybridist, Mr. Dempsey, and would hand his name down to posterity. Nor were some others far behind. La Viega, originated by Mr. W. H. Mills, was very little behind it, and some of those by Mr. Haskins, although not up to the standard in size of bunch and berry, were not much behind the Delaware, and being earlier than that grape, would suit in some localities where those so far tried had failed.

MORNING SESSION.

WEDNESDAY, 6th October, 1875.

REPORT.

At the session of the Association held this morning the report of the Committee on Seedling Fruits was read, and is as follows :—

We, the Committee on Seedling Fruits, appointed at the meeting held in the Town Hall, Belleville, on the 5th of October, 1875, beg to report, as to the general appearance of the new fruits brought to this meeting, that they far exceed in point of beauty and number any display of seedling fruits heretofore made. Among the number we find thirty-five lots of apples, represented by the parties bringing them as seedlings, and not under general cultivation Many of these we consider promising well, but at the same time regret that we are not in a position to judge of the merits of any of the winter varieties, more than to make a passing remark on their general appearance, and would recommend to the owners of these fruits to submit them to the Standing Fruit Committee in their proper season, say at the winter meeting of this Association, to be held in the City of Hamilton in February next. sending them to the President a few days prior to such meeting, accompanied with full description and with the name and address of the party forwarding them. This will enable the regular Committee to have time to form a correct opinion of their merits. We find it a difficult matter to arrive at a classification of some of these fruits into winter and fall varieties, and on this point we advise the exhibitors to be hereafter more explicit. We have classed nineteen of these lots as winter and sixteen as fall varieties, and hope our judgment may be sustained.

Mr. James Clarke, of Belleville, shows six varieties, very fine in appearance—four winter and two fall. One of the fall varieties, a sweet apple of medium size, oblong, slightly ribbed, corrugated basin, stem short and set deep ; colour, greenish yellow streaked with red, slightly dotted with brown specks ; flesh sweet, juicy, crisp and aromatic. To this we award the Directors' Prize of $5, and at the same time would advise its wider cultivation.

Mr. Wilson, of Whitby, shows four varieties of winter. One appears as if it might keep till midsummer next. Remarks on this apple would be premature. It should be submitted in season accompanied with full particulars.

Mr. J. Graham, of Sidney, hands in seven varieties all of which are beautiful to look upon ; three winter and four fall, but not quite up to the standard laid down by your regulations for an award.

Mr. B. H. Vandevoort, also of Sidney, shows two varieties—one a winter, sweet, of very fine appearance, and a fall variety resembling Gravenstein, but lacking flavour.

Mr. William Russel, of London, shows a fall apple, large, irregular, striped, which might be a good cooking apple.

Mr. J. A. Weese, of Albury, shows a dark red apple, large, irregular shape, deeply ribbed, resembling Black Detroit, but not superfine in colour or flavour.

Mr. H. J. Lott has three plates containing several varieties, none of superior excellence except one of a deep red colour, which we hope to see before the winter committee.

Mr. S. McCammon, of Tweed, shows a fall variety, sprightly and juicy, but unfortunately water-cored.

Mr. A. J. Gregory, of Mount Forest, shows one variety of fall, not entered as a seedling, from Woodstock, without name.

Mr. Samuel Wiener, of Jordan, shows a remarkably fine-looking winter apple, which we hope to see at Hamilton in season.

Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Albury, shows a variety of winter apple which is very promising.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, shows a variety of winter seedlings, of no particular excellence.

Mr. H. Wellbanks, of Rednersville, shows two varieties, neither of which we think are above the average.

Messrs. Cosner, of the Bay of Quinte, shows one variety of winter apple.

Hon. Lewis Wallbridge exhibits a fine specimen of small, light coloured winter apple from seed brought out from France, which we believe bids fair for dessert fruit.

PEARS (SEEDLING.)

Mr. John Magill, of Oshawa, shows two varieties of seedling pears. The one from Flemish Beauty we consider not quite up to its parent in quality or beauty, though very fine. The other is a fine specimen of winter variety, which we hope he will submit at Hamilton. He also shows a variety of seedling crabs.

Mr. Clarke and Mr. William Lott also contributed seedling crabs.

W. H. MILLS,
A. M. SMITH,
P. C. DEMPSEY.

Besides the seedling fruits exhibited, your Committee find upon the table a very fine display of apples, pears and grapes of our old established and well-known varieties, some of them grown in localities which have heretofore been considered beyond the limits of the fruit-growing districts.

Mr. Bucke, of Ottawa, five well-ripened specimens of the Clinton, Millar's Burgundy, Othello, Eumelan and Oporto grapes.

John McCammon, of Tweed, shows Rox Russets and Sops of Wine, and some other varieties of apples,

J. Graham and George Weese, of Sidney, show several plates of magnificent Baldwin, King of Tompkins, Rhode Island Greenings, Spitzenberg, Seek no Further, Maiden's Blush and Colvert apples.

J. Graham also shows fine samples of Flemish Beauty and Louise Bonne de Jersey pears.

P. C. Dempsey shows a plate of beautiful Washington Strawberry apples, also Ribston Pippins and Hawthornden, besides a plate of Mount Vernon pears.

Col. McGill, of Oshawa, shows good samples of Howell, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre Diel, Oswego Beurre, Sheldon, and Figue d'Alençon pears.

W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, shows a fine plate of the Mother apple, also Swayzie Pomme Grise (the variety that was sent out by the Association last spring).

Mr. A. T. Gregory, of Mount Forest, sent a fine specimen of crabs, which were on exhibition, also a very fine Fall apple, somewhat resembling the Colvert in appearance, but in our opinion of better flavour. It is unknown to us, and we would recommend it for cultivation, and if it is a seedling, would consider it worthy of a prize.

And last, but not least, we found our worthy President had added to the display a plate of Hubardson None Such apples, also ten varieties of his celebrated pears, among which were the King, Beurre Superfine, Beurre Brettoneau, Theodore Van Mons, and others not named.

A. M. SMITH,
P. C. DEMPSEY,
W. H. MILLS.

INSECTS INJURIOUS TO FRUIT TREES.

THE APPLE AND PEAR.

By James T. Bell,

Professor of Mines and Agriculture, Albert University, Belleville.

Although the cultivation of fruit is not practised to so great an extent in this District of Ontario as in other parts of the Dominion or in the United States, the productions of our gardens and orchards are of sufficient importance to be recognised as staple articles of commerce and consumption, and every circumstance which affects our fruit-crops is deserving of attention as a subject of public interest. No less is it a matter of private and individual concern, whether to the enterprising cultivator who invests his capital, and expends his time and labour in the pursuit of fruit-growing, or to the amateur gardener, who adorns his little plot of ground with a few choice fruit trees, pet grape-vines, or favourite berry-bushes, raspberry-canes or strawberry-plants.

In our uncertain and variable climate, the gardener has many sources of anxiety, and not unfrequently of serious loss, from the vicissitudes of the weather. His trees, shrubs and plants are subject to injury from late spring frosts, high winds, hail-storms, fog-blights, excessive rains, long continued droughts, and other atmospheric and seasonal influences, for which there is no remedy but patience; and in addition he has to contend with a host of insect enemies, whose multitudinous legions often not only destroy the season's crop, but inflict lasting injuries upon his trees and vines, which at best require a long time to recover from, and not unfrequently kill the plants themselves.

It is, therefore, of vital importance that every cultivator of fruit, whether on a large or small scale, should be acquainted with these foes, so far as to be able to recognise their identity, and to distinguish them from those whose mode of life renders them harmless or beneficial, and to get such a knowledge of their history and habits as may enable him to follow them into their hiding places, and destroy them before they have time to commit serious injuries, or to adopt such means and contrivances as may prevent them from having access to his trees and plants, and it is a duty incumbent upon every one who possesses even a single tree, both for his own sake and that of his neighbours to see that these insidious and dangerous enemies should not be suffered to commit their depredation, and propagate their species without at least some attempt being made to check their ravages and reduce their numbers. It is a fact usually well-established and alarming that the insect pests of the farm and garden are becoming much more numerous and their depredations much more frequent and extensive of late years than formerly. Their numbers and their domain appear to have increased commensurately with the extension of settlement, not only by natural increase, stimulated by the multiplication of the cultivated trees and plants upon which they feed, but also by the introduction of new, and in many cases more destructive, species in the plants and among the seeds we import from other localities.

These depredators, though belonging to five of the orders of insects, may, for practical purposes be divided into three classes: first, those that burrow in the wood; second, those which prey upon the leaves and blossoms; and third, those which attack the fruit. Of all these the first division is most to be dreaded, for while the others may disappoint the hopes of the fruit grower of a crop now and then, those of the first are apt either to destroy the tree altogether, or so far to reduce its vitality as to diminish the quantity and deteriorate the quality of its fruit to such an extent as to make it a matter of economic necessity to cut it down, and replace it with another.

They are also the more to be dreaded because their attacks are so insidious that in most cases the mischief has been done, and has become irreparable before we are aware of their presence. All seasons do not, indeed, appear to be equally favourable to their propagation, and in some years our trees and bushes are comparatively exempt from their ravages ; but as we have no indications by which to judge beforehand of their presence or absence, a constant and unremitting vigilance is necessary at the critical period of the year, if we wish to escape the loss and annoyance consequent upon their being permitted to establish themselves within the wood.

It is only while in the second, that is the larva or grub stage of their existence, that the borers are injurious, the perfect insects being entirely harmless—indeed, they do not live long, many of them only a few days, or even hours, after assuming the *imago* or perfect shape, their sole function in that stage of their existence being to propagate their kind which is generally effected very shortly after they emerge from the *pupa* or chrysalis. It is, therefore, in the *larva* state that they can be sought out and destroyed to greatest advantage.

In treating of the subject, I shall take each fruit separately and enumerate the insects which infest it, and the various remedies that have been found effectual in reducing their numbers or preventing or mitigating their ravages.

THE APPLE.

The borers which infest the apple-tree are three in number : first, the *Saperda* bivittata, a hard-shelled insect, about three-quarters of an inch long. It belongs to the family of the *Cerambycida* or goat-horn beetle, and is easily distinguishable from its congeners and all other insects by its remarkable appearance. It is a pale umber brown or citrine colour, with two broad white stripes extending, one on each side, from the front of the head to the extremity of the wing-cases. The larva of this beetle is about an inch in length, and is of a yellowish white colour, of very soft texture, but furnished with a hard brown head, and a pair of powerful black mandibles or jaws. The perfect insect is seldom seen, as it remains in concealment during the day, and flies only at night. The female lays her eggs close to the base of the trunk, at the level of or a little below the surface of the ground, on what is called the " collar " of the tree. These soon hatch out into tiny white grubs which eat through the bark, and establish themselves in the sap-wood, upon which they feed. Their first operation is to excavate a circular cavity under the bark, about the size of a half-dollar ; this they keep open for some time by thrusting out their castings, which appear like fine saw-dust ; and it is by this that their presence in a tree is most readily recognised, though it requires close observation to find it. When a borer is thus discovered, an elastic wire, such as a fine knitting needle, thrust up the hole and moved about in various directions will often be effective in killing the grub ; or an injection of strong potash lye from a syringe with a bent needle may be tried. These means may answer during the first few months of the larva's existence ; but after it has become fairly established, its position is much more difficult to ascertain, though if any point of its burrow can be discovered, it will be easy to follow it to its place, as it always works upwards, by introducing a fine wire till it meets resistance, then measuring the length of the part inserted in the proper direction, and there making an opening with a small gouge, or a sharp pointed knife, when, if still below the creature, a new measure can be taken, and a new opening made, till the robber's den is reached and his doom inflicted.

I am strongly of opinion that the presence of grubs in a tree may be discovered by listening for the sound made by their mandibles while gnawing into the substance of the wood ; and that for this purpose an instrument like a stethoscope, that is, a taper tube of tin, wood or leather, with a wide end to embrace a part of the tree, and a narrow aperture to apply to the ear, would be found useful. I have often, while watching the proceedings of the woodpeckers, seen them apply their ears to the tree they were examining, in an evident attitude of listening ; and once, when on a mining expedition in the township of Lake, I slept in an old lumber-shanty, which was used as a dwelling-house by the farmer with whom we boarded, the logs of which were numerously tenanted by the larvæ of the pine-borers, and in the deep stillness of night I used to hear their jaws going like hundreds of diminutive saws in a fairy furniture-factory. The examination for their sawdust-like castings must be made in the months of June, July and August; but their rasping must be listened for from April to November.

The chief preventive measures which are recommended are to wash the trunks of the trees with strong potash lye early in June, repeating the operation two or three times during that month and in July, and after each washing to apply a thick coat of cold-made soft soap to the lower part of the stem, quite down to, or a little below the collar of the tree.

In his report on the insects affecting the apple-tree, published in the report of the Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works for the Province of Ontario, for the year 1870, the Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M. A., of Port Hope, states that this insect does not occur in any part of Canada in which he had resided. I have, however, in my possession a specimen which was captured in the year 1873, near the Town of Belleville.

The second borer which affects the apple-tree is also a beetle, but quite different in appearance from the *Saperda*. It belongs to the family of the *Buprestidæ* or cow-burners, and is about half-an-inch in length, of an ovate form, rather flat convex shape, and of a very strong, firm texture. Many of its congeners exhibit most beautiful metallic colours, and it is of a dark glossy bronze itself. The grub is yellowish white, with a hard horny head, and may be distinguished from the cylindrical larvæ of the *Saperda* by the flattened shape of its body, which is broad towards the head, and tapers off to the tail. Its burrow is also flat, instead of being round like that of the *Saperda*, than which it is much more common; indeed most of the mischief done by borers in this part of Canada is attributable to this *Buprestis*, though I am inclined to think that there are more species of the family than one engaged in the work of destruction.

As the mode in which this insect operates is precisely similar to that of the *Saperda*, the remedies to be applied are the same: only it must be observed that as the *Buprestis* does not confine its approaches to the collar of the tree, but places its eggs on the trunk, as far up as the dividing of the branches, the soft soap must be applied to the whole stem; and it has been recommended to place a quantity, wrapped up in a rag, in the fork of the tree, so that it may be dissolved and made to run down over the bark when it rains.

The before-mentioned insects generally choose young and vigorous trees as the subjects of their manipulations; but the third, the *Sirex*, seems to prefer an aged tree, as a nursery for its progeny. It does not confine its attentions to the apple-tree, but lays its eggs indiscriminately on the willow, oak, elm, and other trees, both on the living tree, and on the seasoned timber.

This genus of insects belongs to the order *Hymenoptera* or membrane-winged insects, and is akin to the bee, wasps, and ichneumon-flies. It contains many species, several of which are to be found in Canada, and of which I have six in my own collection. They are all large, stout bodied, four-winged flies, varying from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a quarter, in length. Their bodies are nearly cylindrical throughout and from the extremity of the abdomen, a stout spine extends about a quarter of an inch in length. On the under part of the body, the female is furnished with a long, strong, ovipositor, with which she inserts her eggs through the bark, or into the crevices of the wood, out of the reach of the jaws of predaceous insects, or the prying eyes of insectivorous birds. The *Sirex gigas*, which is the largest and stoutest of the genus, is distinguished by two broad yellow bands, which cross its dark brown body, one close up to the dividing line, and the other within a little space of the tail-spine. Another species has a number of narrow alternate rings of black and yellow along the whole length of the abdomen, while others vary from velvet black to steel-blue.

The larvæ of all the *Sirex* tribe are provided with jaws of extraordinary power, capable not only of masticating with ease the hardest wood, but also of perforating the softer metals. About fifty years ago, before the fire kindled by the hand of a madman had destroyed a considerable portion of that majestic cathedral, the oaken beams in the roof of York Minster were attacked by the *Sirex gigas*, and when the time came for their final transformation, the grubs were found to have bored completely through the heavy sheet-lead, with which the roof was covered. In 1857, the bullets of the cartridges sent out to the French troops in the Crimea, were found to have been gnawed through by the larvæ o the *Sirex juvencus*. Again, in 1861, in France, cartridge bullets were found perforated in a similar manner by the grubs of the *Sirex gigas*.

But this extraordinary penetrative power is not the exclusive attribute of the Sirex family. It is possessed in an equal degree by other boring larvæ. Those of Callidium, and other genera of the goat-horn family (*Cerambycidæ*) have been ascertained to possess the same ability to free themselves from a leaden envelopment; and the tiny grubs of the *Bostrichus*, a little brown beetle, allied to the little fellow that makes the small round holes often seen in old furniture, and to that one which excavates the curiously branched galleries, we find under the bark of elms and other trees, have been known to penetrate into stereotype metal, an alloy of lead and antimony, much harder than simple lead, to the depth of two inches. Thus thoroughly has the Almighty provided for the perpetuation of his creatures by the powers and faculties with which He has endowed them.

Besides those I have described, there are two other internal workers, which are not yet established as inhabitants of this country; but as they are numerous in Michigan, Illinois, and other neighbouring States, we may expect that they will spread into our limits, and it is therefore desirable that our gardeners should be prepared to identify them in case they should immigrate into our territories.

The first is called the apple-tree pruner, and is a dull, black, narrow-bodied beetle, about five-eighths of an inch in length, belonging to the same great family as the Saperda, namely, the goat-horn tribe. The female deposits her egg in a tender shoot which grows from one of the smaller branches; the grub, when hatched, easily eats its way through the soft and succulent twig, till it comes to the branch, down which it proceeds to work its way for an inch or two. It next prepares for its exit from its cell, by eating away the wood up to the bark, leaving only as much as is necessary to prevent the branch from breaking off by its own weight. Having done this, it retreats to the upper end of its burrow, and continues to feed, working towards the extremity of the branch, until a breeze of wind agitates the tree, and causes the infested limbs to break off and fall to the ground. If this happens before it attains its full growth, the grub does not disturb itself about its tumble, but, snug in its hole, continues to feed upon the wood until the time comes for it to leave its lurking place, when it digs a hole in the ground, into which it retreats to await its final transformation. The only way to arrest the ravages of this insect, is to visit the orchards immediately after every breeze, pick up all the branches that have been broken off, and commit them to the flames.

The second of these exotic nuisance is a small cylindrical beetle of the Bostrichus genus (*Bostrichus bicaudatus*—SAY), known by horticulturists as the apple twig-borer. It is frequently injurious in Illinois, Missouri, and other States, but has not as yet been recognised in Canada that I am aware of. It is stated, concerning it in the "American Entomologist," that "it preys upon the twigs of good sized trees, boring in just above a bud, and working downwards through the pith in a cylindrical burrow, for the space of one or two inches. Both males and females are found in these burrows, and always with their heads downwards, shewing that they bore the hole, not in the larva state, like other borers, but in the perfect beetle state. No larvæ have ever been found therein." It has become common in the orchards of Michigan and Illinois, and may be expected to spread into Ontario. The twigs it attacks mostly break off with the wind, and should be gathered and burned after every gale.

SECOND DIVISION.

Those which attack the leaves, buds and blossoms.

The enemies which commence their depredations earliest in the season are the cut-worms, so called from their habit of cutting off the stems of young cabbage, tomato and other plants close by the surface of the ground. They are big, fat, greasy-looking grubs, and may fairly be classed among the worst and most provoking pests of our gardens. I have frequently had to plant my cabbages and tomatoes twice and even three times over on their account, besides now and then losing a favourite flower by their insatiate jaws. Under this common term of cut-worm are included the larvæ of several species of the night-flying moths or "millers" (*Noctuidæ*), which pass the winter in underground burrows below the reach of the frost, and issue out in the spring, hungry and ravenous, before vegetation is sufficiently advanced to afford the quantity of food necessary to appease their voracity. During this time of dearth some of them ascend the trees, especially young trees and dwarfs, and eat off the buds, choosing the fruit buds first, and only falling upon the leaf buds when the others are exhausted. Their depredations are always committed at night ; and at early morning they drop from the branches to the ground, in which they conceal themselves till evening calls them forth again to renew their ravages. No wholesale method of destruction has yet been discovered for these pests. Salt, soot, ashes, lime, soap lye, tobacco wash, have all been tried in vain ; the only way to get rid of them seems to be to dig them up and crush them. Wherever a plant is cut down, you may generally find the assassin by digging down carefully about two or three inches with a trowel, knife or pointed stick, when, like other pirates, he will forfeit his life for his villany : but in view of the countless thousands that infest our gardens, this mode of proceeding has but little effect beyond the gratification of revenge, and the best thing we can do is to try to prevent them from ascending the trees until the advance of the Spring-growth is so great as to remove the source of danger. For this purpose, it is recommended to take a sheet of tin, bent to a cylindrical form and left unsoldered ; spring this around the stem of the tree, forcing it about an inch into the soil, and this, it is affirmed forms an obstacle they cannot surmount—perhaps a piece of old rope coiled round the trunk, and smeared with a mixture of coal-tar and grease, would as effectually prevent their ascent, and, at the same time, be much cheaper, especially if the trunk be thick.

Of all the insects which feed upon the leaves of the apple-tree, the tent caterpillars are the most numerous and the most destructive. Their vast numbers, their great voracity, and their habit of living together in tribes or families, render their ravages a matter of serious concern to the owners of orchards and fruit gardens. There are two species of these caterpillars, the larvæ respectively of the *Clisiocampa americana* and the *C. sylvatica*, and known as the American tent caterpillar and the Forest tent caterpillar. The two species resemble each other very much, the chief observable difference being that the *Americana* has a white *line* extending along the middle of the back, while the *Sylvatica* has a row of oblong white *spots* in the same position. Though both these sorts occasionally attack the apple, the *Americana* is most addicted to that fruit, the *Sylvatica* generally preferring the oak, elm and other forest trees, though it is sometimes found in our orchards.

Happily the habits of these insects render them so conspicuous that their destruction in the early stages of their existence is easily accomplished. The female lays her eggs in June and July, arranging them in the form of a broad ring or hoop upon the slender twigs near the extremity, protecting them from the cold and wet by covering them with a sort of water-proof varnish. The eggs thus deposited remain until the next spring, when they hatch out about the same time that the buds expand into leaves and blossoms. The gardener, therefore, who wishes to save his crop from annihilation, and his trees from damage, must carefully examine the extremity of the branches, and cut off with a sharp knife all those twigs which have the bands of eggs adhering to them, and scrupulously burn them. Every bunch or ring contains over two hundred eggs, which if allowed to remain till May, would hatch out into just so many caterpillars.

As soon as they are hatched they begin to feed upon the varnish-like substance in which the eggs are imbedded ; but soon turn their attention to the leaves, which are at that time young, tender and succulent. They unite their efforts to spin a web over a forked branch, which web is so disposed as to form a tent, to which they retire for shelter from rain, and shade from the heat of the mid day sun. Here they live in common, issuing forth to feed, and when their appetites are satiated, returning to the safe guard of its folds, guiding their return by a silk line which they spin, and lay along the upper side of the branches. As they increase in size, they enlarge their habitations, until it becomes a conspicuous object as it hangs pendant, like a hammock, from the branches.

As an instance of their destructive powers, I shall here quote a communication I sent to the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST in August, 1872. " About ten days ago, an acquaintance informed me that the fences and sidewalks near the residence of Horace Yeomans, Esq., in West Belleville, were covered by an immense swarm of caterpillars. As I could not well go thither at the time, I sent one of my boys, who soon brought me about twenty specimens of the Forest tent caterpillar—*Clisiocampa sylvatica*.

" At my earliest convenience, some three days after, I visited the spot, and found some of them still clinging to the fence, and, at the same time, a remarkable example of their destructive power. Near the north-east corner of Mr. Yeoman's grounds stands a remarkab well-grown, full-branched oak tree, about two feet in diameter at four feet from the ground, and rising to a height of about sixty feet; while its branches, extending full fifteen feet from the main stem, overspread a space of over seventy square yards. In the spring and early summer it as usual presented to the eye a dense mass of luxuriant foliage—to-day it does not boast a single leaf: they are all eaten off to the mid-ribs, which still adhere to the foot-stalks, giving the tree a most extraordinary appearance. It is evident that the migration of these caterpillars was occasioned by the exhaustion of their commissariat, which obliges them to seek "fresh fields and pastures new." There must have been several broods to effect such an enormous defoliation, and, indeed, I found specimens of all sizes from two inches down to half-an-inch in length. Another oak, outside of Mr. Yeoman's fence, near the south-east corner of his lawn, is apparently undergoing the same process of denudation."

In order to reduce their numbers and neutralize their mischievous capabilities, it will be necessary besides the spring search for the egg-clusters, to visit the orchard twice or three times in each week during the months of May, June and July and to tear down the webs, taking care to do so when the inmates are at home, and hunting any stragglers that may remain outside through the branches. By the constant and systematic employment of these means, our fruit trees may be protected from their ravages, for their injuries are extremely local, though we cannot hope to exterminate them, or even to materially reduce their numbers, as their numerous "tents" suspended from the trees on the edge of every piece of woods that skirts the roads sufficiently testify. The moth which forms the the imago and the parent of this hateful brood is a short stout "miller," the male of which expands about an inch and a quarter, and the female nearly two inches, across the wings, which are of a light reddish-brown colour, with two parallel lighter lines beginning near the tips of the front wings on each side, converging inwards towards the body and terminating at the inner margin of the front wings. As they are strongly attracted by light and sweets, they may be caught in considerable numbers by placing a lantern at night on a tripod stand, over a shallow vessel of water slightly sweetened with molasses, in which many of them will be found drowned in the morning.

The above is the description of the "American" tent moth. The "Forest" tent moth differs from it in being rather larger, the colour more approaching to red, and brighter, and in having two dark diagonal bands across the wings.

Late in the season, after these pests have been eradicated from the orchard, another tent-maker shows his unwelcome presence in their room. This is the larva of a small white moth called "The Weaver" *(Hyphantria textor)*, which is the parent of the fall web-worm. On the appearance of these caterpillars the cultivator is apt to suppose that the enemies with which he had been contending for months, and which he fondly hoped he had subdued, were returning again to dispute the field, and begins to despair of saving his trees from destruction. But a very cursory inspection will show him that it is a different insect that is troubling him. The worms are black, shaded with blue and green, and have a black line down the back, instead of a white one. Their webs, too, differ from the others, being slighter and more loose in texture, and enveloping the ends of the branches, instead of being stretched across the forks. The remedy is to cut off the web encircled branches when the inhabitants are at home, and burn them and their houses together.

Another enemy which occasionally becomes formidable is the caterpillar of the white-marked Tussock moth (*Orgyia leuco-stigma*). These animals sometimes appear in great numbers, and are then very destructive; but as they do not live in communities, but feed alone, they are not to be dreaded so much as the tent-makers. This caterpiller is rather pretty in appearance, being of a bright yellow colour, with a coral-red head, and knobs of the same colour near the tail. Two long pencils of black hairs project forward near the head, and a similar one stretches backward at the tail. In the Fall of 1872, I found quite a number of these caterpillars on the trunk of a large Lombardy poplar tree on Church street, opposite the Rectory, in the Town of Belleville; but I have not heard of their injuring the fruit trees in this neighbourhood. Where they are numerous enough to be hurtful, the only remedy I know is to hand-pick them, putting them into a pail or other vessel of strong brine. Perhaps a better way is to pick the old cocoons containing the eggs from the trees in the winter, while looking for egg-clusters of the tent moths. They may be known by the withered leaves which always mark their position. (Since the above was written and read, I have seen it stated that "a remedy for caterpillars, which is used on a large scale in France, consists of a solution of one part of sulphide of potassium in five hundred of water, sprinkled on the trees by means of a hand-syringe.")

There are several other larvæ of night-flying moths (*Noctuidæ*) which prey upon the apple tree, the worst of which are the yellow-necked apple tree caterpillar, the red-humped apple tree caterpillar and the canker worm. The way to deal with these creatures is to observe when any branch is deprived of its terminal or end leaves ; a family of grubs will most likely be found, when the branch should at once be cut off above them and burned—and the tree will not be a bit the worse for the pruning. If they are allowed to grow larger and spread over the tree, the only way to get rid of them is to jar the limbs over a sheet, and kill those that fall.

There is also a large Hawk-moth (*Sphinx Gordius*), whose larva feeds almost exclusively upon the apple tree. It is, however, rare with us, and I have never met with the moth or its caterpillar.

The larva of the largest of our moths (*Saturnia cecropia*) also feeds upon the foliage of the apple tree, among many others which are tributary to its appetite ; but as the insect is scarce, owing perhaps to the attacks of the Ichneumon flies and other parasites, it very seldom does any damage worth mentioning. Where a family of them, indeed, get possession of a tree, they will soon divest it of its leaves : but should they become too numerous in any locality, it will be very easy to reduce their numbers, for the cocoons, which are attached to the branches of the trees on which they feed, without any attempt at concealment, are conspicuous from their size and colour, and can be easily removed in the leafless season, along with those of more dangerous enemies.

There are still the leaf-rollers, a family of small moths, which are in most seasons insignificant, if not totally harmless ; but their works are unsightly, and they can be got rid of by plucking off and burning the crumpled leaves, by which their presence is betrayed.

There are also several other insect species which feed occasionally on the leaves of the apple tree, as the larvæ of the tiger swallow-tail butterfly, and the blind smerinthus, the yellow woolly bear, the American lappel moth, the rose tortrix, the rose chafer and other beetles, and a saw fly.

The last of the leaf destroyers that I shall mention is the *Aphis*, or apple tree plant-louse. This insect seldom does much damage, but occasionally appears in such multitudes as to be seriously detrimental to the health of the trees. Various methods of prevention and cure have been tried and suggested, but syringing with soap suds or tobacco liquor, dusting with lime, ashes or sulphur, and smoking with wood punk and brimstone, though they may have acted as temporary palliatives, have all been found inefficient to overcome the amazing fecundity exhibited by the insect, when placed under conditions which favour its propagation.

The last of the pests which infest the apple tree are the bark lice, which ought to have been mentioned before, as they attach themselves to the branches. There are two species of these insects, one of which, Harris' bark louse is common in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Southern Illinois, but has not hitherto appeared in Canada ; but insects have of late been so frequently introduced along with the plants on which they feed, that it is not improbable that some day or other we may find this one established among us, and we should, therefore, be prepared to recognise it, should it present its very undesirable physiognomy in our gardens. It is of an oval shape with an irregular outline, and of a dirty white colour, it sits very flat on the branch, and somewhat resembles a small fish scale. If one of these be lifted up in the winter, a number of small blood red eggs will be found under it. Its mode of life is very similar to that of the other species, viz :—

The oyster-shell bark louse, which infests our apple trees in every part of the Dominion, and which is stated to have been originally imported from Europe. It is a small egg-shaped animal, about a thirty-second part of an inch long, which attaches itself to the tender part of the terminal shoots, where it forms a scale of the shape of an oyster shell, of an ashen grey colour, under which it continues to suck the sap until it lays its eggs and dies. If the scale is lifted in winter, the eggs it covers are seen to be of a white colour. In the month of June, earlier or later according to the season, these eggs hatch out into a brood of minute lice which, on a hot day, leave the protection of the scale, and run over the branches quite lively, till they find a spot to their liking, where they fix themselves as immovably as if they were part of the bark itself, and proceed to feed upon the juices of the tree, and to propagate their kind. No males of this insect have ever been observed.

Like most other minute animals, this insect propagates with great rapidity, and is very difficult to eradicate when once it becomes established. The scales can, of course, be, scraped from the branches at any season of the year, but the operation involves a large amount of labour, and, unless very carefully done, is apt to injure the tree. The only time when the ordinary remedies can be successfully applied is at the period when the young lice are roaming over the branches, before they have formed their protective scale. They may then be destroyed by scrubbing the infected parts with a stiff brush, or by washing them with strong soap-suds. A remedy that is strongly recommended is made by boiling leaf tobacco in strong potash lye till it is reduced to a pulp, then mixing it with cold-made soft soap to the consistence of paint and applying it to the branches with a brush. This, if applied early in June, will almost infallibly rid the trees of this disagreeable pest. Caution, however, must be exercised in the use of all concentrated alkaline solutions, for if carelessly applied after the buds have burst, and the leaves begun to expand, they are apt to destroy the foliage, and thus do the very mischief they were intended to prevent.

It is incumbent upon all who are about to plant orchards to scrutinize carefully their imported trees for the presence of bark lice, the eggs of moths, the traces of borers, &c., and particularly to examine the roots to see that they are free from the cotton or root aphis, which, though not yet frequent in Canada, is yet common and very destructive in Pennsylvania and Illinois, where it is known as the Woolly plant louse. This is a duty which every one owes not only to himself but to his neighbours, as our fruit growers have enough of enemies to contend with, without any one allowing by careless—I had almost written criminal, neglect of proper precaution, new and destructive species to be introduced, as too many have already been from foreign localities.

We now come to consider the insects which attack the fruit.

In some parts of the country, where the cultivation of its natural food-plant has been to a great extent discontinued on account of its ravages, the Plum-curculio has transferred its attentions to the apple, pear and other fruits, and has already done considerable damage. As, however, it will be described in its proper connection, I shall notice it no farther here. There is a kindred species, the four humped or apple curculio, *Anthonomus quadrigibus,* which has of late begun to attract attention as a fruit destroyer. In his report to the Hon. Commissioner of Agriculture for 1870, the Rev. C. J. Bethune says of it, "Its natural food is the wild crab-apple and the hawthorn, but it is now taking kindly to the cultivated varieties of the apple. This species may be easily distinguished from the Plum-curculio by its much longer and more slender snout, its colour, which is dull brown, shading into rusty red behind, and by the four conspicuous humps on the wing-covers behind the middle, being brownish red instead of shining black. It makes round holes in the fruit instead of crescent-shaped ones like the Plum-curculio, and completes its transformations in the fruit instead of in the ground." The only remedy against it is vigorous and continued jarring, the method of which will be described under the head of the Plum-curculio.

We now arrive at the last, though not the least deadly of the enemies of the apple crop, the Codling worm, the larva of the *Carpocapsa pomonella* a European importation, which, like other emigrants, has established " a home in the West " for itself. The moth, which appears in June, is nocturnal in its habits, flying by night, and lying concealed during the day. It is rather pretty in appearance, the fore wings being of an ash grey colour, striped and variegated with brown. On the inner angle of each is a large tawney spot, with shining metallic streaks crossing it. The hind wings are plain, of a pale brown colour, and the lustre of satin. The length of the head and body is about three-eighths of an inch, and the width across the wings about three-quarters of an inch. Shortly after leaving the chrysalis the female begins to deposit her eggs, and as she places only one egg in each apple, it is easy to perceive what a vast amount of mischief one moth can do. The egg is placed at the outer or blossom end of the fruit, and as soon as hatched the tiny grub begins to mine his way towards the core, on reaching which he revels in plenty, eating out the centre part, along with some of the seeds. His next care is to make an adit towards the outside, through which he thrusts his castings, which resemble coarse brown snuff, and through this passage he escapes from the interior of the apple on his arrival at maturity, either after the fruit has fallen to the ground, or while it yet adheres to the tree, by means of a silken thread, which he spins for the purpose. In the space of thirty-six days the grub has become full grown, and entered into the chrysalis state, and in fourteen days more comes out a perfect moth.

The best methods to reduce their numbers are the following: Carefully pick up all fallen apples, and feed them to hogs; or turn the animals into the orchard, and let them eat the fruit as it falls: but as this means will not destroy those which leave the apples while yet on the tree, it will be necessary to place ropes of hay or rag bandages round the stems of the trees, one near the ground, and another up near the fork, when, if the ground be kept free from weeds and rubbish, and the trunks from rough bark, the insects will resort to these bandages for shelter, and there form their chrysalises, and by keeping the bands on the tree from July to the end of the season, taking them off once a week, or oftener if required, and dipping them into boiling water, or passing them through a clothes-wringer, the greater number of those hatched will be destroyed. By pursuing this process from year to year the crops will in time be freed from this very disagreeable depredator; there ought to be a penalty inflicted upon every gardener, whether amateur or professional, who neglects to use these easy and simple precautions against the recurrence of a public loss.

Fruit-rooms and cellars in which apples have been stored, and also the boxes and barrels in which they have been kept, should be carefully examined, as soon as they have been emptied of their contents, for the cocoons of those which had not escaped from the apples previous to their being gathered. The corners of joists, chinks and crannies of walls, joints and cracks in the wood of boxes, and particularly the spaces between the hoops and staves of barrels, are likely places to find them, and should be carefully looked into, so that none of the rascals may be allowed to escape to renew their devastations; and there is the more need for this attention, as the insect is believed to produce two broods in each year.

The pear-tree, though nearly allied to the apple, seems to enjoy a remarkable immunity from the depredations of the insect tribes. The only one that is known as peculiar to the tree is called the pear-tree slug, a disagreeable-looking and foul-smelling animal. It is the larva of a small sawfly, which deposits its eggs in the leaf in the latter part of May, and again in July, there being two broods in the year. They may be easily destroyed by dusting the trees with lime or ashes from a small bellows; this must be done twice for each brood, in June and August. No doubt the tent-caterpillar moth will now and then mistake its way, and deposit its eggs on the branches; a stray borer will dig its way into the stem; or the plum-curculio or the codling worm will find the fruit to their taste; but these seem to be merely chance visitors, and the principal damage that accrues to the pear-tree is from blight, a mysterious and fatal disease with the nature and cause of which no one seems acquainted, but which is believed by some to be owing to fungous growth, and by others to atmospheric or meteoric influences; but which is evidently not caused by any insect, so that it does not fall within my province to discuss the disease and its cure or prevention at present, or to say more respecting it than just this, that the only remedy which will arrest its progress when once established is the instant and free use of the knife, to remove the stricken limbs at least a foot below the place where they are seen to be affected.

NOTE.—The foregoing forms part of a series of papers read before the Murchison Club of Belleville, which, at the unanimous request of the members, are to be published in book form. When complete, the series will include the peach, plum, cherry, grape, gooseberry, currant, raspberry and strawberry.

HYBRIDIZING.

At the autumn meeting of the Fruit Growers' Association, held in Belleville on the 5th and 6th October, some very interesting facts were elicited both at the meetings and at the dinner given by the Horticultural Society to the members present of the Association. It was our intention to give an extended report of the proceedings, together with the reports of the different committees, but believing that a short *resumé* of those discussions will be most interesting to the general public, we adopt that course.

We may premise by saying that it has been conceded that we have in our vicinity a gentleman who has outstripped all competitors in producing the finest hybrid grape that has yet been grown in Canada. We allude to P. C. Dempsey, of Ameliasburg, who has produced the champion Dominion grape, now known as the "Burnet." This beautiful fruit is a cross between the Hartford and the Black Hamburg, resembling the latter in bunch and berry, whilst the flavour is not much, if any, inferior. It takes after the Hartford in hardiness of plant and earliness in ripening. Our readers are aware that those kinds designated "native grapes," are all crosses between what are called "foreign" and the wild grape of this country. Foreign grapes can only be grown here under glass, for the reason that they are natives of warmer climates with longer summer seasons, and winters whose temperature scarcely touches the freezing point. Several are natives of the Holy Land, such as the Syrian and Palestine, whilst others are of more tropical origin. It was found, in order to obtain a grape for either the Western or Northern States or for Canada, that would flourish in the open air, a mixture would require to be made between these finer sorts and the wild fox grape. This subject has occupied the attention of Horticulturists for some thirty years. The little Delaware has hitherto been the standard of excellence, though the size of berry has been much against it; some of Rogers' Hybrids are exceedingly choice, but their fault chiefly rests in setting thinly on the bunch. Mr. Dempsey's grape, so far as it has been tested, appears to have all the qualities of excellence combined. It sometimes, however, happens that a fruit or flower will do well on a particular soil, locality or exposure, but the dissemination of it over a large area can alone determine its general usefulness. This distribution it is proposed to make in 1878, by giving it gratuitously to every individual who belongs to the Fruit Growers' Association in that year.

The art of hybridizing requires some knowledge of botany and a little delicate manipulation. The female is usually chosen for its qualities as a plant—the male for that of the fruit—because it is found the former takes after the mother, the latter after the father. These being selected by the experience of the cultivator, the first process in hybridizing is to open the flower just before it would naturally do so of itself, and remove the little cap that covers the pistil with a pair of forceps, then take away the male organs or anthers. So soon as the flower buds selected are thus prepared, they must be enclosed in a paper bag until properly suited for the application of the pollen. This may be from one to two days, but sometimes, if the buds are very far advanced, they may be acted on immediately, and again a few days afterwards, which will increase the chances of success. Care must be taken to keep the flower as closely covered over as possible, so that they may not be impregnated except by the hand of the operator. The pollen should be collected in a piece of blue paper by holding it under some flowers and jarring the vine several times, when a shower will fall. This should be quickly rolled up and excluded from the light, and may be kept for weeks to be ready to operate with. This is done by taking up some of the pollen collected on a camel-hair pencil, and applying it gently to the female organ or pistil; as before stated, this operation should be again repeated in a day or two. The flower should then be covered by a paper bag, and when the fruit has formed this may be removed and one of muslin supplied, which should be kept on until the fruit is ripe, so that nothing can carry it away. The seeds should be sown in the autumn, and the next year plants will be obtained a foot in height. These should be taken up and removed to some secure place where they will not freeze, and be replanted again in the spring. Fruit may be expected on these seedlings in from four to five years' time.

Mr. Charles Arnold, of Paris, who was present at the recent meeting, and who by patient labour in this branch of horticulture has distinguished himself as "Canada's great hybridist," has succeeded in raising a new variety of wheat of rare excellence, having the hardiness of some of the thick-skinned varieties, with the thin white skin of the tenderer sorts. He has also crossed the grape, the pea, the apple, the raspberry and the strawberry, of which latter he has about a thousand different varieties, some of them of great promise. His Hybrid Raspberry will be distributed in 1877, with one raised by Mr. Saunders, of London, Ont. This latter is one of the most successful crosses ever made between any two classes of plants. The varieties are the Philadelphia and the Mammoth Cluster—the former red, the latter jet black. One is propagated by suckers, the other by rooting at the tips of the canes. The new plant has a dark red berry ; it does not sucker, but roots itself like the Mammoth Cluster, and is the most prolific bearer on record.

Mr. W. H. Mills, of Hamilton, who was also at the meeting, is the originator of several new varieties of grapes. One—La Viga—was thought so highly of that the Committee awarded it the Directors' prize of $5. Mr. Haskins, another enthusiast of Hamilton, and chiefly known for his Canadian wines, of which he has several thousand gallons maturing, showed some fine hybrid grapes, some of them distinguished for the earliness of their ripening. These will be suitable for the more northern regions, where those we have at present cannot be grown.

After Mr. Burnet's speech at the dinner, Mr. Arnold, of Paris, gave some interesting facts with regard to his experiments in hybridizing Indian corn. He found that by covering the ear of the yellow corn and fertilizing it artificially with pollen from the red, and a few days afterwards by pollen of the white, he produced three distinct kinds on the same ear, and by fertilizing with the two other kinds at the same time he had the three distinct colours in the same grain on the ear. This fact was considered of such wonderful importance—as it has been frequently disputed by French savants—that it was translated into nearly all the Continental languages, and generally copied into the scientific press of the civilized world. It is still true that " a prophet is not without honour save in his own country." Mr. Arnold, though little known in Canada, has a high reputation in the neighbouring Republic, his varieties of grains and grapes being quoted as desirable products in all the catalogues of leading seedsmen.

Although the Society of Fruit Growers has on its roll some two thousand individuals, we believe, were its advantages better known, it would be joined by a far greater number. When it first originated, as Mr. Burnet stated at the dinner, it was proposed to start a farm at Hamilton or St. Catharines, but as no locality, owing to sectional differences, could be selected, it was at length decided to make all Ontario one experimental garden. The wisdom of this plan has long been admitted, as the test of fruits is more thorough, both as regards soil and climate. A practical knowledge is being had of the whole Province and its capabilities for different fruits at various points. The member's fee is one dollar annually, for which some plant or tree, and the annual Report of the Association, fully worth the whole subscription, is distributed to each member. The fee must be paid before the first of March each year, so that the member may get his donation of trees so soon as the spring opens, freight on these packages being prepaid. The subscription may be sent to any of the Directors, or to the Secretary, at St. Catharines. Any one sending his own name and four others, with the cash, will himself receive a double number of trees. His own address should be plainly written, and that of the subscribers, on a sheet of paper accompanying the remittance.

Next year will be distributed the " Glass " seedling plum, originated by Mr. Glass, of Guelph, and by competent judges considered a fruit of much excellence. The Report for the present year will be embellished with a coloured engraving of the *two* Hybrid Raspberries of Messrs. Arnold and Saunders to be sent out in 1877—and in 1 78, as before stated, the " Burnet " grape will be distributed.

The Belleville meeting will long be celebrated for the number and beauty of the specimens of seedling fruits exhibited, comprising apples, pears, crabs, grapes and peaches. The Directors and strangers expressed themselves highly pleased with their visit, and trusted that the next time they meet in this vicinity the weather would be more propitious, so that they might enjoy the pleasure of seeing more of our beautiful Bay and surrounding country.

P. E. BUCKE.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE PRESIDENT TO EXAMINE SMALL AND OTHER FRUITS ON MR. SAUNDERS' FARM, LONDON.

London, 20th July, 1875.

In conformity with their instructions, your Committee proceeded, on 20th July last, to the fruit farm owned by Mr. Saunders, near London, and beg leave to submit the following Report to the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario :—

The large patch of Philadelphia raspberries, which received and merited the commendations of your Committee two years ago, was found to have been badly winter-killed. The estimate made of this year's return was that there might be about half an average crop. The new stems were vigorous, which indicated that, though the former canes had been destroyed, the roots were perfect, and that the severity of the past winter, which was almost unprecedented, had only injured the exposed limbs.

The Clarke was fruiting, but had suffered much from the winter. This variety, which is generally so early elsewhere, was found to be late on the farm.

Some of Arnold's hybrids were injured about to the same extent as the Philadelphia and Clarke. They had fared neither better nor worse than their near neighbours.

Sable Queen was killed down to the snow line. It had blossomed well; so much blossom, in fact, that its productive force had been expended, and the fruit, as a consequence, was small and poor.

The Kittatinny has made good wood—badly injured, however, by the winter, much to the same extent as Wilson's Early. It was fruiting, though badly killed in the main stems.

Doolittle Black-cap also badly injured; there was some fruit, but not what there ought to have been.

Mammoth Cluster has suffered badly—even much worse killed than the Doolittle.

Another patch of Philadelphia equally badly injured as the former. They seem to have greatly suffered, though reputed hardy in former years.

The Hornet was found not so badly injured as the Philadelphia. The reputation of the Hornet for hardiness has not been so good as that of the Philadelphia, and yet, during the past season, it has really stood the winter better.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The American Seedling had borne a good crop.

SAUNDERS' HYBRID SEEDLING GOOSEBERRIES.

(See the Report of Committee on these seedlings in the published proceedings of the Association for 1873.)

Of these seedlings, so interesting to the hybridist, it may truthfully be said that *they are promising.*

No. 1. Shows large berry, without any appearance of mildew. It is a cross between Houghton's Seedling and Ashton's Seedling, or Bloom Girl. It is a yellowish, plump, round gooseberry—upright grower, good, over medium-sized, round berry.

No. 2. Same cross—promising.

No. 3. Same cross, reddish, large streaked berry—good flavour—oblong shape.

No. 7. Strange, hard berry, the bush showing character of the Houghton. The fruit with Downing cast of character.

No. 10. Reddish berry—slender, upright grower.

HYBRIDS FROM HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING WITH WHITESMITH, AND HOUGHTON'S SEEDLING WITH BLOOM GIRL.

No. 1. Good habit of growth, berry green, medium size.

No. 3. Medium sized white berry—good habit of growth.

No. 2. Downing (female) and Roaring Lion (male), flavour good, large berry.

The following recital of a curious cross may prove interesting to the reading and thinking members of the Fruit Growers' Association. Your Committee found an accidental hybrid, exhibiting in its singular characteristics a clear case of hybrid cross between a wild prickly gooseberry and a smooth cultivated gooseberry. The fruit of the hybrid grew in bunches like the strain of red currants, in this respect showing the style of its wild progenitor. When accidentally hybridized the parents grew together, and the progeny has the habit of both.

Two other curious hybrids were examined, and which afforded subject for thought and discussion. These were artificially hybridized, the cross being between an English variety and the prickly gooseberry. In one of these hybrids the fruit grew, as in the case formerly described, in clusters—yes, gooseberries in clusters like red currants, with three or four bracts on the stem. One of the hybrids from this cross had its fruit smooth, and the other had it prickly.

Your Committee don't attempt to speculate, but surely there is room in these facts for the development of the most curious speculations by the imaginative and philosophical. The record of these singularities may lead other Saunderses and Arnolds to attempt and carry out similar and more striking elaborations from the exhaustless arcana of nature.

CURRANTS.

The black currants examined were very luxuriant, woody, and highly prolific.

Saunders' Seedling Black Currant, No. 42, formerly noticed two years ago, was not yet ripe. It was a fine sweet variety, fruit about the size of the Black Naples. It is very prolific, and is believed to be a chance seedling.

No. 36 has a very large berry, and is a splendid cropper. This variety caught the firm attention of Mr. A. M. Smith, one of the professional members of the Committee, and that of Mr. Arnold also. It is a good sign of a hybrid to take the fancy of such gentlemen. It may justly be said of this hybrid that IT IS VERY PROMISING. The bunch and berries are very considerably larger than those of the Black Naples. In fact they were very large and fine, and the berries of excellent flavour. We augur that this sort will yet make a noise in the world of horticulturists, and greatly redound to the hybridizing fame of its author, Mr. William Saunders.

Your Committee may again state that the Franconia and Philadelphia, in another part of the field, had suffered from winter-kill much to the same extent as the plants formerly seen and noticed.

HYBRIDS BETWEEN THE PHILADELPHIA RASPBERRY (*Female*) AND DOOLITTLE BLACK-CAP (*Male*).

No. 70. This may be emphasized as Saunders' famous hybrid. (See Report F. G. A., 1873.)

Blossoms were noticed on the new wood of this variety. It has a fruit of great excellence.

No. 69 bears a wonderful similarity to No. 70, and yet is in some respects different. No. 69 is tarter than the Philadelphia. No. 70 is a little more acid than in the Philadelphia and Doolittle combined. The colour of both is purple, that of No. 69 a deep purple. Both are very prolific, No. 69 especially so. Of the two, No. 69 is the best, sweeter than No. 70, and a little earlier. Both are earlier than the Philadelphia by four or five, perhaps by six days.

With no extra cultivation these two varieties maintain all the excellence ascribed on a former visit, and will yet prove themselves an important addition to the resources of horticulturists.

No. 62 is late, prolific, full growth, and of large, coarse foliage. Indeed the foliage of all these hybrids is strikingly large and coarse.

No. 53 is a large, handsome, fine-flavoured berry, fine free grower, and prolific.

No. 40 is a cross between Brinckle's Orange and Philadelphia, good bearer, excellent flavour—retains its formerly asserted good qualities—has hardy, good growth—little injured by the winter, not worse at any rate than Clarke.

Mr. Saunders has been experimenting on the cultivation of pears, and showed us some startling facts. It was found that while a very large percentage of the pear trees had utterly failed and died where the soil had been cultivated, a very much less percentage had died where they were grown in grass. Under the latter circumstance, too, the remaining trees were greener, in better health, and altogether with a fresher aspect.

The windbrake formerly mentioned had evidently grown when your Committee had been sleeping. It was singularly thriving. The Scotch and Austrian pines were in full luxuriance. It was noticed that the silver maple had suckered much from the base. This was quite a feature in trees of this variety composing the fence; the other trees were only noticeable for the wonderful growth they had made.

It may be stated that of all the fruit trees on the farm, there were none that could in any way compare to the thrifty and luxuriant growth of the apple trees composing the orchard. This was especially to be seen when the peach and cherry patch were reached. The peach trees have disappeared, and the same may almost with equal truth be said of the cherries.

The plums generally were good, bearing fair crops; some varieties heavily loaded, others again were dying, and some had died. Having spent a most agreeable day peering into the secrets, and examining some of the manifestations of Providence in the vegetable world, we had sundry peeps, through Mr. Saunders' splendid glass, at the wonders in the heavens, as exhibited by the planet Jupiter and his moons and belts; at Mars, with his hoary poles; at the moon, with honeycombed surface; and at Saturn, with his resplendent rings and accompanying moons. Verily it is not to be wondered at that the President monopolizes the duties, privileges, and sweets of these examining committees—it would be strange that it were otherwise. A taste of the joys of the social intercourse to be found in the latitude of London only whets the appetite for a repetition of the same delightful, ever-varied and instructive society.

All which is respectfully submitted.

A. M Smith,
Charles Arnold, } *Committee.*
Robert Burnett,

Paris, 19th July, 1875.

Arnold's Grounds.

The Commtitee appointed by the President to visit and report on Mr. Arnold's raspberries and other hybrids and fruits beg leave to submit the accompanying Report:—

Your Committee met on the above date at Paris, and examined the grounds of Mr. Charles Arnold. The first fruit that attracted their attention was Hart's Seedling Gooseberry, said to be a seedling of Whitesmith, about two-fifths the size of parent. A handsome berry, being slightly oblong, apparently free from mildew; bush, a very drooping habit, which would be a slight objection to it; heavy bearer; has mildewed slightly with Mr. Hart.

Arnold's seedling, an upright grower—a seedling of Downing, slightly hairy, a little larger than Downing, and we believe will prove a promising variety, well worthy of more extended cultivation—has fruited for six or seven years—has never, with Arnold, shown any symptom of mildew.

Examined Arnold's new seedling strawberry; a little tender; admirable flavour. At this date still bearing; the berries began to ripen the last days of June.

Arnold's new seedling raspberry, Diadem, is a cross between Orange King and Hornet. Colour of Brinckle's Orange, but larger. Flavour excellent, very similar to Brinckle's Orange; a very robust grower and excellent bearer; much more productive than Brinckle's Orange. The bush has a remarkably bushy habit; foliage large and rather coarse. Ripens about the same time as Brinckle's.

No. 6. Very large, fine, red berry, of fair flavour, with a grateful acidity; appears to be hardy—has proved hardy thus far with Mr. Arnold, in a northern exposure, where, during the last winter, several of his cherry trees, which have stood many years, have been killed. Foliage large and rank; seems to be a robust grower. Season from middle to last of July. A heavy bearer, fully equal to Clarke in productiveness, but much larger.

No. 7. Also a very large berry, with very large grain; flavour good, slightly acid; foliage large and good, but scarcely so vigorous as some of the other seedlings.

No. 2. A very fine berry, with good flavour; much larger than Clarke; an immense bearer, a large proportion of the berries growing double; foliage scarcely so coarse as some of the others, but large and good.

No. 3. An immense large berry—very productive—good flavour and moderately firm, but has thus far proved a little tender with Mr. Arnold.

Your Committee had a double experience with Mr. Arnold's new Hybrid Pea. First in the grounds, and secondly at the hospitable board of Mr. Arnold. This new pea is a cross between Champion and McLean's Little Gem—a dwarf pea, an excellent bearer, and of fine quality.

No. 8. The latest of all Mr. Arnold's seedling raspberries; its season is from the 20th July to the middle of August. Fruit dark red, very large and firm. Flavour good, but scarcely so good as No. 7; would, we believe, market well. Foliage large, dark green—a robust grower, but scarcely as heavy a bearer as No. 7.

No. 4 is also a very fine red berry, but we fear will prove tender.

All which is respectfully submitted by—

W. Saunders,
A. M. Smith,
Robert Burnet, } *Committee.*

Report of the Committee on Glass's Seedling Plum.

Having received the following communication from Berlin, it was answered by putting in a personal appearance. We beg leave to submit the following Report :—

Berlin, 19th July, 1875.

Rev. Robert Burnet,
President Ontario F. G. Association.

Dear Sir,—Understanding that there is considerable dissatisfaction among the members of the Association relative to the Glass Seedling Plum, some asserting that it is identical with the Quackenbush, and others that Glass has no claim to it as the originator, I, as a disinterested party, beg to inform you all I can glean concerning the matter in question. There is no mistake that the tree in general appearance does resemble the Quackenbush in foliage and habit of growth, as do almost all plums of the Damson class—having the thick shining leaf peculiar to all vegetation bordering on the Mediterranean; but the Quackenbush, as it has fruited with me, does not attain half the size of the Seedling; in shape and colour they are alike. I have at present the two varieties in fruit, the Seedling worked on the Canada plum at the ground, and one specimen worked at standard height on an English Magnum Bonum, which is worked at the ground on the Muscle stock. The Quackenbush is in the nursery row, and worked on the Canada plum. Now, if any of the members of the Committee appointed to investigate the matter would take the trouble of visiting my grounds they will get *prima facie* evidence to guide them in their judgment in making their reports. In and around Guelph I do not think that there is a tree of either variety in fruit this season, as far as I could see in the grounds of Mr. Allan or Mr. Goldie. (Mr. Elliott's I did not visit.) I think from the appearance of the tree that it may be from 15 to 20 years old. Now, at the time it was said to have been obtained from Mr. Leslie, Toronto, the Quackenbush plum was held in monopoly by a nursery firm in Schenectady, N. Y., who sold the trees at $2 each; therefore it is not likely that Mr. Leslie would risk such a price for a tree new in cultivation at that time. It also appears that the tree was grown in close proximity to a horse-chesnut, but was subsequently removed. It certainly does not appear to me to be at all likely that a $2 plum tree would be planted by a professional man quite so close to a vigorous growing ornamental tree, there being abundance of room in the garden. An amateur might make such a mistake. Mr. Allan is a gardener himself, and would soon have ordered its removal. I am sure at least of one thing, that in so far as the public are concerned, the distribution of the tree (let its origin be what it may) will be an acquisition, and I think the best value of anything given out yet by the Association. I have heard it stated that the original tree is a shy bearer. This may be true, and it is not unlikely that it should be so. In all my experience I find that alluvial soil, such as forms the garden of Mr. Allan, is just the very worst, either as regards the health of the tree or its fruiting qualities. The state of the trees the present season on alluvial bottoms generally is proof of what I assert. With me, the trees, of which I have three grown under different circumstances of propagation, are all full of fruit—the situation very high, and a hard stiff clay. As to the hardy character of the tree, I think there is no better evidence than that illustrated on the grounds of Mr. Goldie, Guelph, where every other variety excepting it and the Fulton are destroyed at the snow line on the south side of the trunk—some partially, some entirely. I saw the original looking quite healthy, but with few or no fruit, and on the grounds of Mr. Webster, Registrar, I observed a fine healthy young tree of the variety.

The fruit crop in and around Berlin is a fair average. Plums abundant with those who were careful. Apples, pears and cherries plenty, and in small fruits an enormous yield.

I practised with success the hints thrown out in your last address by jarring my plum trees when in blossom. The fact is that we have delayed too long in commencing the jarring, hence the results of defective crops the present season. Not one-tenth of my crop has fallen compared with former years under the old system, although performed carefully.

If the Association will require samples of plums for exhibition purposes, I think I must have some 30 or 35 varieties in fruit—too many for practical growing.

Hoping to be able to attend some of the meetings to discuss the blight question,

I remain, yours,
SIMON ROY.

In August, 1875, I visited Mr. Simon Roy's garden and nursery; found the place in grand feather, perfectly clean and tidy. The plum crop was something enormous; from careful jarring the curculio had been conquered. The fallen fruit was all gathered and placed in crocks, and covered with lime and water. The pears were also looking well, and the apples gave promise of a good crop.

I examined the tree of Glass' seedling, which was in bearing, and compared it with the Quackenbush, and found them both in trees and fruit entirely different. Have received from Mr. Roy samples of the fruit of Glass' seedling, and find that though in some respects it resembles the Quackenbush, it nevertheless is markedly different, and ripens a month later.

The quality of the plum will rank as "good." The flesh is sprightly, juicy, somewhat coarse-grained, with a pleasant, slightly sub-acid flavour.

As a cooking plum it proves to be first rate. The skin parts readily from the flesh as soon as it has been subjected to a little heat, and can be easily removed, while the flesh of the fruit is sufficiently firm to retain its form perfectly. The colour is so deep that it gives a beautiful tinge to the preserve. The flavour even seems to be improved by the cooking.

The Directors will have great satisfaction in disseminating this new, beautiful, and truly valuable variety.

ROBERT BURNET.
D. W. BEADLE.

REPORT ON MR. JOHNSTON'S SEEDLING RASPBERRY.

Accompanying a box of fruit, I received the following communication:—

CAMPBELLFORD, 29th July, 1875.

I send you a box of a seedling Black-cap, raised by myself. This is the third year of fruiting. It is much superior to Mammoth Cluster in size and quality with me, and growing with much less care near Mammoth Cluster, is decidedly more productive.

The robins, however, are hard on the seedling, and I had much pleasure in saving these for your inspection.

All information will be sent if needed.

Yours truly,
J. W. JOHNSTON.

This was found to be a superior berry. It was submitted to the Seedling Committee—their desire was to see more of it. The foliage was good, and there was every indication of its being a prolific variety. Size scarcely equal to Mammoth Cluster, as grown at Hamilton. Flavour good.

ROBERT BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON MR. ELLIOTT'S GOOSEBERRY.

11th August, 1875.

Received from George Elliott, Esq., Guelph, a package of red gooseberries, of good flavour, said to be prolific; superior to Houghton or Downing's seedlings; no appearance of mildew. Not known to be a cultivated variety; they seem to be a chance cross.

R. BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON J. D. EVANS' BLACKBERRY.

Received a box of fruit on the wood, and submitted them to the Seedling Committee.

Mr. Evans says that "the plant is a creeper, running flat on the ground, and thereby escapes frosts;" that he has "fruited it for three years and found it a certain cropper."

The berry was small, the flavour fair—resembling the common blackberry. Evidently very prolific. From the slender growth of the wood and its wild appearance it must creep on the ground, and is not unlikely a variety of the Dewberry. It ripens early, the 11th of August, but we do not esteem it of any great acquisition.

R. BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON HIGH'S SEEDLING PEACH, RECEIVED FROM ALLEN MOYER, JORDAN.

Got six specimens in good condition. The fruit is high coloured, dark red in the sun, greenish yellow in the shade, size medium, flavour very good, flesh firm, clingstone, ripens very early, 11th of August, worthy of further trial.

ROBERT BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON D. HAMMOND'S SEEDLING APPLE.

I received some apples from Mr. Hammond, which he says grew on a Seedling tree of his own raising, and which has an upright habit of growth, and he thinks likely to be a good bearer.

The fruit was fair in appearance, light yellow with red cheek, quality medium.

ROBERT BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON MR. CANNON'S SEEDLING PLUM.

The following letter, accompanied with a box of Seedling plums, came duly to hand:

ANNAN, 9th September, 1875.

REV. SIR,—I have sent you through parcel post a few Seedling plums, which you will please examine, as I would like to compete for the best Seedling for this year. Believe they will be a very good market plum on account of their size and good carrying quality; raised the tree some seven or eight years ago; it has borne fruit for the last three years. they are not so large this season as usual, being grown on very light land, in fact pure gravel, and the summer in this section has been one of the driest we have had for a long period; the tree is a very strong, quick grower, very hardy, and seems as if it would be a good equal bearer, not being overloaded, but having a good fair crop every year—have suckers planted out from the original tree, one of which has a few plums on it this year, the fruit being exactly like the other.

Your obedient servant,
JAMES CANNON, JR.

We are not able to see any great excellence in this Seedling fruit—there are so many varieties of superior quality already in cultivation, that there seems scarcely room for new varieties except they are of superior merit.

R. BURNET.
PETER MURRAY.

REPORT ON SEEDLING APPLES RECEIVED FROM JAMES ANDERSON, EAST ZORRA, WOODSTOCK.

Mr. Anderson says, some years ago he planted a few seeds from a Siberian crab-apple, thinking to raise a large size of Siberian crab. Three plants came up; two of them were destroyed, and the third bore the fruit which he sent to the secretary.

The tree blossomed last year for the first time, but did not bring any fruit to maturity. This year it bore about a hundred specimens. The fruit when received was not sufficiently ripe to enable us to speak positively of its quality, but the evident presence of water-core is indicative of a variety of no great promise.

D. W. BEADLE.

REPORT ON TREES AND PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE ASSOCIATION.

GALT, October 18th, 1875.

Eumelan Grape grows well, is hardy and ripens its fruit every year. Quality, fair.

Beurre Clairgeau Pear has made a good growth of wood every year and borne a crop of pears of fine large showy fruit, and quality juicy and melting. The McLaughlin Plum died the first year.

Clapp's Favourite Pear are making a fine healthy growth of wood and are a perfect model of tree. Grimes' Golden Pippin is making fair growth of wood.

Downing's Gooseberry grew well and bore fruit this year, 1875; but the berries when half grown all mildewed very badly; so did the Whitesmith and another variety which I don't know the name of; shall try gooseberries once more, and if they don't do better, out they must go.

Salem Grape grows well, but have older vines of this variety; is hardy only by throwing the canes of the vines on the ground and pegging them down so that the snow covers the vines in winter. The fruit of the Salem is of great excellence and good flavour, and very large bunches, often shouldered, and well worthy of cultivation, ripening this year, 1875, on the 14th of September. Rogers' No. 3 ripens first of all varieties; with me it ripened this year on the 8th September, a grape of pure excellence.

Swayzie Pomme Grise and Flemish Beauty Pear, received from the Society this year, made young wood of about eighteen inches.

JAS. W. SCOTT.

REPORT OF TREES RECEIVED FROM FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.

Oct. 5th, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—I became a member of the Fruit Growers' Association in 1873, and received that year Grimes' Golden Pippin Apple and Clapp's Favourite Pear. They were both received in good order and made a very good growth the first summer. The apple tree winter-killed to the snow line the first winter. This summer it has formed a new top on a shoot that came out of the old trunk about two inches from the ground. I wound the pear tree with wrapping paper from the ground to the limbs; it came through the winter without much injury, but it winter-killed to the snow line last winter, and formed a new top close to the ground this summer, and has made a good growth.

Last year I received in good order by mail the Salem Grape and Downing Gooseberry; they are both growing, but the vine, from some cause unknown to me, is not doing very well. The gooseberry is growing splendid sending out shoots this summer two feet long, and brought to perfection a dozen or more fine berries.

This year I received the Flemish Beauty Pear and S. P. Grise Apple. These trees came quite late in the season, having been delayed some place on the route here. The roots were quite dry when received, but I took particular pains in planting, and moistened the roots well; they were very slow in starting, but for all have made a good growth this season.

I intend to dig up the Pear tree this fall and bury it root and branch, and plant it again in the spring; I intend to continue this mode of treatment for three or four years. Pears cannot be raised in this part of Ontario without shelter; I have tried nine of what is considered the hardiest variety of pear, and all have proven to be too tender; it is only wasting money and time to try to raise pears in this climate; they will grow well, but the climate is too severe for them.

I have tried over thirty varieties of apples, and three-fourths of all of them have been too tender for this climate. There are, however, quite a number of varieties that can be successfully raised in this country—viz., Talman Sweet, Golden Russet, Red Astracan, St. Lawrence, Duchess of Oldenburg, Fameuse, Northern Spy, Ribston Pippin, and Brockville Beauty. The hardiest of these is Talman Sweet and Golden Russett: these two I consider equal to the crabs for hardiness. I have been travelling four years in most every part of this county, and have never seen or heard of either of these two varieties being injured by the winters. There may be many others that will do well here, but the above varieties I am acquainted with, and can recommend as being suitable for this county. I have planted some more varieties this spring that is said to be hardy—viz., Ben Davis, Tetofsky, Fourth July, Wallbridge, Pomme Grise, Prolific, Pewaukee, and Peach Apple of Montreal. These varieties are all new to me, and I cannot say anything about them.

The varieties that I have tried and proven too tender for this climate are: Early Harvest, King of Tompkins County, Sweet Bough, Jersey Sweet, Goyeau, Alexander, Colvert, Fall Pippin, Hawthornden, Hawkins' Pippin, Twenty Ounce, Baldwin, R. I. Greening, and Wagener; those that have proved very tender, and are entirely gone up with me are Early Harvest, Jersey Sweet, Goyeau, Alexander, R. I. Greening, and King, of Tompkins County, which is the tenderest of the whole lot; the Alexander is classed with the hardy varieties in Mr. Dougall's catalogue, but it has proved very tender with me and with one of my neighbours. I have the Baxter, Belflour Yellow, Roxbury Russett and Canada Red, not sufficiently tried.

I set out a few plum trees in 1871; they get injured more or less every winter; the Lombard is the hardiest of any I have; that has not been injured much, and is a very superior grower; it grows shoots four and five feet long some seasons. I have a Smith's Orleans that grew a shoot eight feet long by measurement in one season. I have had no fruit on any of my plum trees yet; the soil here appears to be suitable for fruit trees, but the winter is too severe. I have apple trees planted this spring that have grown two feet this season.

I have never lost a tree from any cause but one—viz., winter killing. The apple-tree borer is very bad in this county. I washed my trees with soda-water this summer, and I think it has had a good effect, as I have not found any borers in my trees this season. I put in one pound of sal soda to one gallon of soft water. I thought it was too strong, but it did not injure the trees any.

A. Bridge, P.M.,
West Brook P.O., County Frontenac, Ont.

The Secretary F.G.A.,
St. Catharines, Ontario.

A THREATENED EVIL TO APPLE-GROWING.

SARNIA, 2nd July, 1875.

DEAR SIR,—There is an army of tree peddlers from Bloomington, Illinois, scouring this part of the country at present, and because the importation of apple trees from that country may very injuriously affect fruit-growing interests in the Dominion, I would respectfully beg leave to call your attention to the matter. It is said that in Illinois there is a very destructive insect which infects the roots of apple trees, and that it has ravaged parts of Illinois to such an extent that the cultivation of that fruit has been abandoned, and it may be that the want of a market in consequence of this failure has driven the peddlers here. When potato beetles invade the country there appears to be nothing for it but to let them come. But here is a threatened evil which there may be a means of preventing. France has, very properly, I think, taken means to prevent the introduction of the American grape on account of the pest which accompanies it. Ought not Canada to be equally watchful when there is danger threatened?

I think, therefore, my dear sir, that you, as President of the Fruit Growers' Association, might very properly call the attention of the Directors to the matter, and there can be no doubt that if the Government of the Dominion were appealed to by the Association it would, at least, cause an enquiry to be instituted, and, if the case is as I fear, the proper remedy, or rather precaution, can be applied.

I am, dear Sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
HUGH SMITH.

Rev. R. Burnet,
President Fruit Growers' Association,
Hamilton, Ont.

FRUIT CULTURE IN ENGLAND.

We copy from an American correspondent the following interesting and readable matter touching two remarkable exhibitions of fruit, which took place near London in the fall of 1875. It goes far to show what scientific method may accomplish in overcoming the uncongenial forces in nature which English promologists have to contend with in the production of fine fruits. It seems absolutely needful to the production of the finest flavour in fruits, that a certain degree of dryness in the atmosphere, acccompanied by an average sunlight, should prevail; conditions which our mother land can scarcely be said to enjoy in common with some of her American colonies. Yet, what nature has endowed our climate with, Englishmen try to secure by indomitable pluck. How far they succeed, the members of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario may infer from the following article, which, although the writer in one part seems inclined to be facetious, may be taken as a fair declaration of facts:

LONDON, Sept., 28th.

Two grand Shows have just been held in the Crystal Palace and the Alexandra Palace for the display of England's best fruit, flowers and garden vegetables. As I was confident that a truthful report of the prominent features of these exhibitions would prove acceptable to a portion of your readers, I was a daily attendant at both places, and below I give you the result of my investigations.

GRAPES.

The display of this fruit was large and magnificent, both in beauty and flavour. There were single stems of the Black Hamburg exhibited that could not be pushed into an ordinary stove-pipe hat without displacing some of the fruit. These were cultivated on the south side of high brick and stone walls.

PEACHES.

Of this fruit there was a very small display in quantity, but the specimens were as beautiful in size and colour as any I have ever seen. Some of them were three inches in diameter, but they lacked the flavour of the Delaware fruit. Nearly all of the specimens exhibited were raised from budding into the Mussell (a kind of bitter, small and hardy wild plum), and were all trained like vines up the south side of high walls. Old fruit raisers say that while the cold, clammy climate of England is destructive to a peach tree if exposed to the chilly currents of the humid atmosphere, yet if the tree is protected by a high wall, the fruit, though inferior in flavour to the American, is peerless for size and beauty. The specimens taking premiums for size, beauty and flavour were the Royal George, a deep, transparent red ; the Prince of Wales, a light cream ; the Exquisite and Early Crawford, both a rich yellow ; and the Berrington, a deep shaded red, with blushing spots of almost purple hue.

The nectarines were few in number at both exhibitions, but of magnificent size and colour. The recipients of prizes were the Violetta, a dark purple ; the Victoria, light yellow and very large ; and the Rivers' Pineapple, of a warm yellowish tint, with small red spots of the size of pin heads, The fruit was all raised on the southern side of walls, and from buddings into the Mussell. Though superior to the American in size and variety of beautiful tints, it was all inferior in flavour. It is evident that by the highest degree of scientific cultivation, peaches and nectarines have here been worked up to the most perfect condition of size and beauty ; but they require a hotter sun and a drier climate before their best flavour can be developed.

PLUMS.

The variety of this fruit exhibited was very great, including over fifty different kinds ; while in point of tenderness and flavour some of the specimens were superior to anything raised in America. Where so many varieties of excellent quality were exhibited, it required a long time and a critical palate to fully decide as to the relative merits, but the kinds which took the prizes and which seemed really above criticism, were the Victoria. a dark purple of the size of an ordinary hen's egg ; the Goliath, size of a very large egg and shaded purple ; the Warren Golden Drop, size of a small egg, bright yellow and very luscious ; Transparent Gage, a milk-white of medium size ; Magnum Bonum, of two colours, creamy yellow, both of fine flavour, and each claiming to be the " original Jacobs ;" the Washington, a transparent flesh colour of medium size ; and the Jefferson, egg size, and spotted with yellow and purple. For beauty this plum stands unrivalled, though I think the flavour is hardly up to the Warren Golden Drop. Plums are raised in large orchards. and every tree is budded. The English pomologists prefer this to grafting, as they say it is more reliable in this climate. The buds are sometimes inserted into this wild Mussell, but as a general thing into the common plum.

PEARS.

The display of this fruit, both for variety and quality, was very fine, including over fifty kinds, from those of the size of a large cherry to the weight of one pound each. The largest and handsomest were from the Isle of Jersey, but none were exhibited having any better flavour than the King Williams, which are raised by nearly every gardener in England. These " Williams "—as they are called for short—have a flavour somewhat similar to the American " Bartlett," but they are a little more astringent, and a third longer. They are hawked about the streets in London by the fruit peddlers, who sell them according to size and condition from four cents each, down to four for a cent, and about twice a minute make the walls echo with their resonant yells of " Ere's yer Wilyums." All good pears in England are the result of budding. The natural fruit is wrinkled, tough and speckled. The handsomest and best for market are from buds inserted into quince stocks ; but the best, the richest in flavour, are from buds inserted into the pear itself. Professional gardeners, who raise fruit for market, almost invariably bud into the quince, both for size and beauty of the fruit, and because it can be raised quicker, taking but three years; but gentlemen who raise pears for their own table prefer pear stocks. From conversations with a great many different people, I am led to believe that the pomologists of England study the science of fruit-raising far more than we do in America. The soil of a field or farm is carefully analysed before deciding the kind of fruit to cultivate. A loam containing a strong percentage of clay is devoted to apples and plums, while a sandy loam is selected for peaches, nectarines, pears and cherries. By carefully obeying this rule, fruit can always be attained that is both large and tender.

APPLES.

I doubt if the amount of this fruit at both Shows exceeded five bushels. The competitors generally exhibited from one to three dozen single apples, carefully culled from their entire stock, with especial reference to size and beauty. English apples bear a strong resemblance to those raised in Oregon. The natural fruit is small and tough, with a bitter astringent flavour, while the cultivated is fair, tender, coarse and tasteless; something like apples that have been buried in a calcareous clay during a long open winter and are dug out in March, devoid of all that sharp, sparkling acidity which has given a world-wide reputation to the American apples raised east of the Mississippi, between the fortieth and forty-fifth line of latitude. This in a large degree, no doubt, accounts for the fact that apples are not used as an article of food in England. I have never seen an Englishman eating one away from the dessert table, and families seldom buy them in larger quantities than ten or twenty pounds. Among the best exhibited (buds from which I hope soon to see growing in America) were Peasgood's Nonesuch, looking like the latest specimens of the Northern Spy that are raised near Rochester, N. Y.; Cox's Pomona; Stone s Pippins; Emperor Alexander; and a small, round, reddish apple called Nonesuch. The farmers appeared to feel proud of their large display of apples, and a number of them asked me if we could raise such fruit in America. It reminded me of a flock of game fowls proudly clucking over one chicken, and that afflicted with one blind eye and a broken leg.

At the close of the two Shows I took a friend's advice and paid a visit to the farm, orchard and garden of Wm. Warren, Esq., in Isleworth, Middlessex county, about twelve miles to the south-west of London. Mr. Warren has a lage garden of level clay loam soil, on which stands over 25,000 apple, plum, pear, and cherry trees. Between all the rows of trees the soil is devoted to strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, currants and tomatoes. He employs about one hundred hands in cultivating, picking, culling, and packing fruit for London, where in Covent Garden Market, Warren's baskets command the highest price without examination.

On making the object of my visit known, Mr. Warren received me with the utmost politeness, and kindly detailed his son to show me through the entire garden. Mr. Warren is the originator of the famous Warren Golden Drop Plum, and in the cultivation of the best qualities of fruit he has acquired an extensive reputation. He informed me that the present year has been the most prolific that has been known in England for ten years. It has, consequently, been highly satisfactory to the great mass, but less profitable to the professional fruit raiser and the general dealer, owing to the exceedingly low prices.

We are quite satisfied that the fruits of a country can safely be taken as a fair and truthful equivalent of climate, sunlight and soil, and that no better guide could be offered to Europeans wishing to settle in America than a fair and truthful exposition of its fruits, and would therefore recommend our Canadian Government to strike off some thousands of extra copies of the Annual Report of the Fruit Growers' Association for 1875, for free distribution at the forthcoming Centennial.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON ESSAYS.

Your Committee received only one essay on the Cultivation of the Cherry. It is evident from the essay that the writer is a resident of the colder regions of our country, and is there fore only acquainted with a limited number of varieties; hence the information conveyed will be valuable only to those residing in a like climate. We therefore award it the second prize.

There are four essays on Where and How to Market our Fruits.

The essay bearing the motto "Perseverantia" is entitled to the first prize.

The one bearing the motto "Qui docet, discit," the second.

It is matter of regret that there is no third prize offered, as the essay bearing the motto "Excelsior" is deemed of such value as would entitle it to rank third. On account of its excellence they recommend that it be published in the Report.

Three essays were received on the Cultivation of the Pear.

We have awarded the first prize to the essay bearing the motto "Virescit vulnere virtus."

The second, to the essay accompanied by the motto "A well-grown and properly ripened pear is a delicious fruit."

A third essay, bearing the motto "Tongues in Trees," possesses so many points of excellence that we recommend it to be published in the Report.

All which is respectfully submitted by

W. Saunders,
Chairman of Committee.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

To the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

Gentlemen,—Having received the award of the Committee on Essays, I proceeded to open the envelopes bearing their respective mottoes, with the following result: The essay bearing the motto "Virescit vulnere virtus" was written by the Rev. Robert Burnet, Hamilton. The one bearing the motto "A well-grown and properly ripened pear is a delicious fruit," was written by John McAinsh, St. Mary's. The one bearing the motto "Tongues in Trees" was written by George Mill, Warwick.

The essay with the motto "Fruit the noblest gift to man, save woman," was written by P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.

The essay bearing the motto "Perseverantia," was written by Linus Woolverton, Grimsby The one accompanied by the motto "Qui docet, discit," is written by the Rev. Robert Burnet, Hamilton. The one with the motto "Excelsior," is written by George Peacock, Mount Salem.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

D. W. Beadle,
Secretary F. G. A.

St. Catharines, 12th Nov., 1875.

FIRST PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEAR.

"*Virescit vulnere virtus.*"

By Rev. Robert Burnet.

Few subjects can present a more attractive caption than the one at the head of this paper, the Cultivation of the Pear. Pear-culture has formed an agreeable and elevated pastime from time immemorial. Ancient and modern cultivators have been loud in its praises—a ripened and luscious pear agreeing with almost the taste of everyone. Of late years in our Province pear-culture has formed the staple of discussion among fruit-growers, as much almost as the apple itself, and there have not been wanting votaries who have given it undivided attention. It is a fascinating pursuit, and the longer indulged the more fascinating it becomes. The multiplicity of varieties, and the ease with which the most tender varieties can be cultivated, give to pear-culture a zest and a pleasure almost unknown to common fruit cultivation.

Rapid strides have been made in Canada during the last twenty-five years in growing pears. The experience and wisdom of the American fruit-growers have been made our own, and importers into our Province have been guided greatly in their choice of varieties by the admirable selections of our neighbours. Our pear-culture, therefore, has been from the first mature. The best has been planted, and with rare exceptions the issue has been the best of fruit.

Our Western Province is singularly well suited for pear-culture. The temperature is moderated by the greatness of our lakes, and the parallel of latitude in our southern sections is perhaps the most suited of any for its cultivation.

Nor is the right quality of soil a-wanting. Indulging as it does in all kinds of soil, from the stiffest clay to the lightest sand, the pear has ample scope for its likings in the diversity of our soils. As a rule, it is true, it delights for the most part in heavy clay, though varieties of pear are not wanting which delight in almost pure sand. We are inclined to recommend for pear-culture a well drained, well pulverized heavy clay. The trees may be difficult to start just at first, but when once rooted and accustomed to their location they thrive well and yield well. Draining is an absolute necessity. Little or no satisfaction can be obtained in pear-culture apart from draining. It is more essential than manuring the land, though this latter is not to be overlooked. Some pears are gross feeders. Take the Seckel for an example. One can scarcely overfeed the Seckel. The more it is fed, the better the fruit.

When young, pear trees require a different cultivation from that when they have begun to fruit. Mangel wurtzel, turnips, potatoes may be profitably cultivated for some years after the pear trees have been set out; every year, of course, and with every culture, giving a good barnyard manuring, and keeping the ground loose and friable. Under this kind of treatment pear trees do well. We have raised splendid mangel from our pear patch, good turnips and excellent potatoes.

When the trees begin to fill up the spaces allowed and intended for them, top-dressing with ashes, leached and unleached, phosphates, lime, bones, &c., &c., are desirable. After an application of leached ashes I have invariably found the fruit free from spots, comparatively free from gnarling, smooth in skin and of excellent flavour or quality. All applications of such sort of manure are sure to give a good return both in quantity and quality. For years we have, every second or third year at the most, covered our garden to the depth of three or four inches with ashes. The growth of the trees, the fairness of fruit, have both testified to the success attending this mode of cultivating the pear. We are satisfied that it advances the health of the tree; and if the health, then also the vigour of growth and fruitfulness.

The question of keeping and ripening the fruit is becoming of primary importance.

The pear, like all valuable and cherished articles, is difficult to keep. Some are so chary of keeping, that a day beyond their period of ripening, and they are worthless and indifferent. Who has not suffered in trying to keep a Brandywine one day beyond the mark? A more luscious pear there is not when—and only when—ripe, but one day overripe and you will none of it. There is a plan for keeping which is the best we have yet tried, and if anybody knows a better—well, let it be told. Pears, like apples, rejoice in a cool, equable temperature—to keep them long, it is essential to have a cool cellar. Care has to be taken with regard to the time in which pears are to be cellared. Most people rush them into the keeping-room straight off the tree. Fruit should remain on the ground a few hours or days, as the case may be, after they have been gathered; placed first in an open outhouse, allowed to remain there till the first frosts admonish that the cool cellar is the place to successfully resist the rigours of climate. Then they are to be stored in barrels, closed and tight. The period of the ripening of each is pretty well understood and known, though there are exceptions arising from various causes. For example, some seasons ripen their fruits much later than others—take 1875. The fruit is late as a rule, and hence will not keep so easily or so well as in other years when it is placed away fully ripened. When the period of ripening arrives of any particular variety, it ought to be removed to another room, through which the smoke pipe of the furnace runs, where the temperature is considerably higher than that from which it has been taken, and there let it remain for a week or ten days. Remove it then into your warm dining or sitting-room, and after it has received the warmth of the upper rooms, and has been brought into a similar temperature as that in which you are sitting, the fruit is ready for eating.

It not unfrequently happens that some varieties are shy of ripening—take the Vicar (Le Curé) as an example, or the Easter Beurre. Both will serve by way of illustration. Such fruits require to be put into a bag, a paper bag, kept close, and opened only to see how far the process of ripening has progressed. The Vicar rejoices in being wrapt up in a piece of flannel, and in that way fitted for use; when well ripened there is no more luscious pear. Our monkish brethren have always been noted for their gardening habits, and for their knowledge of good fruits. The Vicar is well-named. During the snows, frosts, and storms of February and March, there are few fruits that can compare to a well-ripened Vicar of Winkfield.

In gathering pears, it not unfrequently happens that either with the finger or thumb, or by a sudden placing of the fruit in the basket, it gets bruised. It behoves every keeper and ripener of fruit sedulously to watch the injured, if any—for assuredly if not removed they will soon communicate the evil to others, and thus the husbandman lose his just reward. All spoiled fruit must be carefully removed—continual vigilance is the price of growing good fruit; continual vigilance is the price of preserving it when grown.

In giving a short description of the varieties of the pear with which we are acquainted, we purpose to divide them into market and amateur sorts. There are many varieties of pears which an amateur may profitably cultivate, which are not fit for general cultivation, inasmuch as market varieties are usually grown with a view to profit. Many early varieties esteemed good are, after all, of very inferior quality. We have for years cultivated the Madeleine, not for the excellence of the fruit, but simply because others have grown it, do grow it, and because as an early variety it has been deemed indispensable. It is a sort of comparatively little value either for amateur or for market cultivation. It is most liable to pear-blight—almost more so than any variety which we have cultivated.

The Doyenne d'Eté is the next earliest considered, though we are of opinion that it is earlier by some few days than the Madeleine. It is greatly superior to the former variety. In fact, if it be not the earliest and best yet grown, we scarcely know its equal. Its quality is first-rate, fine flavour, *fraiche* and melting. Among the early varieties it is as yet our favourite It towers head and shoulders above all the rest of its season. We generally gather the fruit about the 25th or 27th of July; it is then fully ripe. We ripen it on the tree, never having tried the ripening of this pear in the house.

Next to it, perhaps, and claiming as early a season, is the Elliot's Early, a seedling raised in the neighbourhood of Amherstburgh, and cultivated and sent out by Mr. Dougall, Windsor. It is a pleasant, small pear, of curious shape and good quality. It is worthy of note that it seems to lengthen out its season according to its locality. At Berlin, cultivated by Mr. Roy, it is a fortnight later than at Hamilton. At Windsor it is fully ten days ahead of any locality where we know it to be grown. To our taste, after three or four years' trial, we are inclined to conclude that it is scarcely equal to the Doyenne d'Eté; that is, as an eating pear we prefer the former. One excellent quality it has, and one which ought not to be overlooked, that it will keep longer in a good condition than any early pear known to us. It does not rot at the core, and this is saying a great deal in favour of Elliot's Early. The tree is an upright, good, firm grower. We have always found it perfectly hardy, and as yet there has not been seen the least appearance of blight. This freedom from blight has led us sometimes to conclude that seedlings are to be sought, propagated and grown, and that hardy new varieties are the only panacea against the greatest drawback to pear culture—pear blight.

Another early pear with a poor reputation is the Ambrosie. It is a showy, worthless variety, and is to be avoided in any collection, however limited or large.

A summer pear well worthy of the attention of pear growers is a pear introduced to notice by Mr. Dougall, Windsor, called the Supreme de Quimper. It is a pear of large size for an early pear, and of great excellence in point of flavour. We have cultivated this variety for years, and every season adds to the high estimate in which we hold it. It is perhaps one of the best summer varieties, and we heartily commend it for general cultivation.

The Barbancinet is an early pear of good quality. In appearance it might be taken for the Louise Bonne de Jersey. Its season, however, is much earlier than the Louise. It is apt, if left too long on the tree, to drop. The flavour may be said to be very good, and the tree is perfectly hardy.

The tree is prolific, and blight has not yet attacked the one in my garden. As a market variety, we can commend it on account of its bearing qualities—bearing every year good crops, and during its season the highest flavoured variety.

A summer pear of singular excellence, and standing head-and-shoulders above the rest, is the Beurre Giffard. This pear is not at all so well known as its merits deserve it to be. It is a first-class pear—its quality is first-rate. The size and beauty of the pear commend it for general cultivation. The tree unfortunately is a straggling, poor grower: we can raise fruit, but we acknowledge we cannot raise the wood. We recommend this variety for universal cultivation. At Paris, Ont., they attain a wonderful size.

The Rousselet de Stutgardt perhaps is the next earliest and best of pears in its season. It is a small, prettily marked variety, both in its wood and fruit. It is hardy, and as yet free from blight. We have grown it since 1864. It is sugary in its sweetness and of a delicate rich flavour. It is only suitable for an amateur.

Next in order comes the Bartlett. It used to be known, and ought to be known, as Williams' Bon Chretien. We have no hesitation in saying that among the million it is the most popular pear going.

We are inclined to think that its excellence is not over-estimated. It is an admirable pear. As a market variety it cannot be beat. A grower known to us, when asked how many Bartletts he would plant in the hundred, replied, "A hundred." Being pressed to name another variety for market purposes, he still replied, "I would plant all Bartletts." Bartlett is more sought after than any other pear. Among connoisseurs there are other varieties fast coming into favour, such as the Beurre Clairgeau and Beurre D'Anjou. It would be difficult for us to decide which is the best amongst these three varieties—perhaps for keeping qualities the two latter are even ahead of the Bartlett. In reference to the blight, it must be said that the tree is subject to blight—greatly subject, we would say. When the fruit is thinned it becomes very fine. The very writing about its quality makes one unconsciously recall its exquisite flavour and lusciousness; as a Scotchman would say, "Makes the mouth water." We question if the Niagara district can be beat for pears of this variety. We have never seen better samples grown than those exhibited by Messrs. Gage Miller, Brown and Currie.

We cultivate the White Doyenne, and for excellence, flavour and quality it is scarcely to be beat. It used to be known in New York market as the Virgalieu. It is now almost universally known as the White Doyenne, thanks to Mr. Barry, of Rochester, for his indomitable labours in lessening the numerous synonyms of pears as well as of other i ts.

The White Doyenne has one admirable quality—we refer to that of preserving. Its brilliant white colour gives it an advantage over most other pears, not even excepting the Bartlett. When cut up after the pattern of the flakes of an orange. and skilfully arranged in the bottle, it has a most *distingué* appearance. It is a pear that may be grown with great profit both to the amateur and market gardener. We have seen it crack and gnarl. This, however, is not frequent, though of late years it has spotted considerably in the Niagara district.

Next in order, perhaps, comes the Louise Bonne de Jersey. Take it all in all, we are inclined to judge this the most valuable pear grown. This because it flourishes over a larger area than that of any other known variety. It succeeds well in almost every district of our Province. In most localities it is A 1, and everybody speaks well of it. It is an abundant bearer, of good quality, a fair keeper as pears go, and wonderfully prolific. Its size is fair—above medium in fact—and it is a pear for universal cultivation. No collection, however small, should be without the Louise Bonne de Jersey. It ought to be added that we have found it very subject to blight. The fruit preserves well.

There is a pear grown by us, which comes in a week before the Louise, which is rapidly gaining in public estimation—we refer to the Beurre d'Amaulis, plain and *panaché*: The only drawback to this variety is that it is apt to overbear. When thinned it attains to a handsome size, and for flavour it has scarcely an equal in its season. The panachéd variety of this pear is well worthy of wider cultivation. In appearance it sometimes assumes a peculiar rusty appearance, which, however, to our mind, only commends it as a superior variety. We commend the Beurre d'Amaulis for cultivation as a market variety.

A pear of great excellence is the Ott. We have sometimes felt mortified that it is so little known. It is said to be a seedling of the Seckel—it owes much to its parentage. It is a nice, highly flavoured, though smallish pear. For amateur cultivation it deservedly stands high.

The Seckel is said to be the standard of excellence. We are not inclined to question this all but universal decision, though there are many pears which come up to, if not exceed, its excellence. Were we inclined to be hypercritical we would say that its size would always militate against its taking the first place among pears. To our view, the Flemish Beauty, as a whole, is fairly ahead of the Seckel. When eaten, it ought not to be peeled, as much of the flavour is contained in the skin. Every collection ought to number in its list several trees of this variety. Downing and all other pear judges declare that this variety is super-excellent. We can only echo the "Amen, so be it!" It is indeed a delicious, hardy, productive pear, and not very subject to the blight.

We must not overlook the Belle Lucrative, or, as it is styled by pear growers, the Fondante d'Automne.

This variety is of singular excellence, and is a general favourite with the public at large. To our taste it is a shade on the over-sweet side. It is almost too luscious. A perfect fountain it is of juice, and that of the most honeyed kind. With some of our fruit-growing friends there is no variety can be or ought to be compared to this variety—we can only say, it sustains its character for excellence, and in awarding it its place of pre-eminence, we would only say, "*Chacun a son goute.*"

With us the Duchess de Berri d'Eté is not worth cultivating—elsewhere we have seen this fruit fair and good.

The Beurre Goubaldt is a good pear—it cannot be considered first-rate, but it is a fine pear. In some years they grow to a fair size—in fact greatly above medium. This season they were wonderfully large and handsome.

A pear ripening about the season of the Beurre Goubaldt is the Beurre St. Nicholas. It is a fleshy, showy pear, with a fine red cheek, and very taking in appearance—it will prove a good market variety, and we recommend it for general cultivation. Individuals visiting my trees in fruit have invariably coveted a scion of this variety. A friend came from quite a considerable distance to get one cutting of the Beurre St. Nicholas.

We must not overlook what we consider the queen of pears, we mean the Flemish Beauty. In point of size, form and beauty, we know of no pear to equal it. When well grown and of full size its flavour is exquisite and delicate. It preserves well, and when carefully canned will stand comparison with almost any other variety of pear. Its fruitfulness indicates it for general cultivation; its hardiness is proverbial, though it must be truthfully said that it is greatly subject to the blight. No collection should be without more or less of this variety—we question if any variety will bring more money than this sort. At no great distance behind the Flemish Beauty, if anything behind it, comes the Beurre Bosc. The beauty and form of this variety attracts the most casual onlooker. Its size, flavour, quality and shape render this pear a favourite with every grower. We have heard it said that the tree was tender. We have had no experience of its tenderness. It blights. As a market variety it perhaps has few equals. It enhances every collection on exhibition, and woe to the exhibitor that cannot embrace in his 20 or 10 varieties the peary shape, russety face of the Beurre Bosc. This season they were in fine feather, large, handsome and good. At the Western Fair in London there were some fine specimens on exhibition. As a market and amateur variety it has few or any equal to it.

Any notice of pears suitable for general cultivation ought not to omit mention of the *Sheldon*. It is a pear of rare excellence—a most prolific grower, and of admirable quality. The fruit is apt to be gritty, and we know few pear trees that are more ready to blight. We class the Sheldon, Oswego Beurre and Gray Doyenne in the same category—they are all good—the Oswego Beurre a very superior pear, and the Gray Doyenne, with the exception of the slowness of the growth of the tree, has few competitors in point of excellence. There is a host of good pears which we cultivate, ripening just about this season. One of these is worthy of a triple X—we refer to the Beurre Superfine. This is a pear that is growing in favour the more it is known. The fruit is largely above medium, fair, free from grit, and of a superb sub-acid flavour. The tree is a little inclined to blight, though it is one of those trees which recovers after the knife has been freely used to excise the blighted limbs. It is perfectly ripe about the end of October, and is a fruit that is suitable both for the market gardener and the amateur grower.

The Kingsessing is a fine pear—coarse a little in the flesh, but with a charming aromatic flavour. It is valuable as never having shown the least sign of blighting. The fruit is large and handsome, though we are inclined to think a little shy in bearing.

We cultivate and esteem the Doyenne du Comice—the fruit is excellent, fine fleshed, free from all gritty matter, little core, fair and beautiful, with a most delicate whitish-yellow skin.

Among old esteemed varieties we grow the Gratioli de Jersey. It is a fine fruit when ripe, but we cannot commend it for general cultivation.

We hasten to notice briefly a few of the winter varieties cultivated by us.

First in esteem and value comes the Lawrence. We question if there be a better winter variety. The tree is a most prolific bearer, and apt to injure itself by overbearing. The fruit is something exquisite—sometimes it ripens late in the fall, and then it is excellent, but as dessert fruit for the Christmas and New Year's dinner table it cannot be beat. It keeps well till March if carefully stored. We have seen it good in early spring. We heartily commend the Lawrence for general cultivation. It will amply repay care and attention, and as a fruit growing in estimation it has no rival. With us the tree has shown no symptom of blight.

The Winter Nelis comes next—it has long been a favourite, a deserved favourite. Limbs have blighted with me, but I have never lost a tree of this variety. It grows sprawly, the spray is tender, and the fruit small; with these two drawbacks it is a good pear, of excellent melting quality, and apt at times to mature prematurely.

We dare not overlook mention of the Easter Beurre—it is a superb pear when fully and carefully ripened. It never belies its name; never ready to eat till its ecclesiastical season; it is a welcome addition to the table in April and March. The tree blights badly—all our trees this season of this variety have suffered more or less. Some friends of ours, known to the members of the Fruit Growers' Association, frequently declare that there is no winter variety that is worth keeping—none so good as a turnip. There is at least *one*, if not more, that must be excluded from this sweeping conclusion. The Vicar of Winkfield is the exception. There is scarcely a winter variety that can equal it when properly ripened. It requires care and skill in bringing it up to its full perfection. It often happens that this variety is too soon gathered from the tree. It should be allowed to hang on the tree till it has received a little frost, then barreled, and kept cool till early spring. It must then be carried into a warm room, ripened in a paper bag or close drawer. When it has a little blush on the sunny side, there is no pear that can compare to it in flavour and richness. We purpose to disabuse the mind of our friend who objects to speak kindly of any winter variety of pear, by having him taste a Vicar in all its glory. We ought, perhaps, to state that no pear will more reward judicious thinning out than this variety. It is a great bearer, and requires thinning.

We had almost forgotten to speak of the Beurre Millet—it is exquisite in flavour, small in size, but of singular beauty in the mauve colour of its cheek. To say that its flavour is superior to the Seckel, would perhaps startle our members. It is not inferior to any pear we know in the delicacy and fineness of flavour. In outward appearance it is mean-looking, and not unlikely to be despised, but it will amply repay every attention paid to its cultivation and care.

As a cooking pear we cultivate the Belle Angévine—it is prolific, large and of good flavour when cooked. We have grown them to upwards of two pounds weight. They surpass any other cooking variety in the size and quantity grown on any one tree. They are prolific, but this advantage does not seem to recommend them for general cultivation, as it is a variety not generally cultivated.

Other varieties have been tried, such as Duchess Precoce, but we do not esteem it better than the Duchess d'Angouleme, which is a pear of great size, popular, good flavour, and a good market variety. With all these recommendations it is shy to bear—abundant blossom appears, but often little fruit—in some years it loses its high flavour. During the present season it is poor in flavour, watery, and scarcely above mediocrity.

The Beurre Diel is extensively cultivated by us. It is a well-known variety—valuable for its fruit—but the tree is woefully subject to blight.

Passe Colmar is worthless. The fruit is good, but the tree invariably blights.

Neither the Stevens' Genesee nor the Dearborn's Seedling are worth their space.

We have also the Clairgeau and the Clapp's Favourite, with the Graslin, Catharine, Beurre d'Aremberg, Beurre Dillon, Beurre d'Anjou, Theodore Von Mons, Henry IV—all good varieties and worthy of general cultivation.

We conclude this paper by giving ten of the best varieties of pears—the best both for professionals and amateurs: Bartlett, Beurre Clairgeau, Beurre d'Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Lawrence, Vicar of Winkfield, Beurre Superfine, Seckel, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Beurre Bosc.

Our tale of brick is finished—we have not been called on to make without straw; for on review we find that we have omitted quite a number of valuable varieties. If in anywise we have been able to forward horticultural interests, beget a desire to originate and grow good fruit, we shall feel amply compensated for the leisure hour or two in which, amid many distractions, we have again returned to describe our favourite culture.

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY ON THE PEAR.

Motto—"A well-grown and properly-ripened Pear is a delicious fruit."

By John McAinsh.

The pear, from being a worthless fruit, has, by gradual improvements in the production and propagation of new varieties, reached a degree of excellence which places it in the front rank of our delicious dessert fruits. It is also highly esteemed for making preserves and canning.

The milder parts of our Dominion are well adapted to its cultivation, and in the more northerly and colder sections the hardier varieties can still be grown with some success. But it must be confessed, however, that it cannot be cultivated so far north as the apple and other hardy fruits. There is still room for our hybridists to extend the boundaries of pear growing, by producing a pear of good quality and sufficiently hardy to endure the severity of our coldest sections.

Soil.—The pear will grow on a variety of soils, but a strong clay is best adapted to it. It is of the highest importance that the subsoil as well as the surface should be dry, as a cold wet soil is very unfavourable to pear growing. There are few clay soils that will not be benefited by underdraining. Underdrains ought to be at least three feet deep, and laid in the centre of the space between the rows. The distance apart will depend on the nature of the soil. If it is a stiff, hard clay, a drain in every space between the rows will be beneficial; but if the soil is more porous, probably one in every second space will be sufficient. But on a tolerable dry clay soil pears can be grown, but not with such good results as where it is underdrained. If fruit growers paid more attention to underdraining, in many cases they would raise two bushels of finer fruit where they only raise one, and that often of inferior quality.

While a strong clay is best adapted for the pear, yet there are a few varieties which succeed on sandy or gravelly soils. I am not sufficiently experi[illegible]eak confidently on this point, but the horticultural editor of the *Canada Farm* [illegible] is good authority, recommends the Bartlett, Belle Lucrative, Buffum and Flemish Beauty, confident that they will give abundant satisfaction on light soils.

Transplanting.—Transplanting young fruit trees from the nursery to the orchard is a very important operation. Great care should be taken, especially with the pear, which is scantily supplied with fibrous roots, to avoid haggling or mutilating the roots, as is too often done, to the injury of the tree. Young healthy trees will generally grow better than trees of extra large size. Where it can be done, I would recommend the planter to go himself to the nursery, select good healthy trees, and see that they are properly taken up. But if this cannot be done, deal only with a reliable nursery. Above all things avoid buying cheap inferior trees, which are dear at any price. Previous to planting, the soil ought to be thoroughly pulverized, and enriched, if necessary, with well-rotted manure, to a depth of at least eighteen inches. Raw unfermented manure ought never to be applied to the roots of newly-planted trees. But if the subsoil be cold and wet, cultivating to this depth will be of little or no use. It ought to be previously made dry and warm by underdraining. In planting the tree, care must be taken to allow the roots to spread out in their natural position. The soil coming in immediate contact with them ought to be rich and finely pulverized, and pressed firmly around them. The tree when set out ought to stand at the same depth as it did in the nursery. Inexperienced cultivators frequently err in planting young trees too deep. Mulching the ground around the roots of newly planted trees with half-rotted straw or other material to a depth of eight or ten inches is very beneficial, especially in dry seasons. Twenty feet apart is a very good distance at which to plant standard pear trees, and ten feet for dwarfs.

Cultivation.—Where the best results in pear growing are desired, if the soil is dry and warm, and enriched to a sufficient depth, the best way is to grow no crop among the trees, but merely to keep a few inches of the surface loose and mellow by cultivating with the gang plough, cultivator or harrows. This secures the benefits of cultivation on the one hand, and avoids the necessity of injuring the roots on the other, by ploughing for the purpose of cropping. But by careful cultivation and manuring, a crop of roots or vegetables can be grown for a few years, until the trees attain a size sufficient to require the whole of the ground. But grain or grass is very injurious, and ought never to be raised in an orchard, especially among young trees.

Manuring.—The proper manner of manuring the pear is a very important point. The practice of manuring heavily once in three or four years ought to be avoided. A moderate application every year, so as to keep up a regular but moderate healthy growth, is the point to be aimed at. Care should be taken not to stimulate the trees into too luxuriant a growth, which renders them liable to disease. The best manures are well-rotted barn-yard manure, wood ashes, ground bones and lime. One point about these manures is worthy of remark. Barn-yard manure, wood ashes, and ground bones have a tendency to produce a luxuriant growth of wood; lime, on the contrary, has a tendency to throw the tree into a bearing state. The intelligent cultivator will aim to keep up a regular growth of young wood as well as fruit, knowing that if all the energies of the tree are directed to growing fruit, it will become stunted, and perhaps die.

Dwarfs.—The dwarf pear is not a particular species, as some imagine. Almost any variety of pear can be dwarfed by working it on the quince stock. Their chief merit is, that they come early into bearing. Forming only small trees, they are very suitable for garden culture, and the fruit of some varieties is of better quality on the quince than on the pear stock. But when standard trees come into bearing, they will in most instances be found more profitable. There are only a few varieties which can be recommended for dwarf culture. The Doyenne d'Eté, Beurre Giffard, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Duchess d'Angouleme, Beurre d'Anjou, Vicar of Winkfield, and Lawrence, will give a good selection. A very good plan for those setting out a pear orchard is to set out both dwarfs and standards. The dwarfs would come into bearing and give a supply of fruit while the standards were coming to a bearing state.

Training and Pruning.—Dwarfs throw out branches near the ground, and form low, small-sized trees. They can be trained to a variety of shapes, but the pyramid form, caused by cutting back the stem and checking the upper limbs until the lower ones become large and strong, is a neat and beautiful form, and affords the advantage of light and air to all parts, as the top branches do not overshadow the lower. Standards naturally grow taller than dwarfs, but it is not desirable to form heads higher than just to allow sufficient room to cultivate the ground beneath. The pyramid form will be found the best for standards, the same as for dwarfs.

In pruning, the practice of allowing the tree to form a dense thicket of branches, and then pruning severely, ought to be avoided by pruning moderately every year—just as much as may be requisite to admit a free circulation of air, light and heat through the branches. The wounds ought to be pared smooth, and covered with grafting wax, or, what is better, gum shellac dissolved in alcohol to the consistence of common paint. The close of winter, just before the sap begins to flow, is the best time to prune. Wounds made at this season and covered with the aforementioned composition will heal far more rapidly than where they are left exposed. When trees are pruned in spring, while the sap is flowing, and left exposed without a covering of composition, the sap oozes out at the wound, which turns black and decays.

Shelter.—In years gone by, the almost unbroken forest with which the country was then covered formed a sufficient shelter for fruit trees But now, as the country is being cleared up, the necessity of sheltering orchards from the fierce sweeping frosty winds of winter and early spring is becoming greater every year. The pear requires shelter more so than most of our cultivated fruits, as it is more delicate and easily affected by climatic changes. The best shelter is a belt of evergreens. The native species growing wild in the woods will answer a good purpose, but they are every way inferior to the popular Norway spruce, which is hardy, a good grower, making a very handsome tree, and as a windbreak is not surpassed by any. A screen, especially of the Norway spruce, would add greatly to the beauties of our rural homes. Another advantage which ought not to be overlooked is, it would prevent the high winds of autumn from blowing down the unripe fruit. But I can only briefly notice the question of shelter, which is of great importance both to the fruit grower and farmer.

Diseases.—The " blight " is the only serious disease affecting the pear tree. It acts in a mysterious manner, sometimes affecting a tree and leaving the one next to it untouched, although the two trees were as nearly alike as two trees could be. But the experience of pear growers collected from all parts of the country seem to point to the following conclusions:—1. That pear trees planted on a strong clay soil and not stimulated into too luxuriant a growth are less liable to this disease than those planted on light sandy soils. 2. That trees stimulated into too rank a growth, especially with unfermented manure, are more subject to it than those of only moderate growth. 3. That some varieties, the Glout Morceau for instance, are very liable to it. 4. That some varieties are more exempt from it than others, the Seckel being particularly noted in this respect. 5. That the filings of iron laid around the roots of the tree is thought by some to be a preventative. I have been growing pears for the last fifteen years. The soil of my orchard is a heavy clay, thoroughly underdrained. I have manured very sparingly. The trees have made a slow, moderate growth. I have been almost exempt from blight, having noticed only two or three cases partially affected out of over a hundred trees.

Keeping and Ripening the Fruit.—One of the most important points in the ripening of pears is to gather them at the proper time. Unlike most other fruits, they are much finer in flavour if picked from the tree and ripened in the house. The proper time to pick them is when the seeds have turned from a white to a brown colour, and the stem separates easily from the tree. This will be about a week before the summer varieties are ripe, and ten days or a fortnight in the case of the fall varieties. Winter varieties require to hang on the tree as long as there is no danger of frost injuring them ; but care must be taken not to pick them too soon. It requires experience to tell precisely the right time.

On being picked they require to be placed in a close, dark, dry room to ripen. The temperature of the room ought to be about seventy degrees. But in the case of winter pears, which do not ripen immediately after being picked, they require to be kept in a room close, dry and dark, with an even temperature a few degrees above the freezing point. Some wrap each separate pear in paper, but a more convenient and inexpensive way is to pack them in barrels or boxes with dry oat chaff. When their time for ripening arrives, they can be placed in the ripening room at a higher temperature. A thermometer will be an almost indispensable thing to have to know the right temperature at which to keep the pears, either in the keeping or ripening room.

Varieties.—Out of the hundreds of varieties of pears in cultivation, there are only a few which are worthy of the attention of Canadian fruit growers. In describing the following varieties I will notice them in their order of ripening, and to the best of my knowledge give a true and faithful description of each. They have been planted and found worthy of cultivation in all parts of the country where the pear can be successfully grown:—

Doyenne d'Eté.—This is the best very early pear, a good grower, bearing early and abundantly, either as a standard or dwarf. It is inclined to overbear, in which case the fruit requires to be thinned out. The fruit is of small size, of a bright yellow colour, often beautifully shaded with bright red. It is of good quality, melting, juicy and sweet, and ripens about the 1st of August.

Beurre Giffard.—This is an excellent summer variety, ripening two or three weeks after the Doyenne d'Eté. The tree is a healthy but slender grower. The fruit is of medium size, greenish yellow, marbled with red. It is of very good quality, melting and pleasant. It succeeds well on the quince.

Bartlett.—This variety is more extensively cultivated throughout the pear-growing region of the United States than any other, and it succeeds well in the milder parts of our Dominion, but it is not sufficiently hardy for cultivation in the colder sections of the country. The tree is a thrifty grower, succeeding best as a standard, on which it bears early and abundantly. The fruit is of large size, yellow, with a slight blush on the sunny side. It is of good quality, ripening about the middle of September.

Flemish Beauty.—If we were forced to plant only one variety of pear, that one would be the Flemish Beauty. The tree is a good healthy grower, and very hardy, succeeding well where the famous Bartlett fails. It gives best satisfaction grown as a standard, on which it bears early and abundantly. The fruit is large and handsome, of a yellowish russet colour, with reddish-brown on the exposed side. It is of very good quality, sweet, juicy and rich, ripening about the 1st of October.

Seckel.—This pear, in its rich and honeyed flavour, is unsurpassed in point of quality by any other variety. The tree is a slow grower, but very healthy and hardy, succeeding best as a standard. The fruit is small, of a yellowish-brown colour. It is of the very best quality, ripening in October.

Louise Bonne de Jersey.—This variety is one of the very best for cultivating on the quince, on which it bears abundantly, and the fruit is of better quality than when grown on the pear stock. The fruit is large, of a yellowish-green colour, with a dark red cheek, of good quality, with a melting, rich, pleasant flavour, ripening last of September and beginning of October.

Beurre d'Anjou.—This variety deserves a place in every pear orchard. The tree is a vigorous and healthy grower, and productive either as a standard or dwarf. The fruit is of large size, of a greenish russet colour, of very good quality, ripening in November.

Vicar of Winkfield—This variety has been extensively cultivated on account of the tree being healthy, vigorous and an enormous bearer. The fruit is of a handsome appearance when well grown, but the quality is variable, generally poor and fit only for baking. Sometimes, however, it is good as an eating pear. Those who want a healthy, handsome tree, with a large quantity of fruit of beautiful appearance, can plant this variety, but those who want their fruit to be of uniform good quality must plant something else. As it is generally inclined to overbear, the fruit when small should be thinned out or else the tree will be loaded with a quantity of small fruit of very inferior quality. It ripens in December and January.

Lawrence.—This is one of the few early winter pears which can be recommended for cultivation. The tree is hardy, and bears early and abundantly. The fruit is of medium size, of a lemon-yellow colour when ripe. It is of excellent quality, with a rich, sugary flavour, ripening in December and January. This pear possesses a few points of excellence well worthy of notice. 1. It is one of the few winter pears which are really of good quality. 2. The tree is very healthy, being nearly exempt from blight. 3. It is a good keeper, ripening as early as a winter apple.

There are a few other varieties which are considered by some of our best pear growers every way worthy of cultivation, being productive and the fruit of good quality. I will just notice a few, which with those I have more particularly described comprise most of the sorts which can be recommended for general cultivation. They are Dearborn's Seedling, Rostizier, Tyson, Buffum, Belle Lucrative, Duchess d'Angouleme on quince, White Doyenne, Beurre Clairgeau, and Winter Nelis.

To grow pears successfully requires a considerable amount of horticultural knowledge as well as care and attention. Some varieties are either such poor bearers, or the fruit is of such inferior quality that they are unworthy of cultivation. And sometimes, where the best varieties are procured, they are planted on a soil altogether unsuited to the pear. This is particularly the case where the subsoil is cold and wet. The importance of having the subsoil of a pear orchard dry, either by natural or artificial drainage, cannot be too strongly urged. Thos who wish a more thorough knowledge of the subject than the few hints I have thrown ou in this essay can avail themselves of the experience of pear growers collected from all parts o the country. The most reliable source where this knowledge can be obtained is by studyin the discussions and reports of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, which is composed of the leading and most intelligent fruit growers of the Province. But while it requires horticultural knowledge, care and attention to grow pears successfully, yet such is the excellence of the fruit when well grown, and the highly remunerative prices at which it sells, pear growing when properly conducted bids fair to continue to be a profitable branch of industry. And where the cultivator only grows a few for his own use, he will find that a well-grown and properly ripened pear is indeed a delicious fruit.

ESSAY ON THE CULTIVATION OF THE PEAR.

"Tongues in trees."

By George Mill.

The pear tree is found wild in England, and in various parts of the Continent of Europe. Although it is not perhaps so useful as the apple, yet on account of its lusciousness and beauty it is generally the pet of the fruit-growing world. In the early stages of horticulture it is probable that new varieties would be introduced by insects carrying the pollen of one flower to the stigma of another. In modern times hybridizing is practised on scientific principles, and the results are new sorts of first class pears which are continually coming before the public; fruit that was once hard and acid is now melting and sugary, late varieties have become early, and *vice versa.*

The cultivation of the pear may be considered under the following heads: Grafting, Transplanting, Pruning, Culture and Storing the Fruit.

Grafting.—The greater number of fruit-growers get their trees from irresponsible tree-pedlars, a small number from nurserymen, and a few amateurs prefer to raise their own trees. After so much has been written on the folly of purchasing trees from parties who have neither a local habitation nor a name it is almost in vain to add anything further. If people are determined to let themselves be swindled there is no help for it, and we may rest assured that those smooth-spoken gentlemen who call themselves tree agents will walk about "seeking whom they may devour" as long as they find patrons. We would, however, advise all whom it may concern to buy their trees from respectable nurserymen or their accredited agents.

When parties choose to raise their own trees the first thing is to raise stocks. As the pear is not a prolific bearer of seeds it is necessary to economise them in order to raise as many stocks as possible. Fall sowing is generally more successful than sowing in spring. A piece of dry, mellow ground should be chosen, and the seed sown in lines about fourteen inches apart, and an inch to an inch and a half deep. When they are a year old they require to be lifted from the seed-bed and the tap root cut back about two inches in order to produce fibrous roots. They may then be planted out in rows two feet wide, and one foot between each plant. They require to be kept clean, and when they are about the size of the mid-finger they will be ready for grafting.

Some cut the scions as early as February, but they will do perfectly well to cut them in March, as they are not so apt to lose their vitality as when they are cut earlier. A good plan to preserve them until they are worked is to put them in sawdust and keep them in a cool place.

Grafting may be done any time between the first of April and the end of May. Cleft grafting is the usual mode, and is perhaps the surest, but it has the disadvantage of frequently producing an unsightly excrescence at the point where the graft and stock unite. Crown, or whip grafting, although not quite so sure, is preferable when neatness is required. When the weather is showery during the grafting season, clay is apt to get washed off before it is thoroughly dry, consequently wax will do better in wet weather. Grafting clay is made of equal parts of clay and cow-dung completely mixed; and good grafting wax may be made in the proportion of one pound of rosin, one pound of beeswax and half a pound of tallow. As grafts frequently miss, it is advantageous to graft as high up on the stock as will give opportunity to try again the following year, in case of failure. When seedling stocks are scarce they may be dug up and the roots divided and the scions grafted on the roots.

One of the designs of grafting is to multiply a given variety when cuttings are difficult to "strike." The propagation of a given variety, however, in not the only object in grafting. It is a well-known fact that the stock has considerable influence over the scion. Of course the essential character of the scion remains unchanged, although the quality is often considerably modified by the stock, consequently the choice of stocks is of considerable importance in grafting. A pear that is a poor grower of wood may be made more vigorous by grafting on a vigorous growing stock. On the contrary, when trees grow too much wood, or when early bearing and productiveness are required, it is usual to dwarf the trees by grafting on quince or thorn stocks, but such trees are generally short-lived.

Transplanting.—As the pear has a tendency to produce tap roots it is quite a benefit to shift them two or three times while in the nursery, to make them throw out fibrous roots. When the trees are about four feet high they may be planted out in the orchard. Of late years it has been common to plant out orchard trees in the fall, and where the wood is thoroughly ripened this will succeed tolerably well. It will be found, however, that early spring planting is the better way when the winters are severe and come on early, before the wood is properly ripened.

The pear is not particular in regard to soil, provided it is dry, but a clay loam, not too heavy, appears to suit it the best. It has been sufficiently demonstrated by vegetable physiologists that the food of trees is absorbed principally by the "spongelets" and not by the woody parts of the roots, consequently in transplanting trees care must be taken not to injure the roots but as little as possible. As it is seldom, however, that trees can be lifted without injuring the roots more or less, it will be found beneficial to prune back the head in proportion to the extent of the injury.

The pear being an upright grower, twenty feet apart each way will give them sufficient space in the orchard. After considerable experience I find that planting within two inches of the surface of the ground is quite successful. The ground requires to be ploughed first and well mellowed, then mark out a circle as wide or a little wider than the roots will extend horizontally, throw out the earth to the depth of two inches, then set the trees with their heads inclining a little to the south-west. After throwing a little loose earth on the roots it is a good plan to give them a copious watering if the weather is dry. The roots should then be covered up with loose earth to the depth of fourteen inches above the surface of the ground, and the trees firmly tied to a stout stake on the south-west side. If this precaution is neglected, the trees will be tossed about with the wind before the roots have sufficient hold of the ground to keep them steady.

In heaping up the earth in a small mound above the roots, the snow can scarcely ever lie round the bottom of the trunk, and this prevents mice from girdling them in winter.

Pruning.—The principal objects in pruning are to keep the head in proper shape, to induce the formation of blossom buds, and to improve the quality of the fruit. In the formation of the head the tree should be allowed to take its natural shape; consequently all that the pruner has to do is to thin out the branches where they are too crowded, or when they grow crosswise. Sometimes the head of the tree grows more to one side than the other: when that is the case, the side that is overgrown must be pruned back either by cutting out the superfluous branches, or shortening them until the head is evenly balanced.

As the pear is rather a late bearer, it will hasten the formation of blossom buds by several years to allow lateral shoots to come out from the ground at regular distances all the way up, or in other words to form dwarf standards. The usual practice of trimming up standard pear trees with naked stems five or six feet high before the heads are formed, retards the formation of blossom buds, because the energy of the trees is expended for several years in growing stems instead of growing branches which produce blossom or fruit buds. Let fruit growers who are doubtful about this matter take two or more pear trees of the same kind, plant them side by side; let half of them take the form of dwarf standards, and trim up the other half with bare stems six feet high, and watch the results.

When trees grow too luxuriantly, the formation of fruit buds will be promoted by taking away the earth from the extremities of the roots all round, and pruning them back six or eight inches. We have frequently seen this experiment tried, and it was always successful. The quality of the fruit will be improved by shortening or thinning out the fruit-bearing branches, and in removing all the useless spray from the tree during the early part of summer.

In reference to the proper time for pruning, it is somewhat difficult to decide whether winter or summer pruning has the advantage. When trees are pruned in summer they are not so apt to bleed nor send out sprouts where a large branch has been cut off, as when they are pruned in winter. But it is to be borne in mind that in summer the sap is distributed equally throughout the tree ; consequently cutting off branches in summer will not give any additional nourishment to the remaining branches until the following year. In the early part of winter the sap of trees is not in motion, hence this is the season of rest. It is evident, therefore, that when branches are cut off at this time all the nutriment which the roots will absorb through the winter and early part of spring will be distributed among the remaining branches. Taking everything into consideration, the early part of winter is perhaps the best time to prune.

Culture and Storing of Fruit.—After pear trees are planted out in the orchard, the ground may be occupied with carrots, potatoes, turnips and other green crops. In heavy clay soils, occasional summer fallowing is quite a benefit. After the trees begin to bear, the orchard may be seeded down with clover for a year or two, but no grain crops should ever be grown among fruit trees.

When the trees begin to bear, they require to be kept under good cultivation by a plentiful supply of stable manure ; lime and a moderate supply of leached ashes answers well on heavy soils. A good top dressing of sawdust is an excellent manure for the pear, as it keeps the ground porous and moist.

The pear is liable to blight, and also to the attacks of the pear tree slug and other insects. Various remedies have been tried for insects with more or less success—such as burning sulphur under the trees, sprinkling them with a solution of hellebore, hand-picking, &c. When the trees are kept growing vigorously by good culture they will seldom suffer much from blight or insects. One very important preventive from the attacks of those pests is to keep the bark thoroughly clean. When a tree gets covered with moss and lichens, the functions of the bark are obstructed, and the tree becomes sickly, and every enemy seems to pounce upon it ; besides, moss and lichens form a convenient harbour for all kinds of insects. Common lye run off as strong as will float a potato, then mixed with an equal quantity of water and applied to the branches and trunk with an ordinary mop, answers admirably. We use it every year during the early part of April, and it keeps the bark as clean and smooth as if it were varnished. Of course, when trees have not been kept clean from the time they were planted out, they will require to be carefully scraped before the lye will take any effect. When pear trees bear heavy crops they should always be thinned out ; it makes the fruit grow larger and ripen better ; besides, trees are more likely to bear every year when they are not allowed to overdo themselves.

The proper time to gather summer and fall pears is when they begin to drop off the trees, and winter pears should never be allowed to hang on the trees after the end of October.

In storing winter pears the best plan with which we are acquainted is to pack them up with finely powdered charcoal, perfectly dry. They may either be put in barrels or moderate-sized boxes. The pears should be carefully picked, and a layer of charcoal and a layer of pears put in alternately. Care must be taken to fill up all the interstices so as to exclude the air and keep the pears from touching one another. They may be kept either in a cool dry cellar or roothouse until they are sufficiently mellowed for use.

The following is a list of the principal kinds of pears with which the writer is acquainted :—

SUMMER PEARS.

Avocat.—Medium size, yellow, excellent quality, good bearer ; one of our best summer pears.

Windsor.—Rather above medium size, green or pale yellow when ripe, sweet, but not a first-class pear ; tree a vigorous grower.

FALL PEARS.

Bartlett.—Fruit large, pale green or russet ; a fine juicy pear, bears well as a standard tree.

Beurre Bosc.—Yellow, rather large, very rich and perfumed ; a moderate bearer.

Beurre Rouge.—Small brown, sometimes faint red, flesh melting, rich and juicy ; good bearer, but not well adapted for a market pear on account of its small size.

Crassanne.—Moderately large, yellow, flesh soft and melting, a poor bearer ; not a profitable variety.

Flemish Beauty.—Large, pale yellow, sometimes a little reddish on one side ; flesh rich and excellent. When it gets anything like fair cultivation it is a first-class pear ; altogether it is the best fall pear with which I am acquainted.

Hacon's Incomparable.—Medium size, green, with a yellow tinge when ripe ; flesh melting, slightly acid ; moderate bearer ; tree rather a poor grower.

Jersey Gratioli.—Very large when under good cultivation ; colour brown or pale red ; flesh rich and melting ; tree a vigorous grower and bears well. Not sufficiently known.

Louise Bonne.—Large, green, flesh sweet ; moderate bearer ; rather an inferior pear.

Maria Louise.—Medium size, yellow, flesh melting, moderately rich, good bearer. With rich cultivation a good second-class pear.

WINTER PEARS.

Beurre d'Aremberg.—Large when grown on a quince stock ; flesh melting ; juicy ; subacid ; excellent bearer. Tree grows rapidly. A first-class pear.

Glout Morceau.—Large, greenish-yellow ; flesh white, rich and sugary, without the least acidity. Resembles the Beurre d'Aremberg, but scarcely equal to that variety in quality except in very favourable localities. Tree grows rapidly. Seeds generally more perfect than in other fine varieties, consequently it is valuable for nurserymen and others who are raising seedlings for stocks.

Pear d'Auch.—Medium size ; flesh yellow, rich and high-flavoured ; good bearer. One of the best winter pears.

Passe Colmar.—Large ; pale yellow ; flesh juicy and sweet ; great bearer. Tree rather a slow grower ; quite a valuable variety.

Winter Nelis.—Medium size ; very rich and high-flavoured ; moderate bearer. Tree rather a poor grower. An excellent pear.

Winter Rousselet.—Medium size ; russet ; flesh melting and sweet. Productive. A good variety.

PRIZE ESSAY ON THE CHERRY.

"Fruit, the noblest gift to man, save woman."

BY P. E. BUCKE.

One may look in vain through the previous reports of the "Fruit Growers' Association" and find scarcely a word about cherries ; the grape, the apple, and the plum have been sent out from time to time, and discussions have been had on them at various meetings ; but the cherry, probably owing to the smallness of its fruit, has been overlooked. This should not be so ; it is believed that it only requires to be better known to be more appreciated.

Of all the fruit trees in common cultivation, the cherry gives us the first ripe fruit in the spring, for which reason—like the strawberry—it is the more acceptable, and consequently more readily sold. For culinary purposes it has positively no rivals ; at the period of its ripening, the late winter apples are becoming dozy, and the strawberry is always in its season eaten in its native state.

Growers of this fruit generally find the demand for it greater than the supply, and at remunerative rates. In its dried state it commands several hundred per cent. more per pound than any of the dried fruits of commerce. A recent invention having been put into operation in the States for taking out the stones, removes the only objection to it as an article of great commercial value.

The best varieties for general cultivation are probably the Kentish or Flemish, and the Morello, they being the most hardy, and can be grown on a larger area than any other kinds ; unfortunately, they are rather acid for table use. These and the May Duke may be planted wherever the apple will flourish with any degree of success, being not only hardy, but can be depended upon for sure and regular crops when all other varieties fail. It appears strange that the acidity of the berry, both in the strawberry and the cherry, should be indicative of the variety which gives abundant crops. Housekeepers state that this tartness in flavour rather enhances its value for canning and cooking, as they retain their character better than a sweet fruit, which loses its individuality when combined with a mass of sugar.

Soil and Climate.—A moist but not retentive soil is that most suited to this fruit. Mulching should be employed to guard against drought; vicissitudes of moisture and dryness of the soil must be avoided if the greatest success in its culture is desired to be obtained—for this reason a gravelly sub-soil, so suitable to the grape, is not the best for the cherry. If the soil is not sufficiently rich when setting the trees, some well-rotted compost may be added, but no manure the component parts of which can be detected with the naked eye should be used. If the ground is poor, and such only can be had, it should be applied on the surface and not in contact with the roots. The cherry delights in a cool, even temperature, and for this reason should, as far as possible, be planted in shady situations. Should an evergreen wind-break be planted, at the south side of the orchard, along its northern border, would be a suitable place for the cherry plantation.

Planting.—The Bigarreau should be set thirty feet apart each way; the May Duke, Kentish and Morello, twenty feet, if planted as espaliers or against walls; Bigarreau, Elton, Knight's Early Black, Downton and Florence, twenty feet; May Duke and Morello, fifteen feet. In this country the north or east side of a wall only should be used, and the tree should be planted at least six inches from it. The cherry should be grafted or budded on the Mahaleb stock, the Kentish should be grown on its own roots.

Pruning and Training.—It is believed in this climate that all pruning should be done when the tree is in rapid growth, and in the cherry may be begun in June by pinching the luxuriant young shoots. Those starting from the top of the tree will be found to have made the greatest start, and therefore should be attended to first, and every week or ten days the tree should be looked over. The tree, if properly checked at the top, will throw out limbs close to the ground; these should be encouraged, as they will shield the trunk from sun-scald, and with a little care fruit may be had from the root to the apex. Shoots that cross each other should as far as possible be removed. When training the cherry as an espalier, the branches should not be taken horizontally from the stem, but allowed to ascend at an angle of forty-five degrees for a short distance, and then be brought down to a level; this method of training keeps them from gumming. When grown on walls the fan system is the most approved. The Morello, which, like the black currant, bears on the young wood, should be so pruned as to cut away the old parts and induce healthy young shoots to be thrown out; these should be allowed to grow to their full length.

The common red cherry is so much at home on the banks of the St. Clair River, below Sarnia, that the writer has seen it throw up suckers through a heavy sod; these will fruit at three years of age, and when they are from three and a half to four feet high.

Its Enemies.—The cultivator has a good deal to contend with in the enemies of the cherry—it is attacked by the curculio, the black knot and the birds. It is stated the black knot can be cured by cutting off the branch so soon as it is affected; or if this is impracticable, owing to its size, the diseased part may be shaved out, and the tree thus kept in perfect health. When the trees are trained as espaliers or on walls, nets may be employed to restrain the attacks of the feathered tribes, but for standards the services of a boy will be required to watch the fruit during the latter part of the time it is maturing. The curculio can only be combated in the ordinary way of jarring the trees, beginning with the formation of the fruit and keeping it up until the last insect is destroyed.

Marketing.—The cherry is usually marketed in one and two quart packages, similar to those used for the strawberry, and in flat Indian chip baskets of the capacity of from ten to twelve quarts; these are covered with gauze, which is stitched down to keep men from "picking and stealing," and also to keep the fruit in its place. This fruit carries better than the strawberry, and consequently can be marketed at greater distances; it is also easier and quicker gathered, and some of the leading men in Michigan, where it is extensively grown, have given up the strawberry and gone exclusively into its culture for an early market fruit, as it is not near so much trouble, and gives for that reason an equal amount of *profit* to the acre. The gathering should be performed in such a manner as not to damage the branches or break off the fruit spurs or buds. Too frequently the fruit is allowed to drop off itself, or is beaten down with long poles, thereby bruising it and injuring the tree; the fruit should be pulled by the hand. This may be thought a troublesome method; but every one knows that bruised fruit will not keep, nor will it command a full price.

The wild cherry which grows in the forests of Western Canada is valuable for its wood, which is used by cabinet-makers for turning into bed-posts and table legs; it is also cut into boards and used for all sorts of decorative work. The wood is hard and free from knots, and has a short, fine grain, which makes it very suitable for carving; and though of light colour when first worked, like the mahogany it darkens with age, or it may be stained of a deeper shade by steeping in lime-water, which brings out the grain very beautifully, and under this treatment is not liable to fade with the action of the sun.

In olden times, when wood was plenty and carpenters scarce, this tree was used for fence rails, as it split very freely when cut into twelve feet lengths. Its fruit is nearly jet black, and is as large as a black currant; it is frequently used for making cherry whiskey and brandy, and is much esteemed for its high flavour. The bark is employed for the cure of colds and hoarseness, and for throat and chest diseases, and is used in large quantities in Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. This tree is of quick growth, and would make a valuable shade tree if it were not for its fruit; but the boughs are brittle, and the boys make sad havoc amongst its branches when the berries are ripe.

The only varieties so far fruited here of which the writer has any knowledge are the May Duke and the Kentish, but so severe was the winter of 1874-5 that the fruit spurs were frozen so that they did not show the slightest sign of vegetation when the spring opened

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FIRST PRIZE ESSAY ON "WHERE AND HOW TO MARKET OUR FRUITS."

"PERSEVERANTIA."

BY LINUS WOOLVERTON, GRIMSBY.

Next in importance to the fruit grower, after the good culture of his trees and plants, comes the proper management of his fruits when he has grown them. We propose then in this essay to take up in succession the chief sorts of fruit grown in Ontario, and make a few suggestions in reference to their most profitable disposal.

The great staple fruit of Ontario is the apple. Like wheat among the grains, it has become an almost indispensable article of household economy with both rich and poor. But Ontario cannot now, nor does she ever expect to be able to consume all the apples she grows. She may, however, anticipate becoming one of the chief sources of supply for the world, and already even is shipping hundreds of thousands of barrels to foreign ports. Everywhere she gets the credit of growing the finest of apples, which are much sought after by consumers.

But the grower who sells to some shipper, who again sells to some middleman, who again sells to retailers, evidently cannot secure to himself the best prices. The large orchardist should therefore become directly connected with some responsible dealer in some of the great apple marts, as Montreal, Quebec, New York, or perhaps even in Great Britain. To such a party the apples may either be shipped on commission, as fast as ready, or at price agreed upon. In the case of the small orchardist, however, it is no doubt advisable to sell at home at a fair price to some shipper.

Of still more importance than the market, especially to the large orchardist who ships his own fruit, is the manner of packing. Rules for this may easily be laid down by the essayist, but the details can only be learned by experience.

He must especially resolve to ship only the best fruit, even if the number of barrels is thereby considerably lessened.

He must use no deception, but make the show end of the barrel a fair sample of his goods.

He must pack closely, and remit his care in the case of *not even a single barrel.* Perhaps a whole cargo of apples might be characterized as inferior simply because the barrels first examined showed bad packing.

He must not handle his fruit when it is wet, or it will have lost its bright tempting look when exhibited on the market.

His winter fruit must be allowed to sweat before closing up, because this process in a close barrel tends to ripen it too rapidly.

He must use neat new packages, and address neatly with a brand ; nor expose his vanity by disfiguring the barrels with his own name in great showy capitals, but rather use simply his initials, or some distinctive mark.

Next in importance, in certain though rather limited portions of Ontario, is the peach.

This fruit is so perishable that it can only be shipped by the fastest and consequently most expensive ways of carriage. Near markets are therefore desirable, which we in southern Ontario are fortunately favoured with, being on that line of latitude north of which the peach does not succeed.

The large peach grower must needs make full contracts beforehand for his crop, because in picking season his time is fully occupied with the care of his fruit.

Or he may ship on commission if he can find honest agents. These men can take a great deal of trouble and anxiety off the grower's mind, by doing the selling of the crop. The usual commission charged in Ontario is ten per cent. on wholesale and twenty-five per cent. on retail sales of this fruit.

The small grower will perhaps do best to sell his own fruit at the highest market price which its quality deserves.

Peaches are most economically packed in crates. For these packages a standard size has yet to be agreed upon by Canadian shippers.

For very choice peaches, however, baskets are preferable, setting them off to greater advantage.

In packing, it pays to select the fruit. At least this was the writer's experience last season (1874), when the crop was very heavy. Said our commission agent, "I find ordinary Crawfords, unselected, selling at $3 per crate, and extras selling the same day at $4 50, and in some cases I notice a still greater difference."

In using crates, too much care cannot be taken to pack the fruit closely, so that it cannot rattle about in handling. It should be carried to the depot in a spring waggon, and carefully put on board the cars, for the slightest bruise upon so delicate a fruit will not only disfigure it, but also be the source of premature decay.

The address should be put upon the end of the crates, so as to be easily seen when they are piled. A brand for the purpose can easily be had of a tinsmith, which both facilitates the marking and presents a very neat appearance.

The pear is worthy of a more extended cultivation in Canada than has yet been given it Notwithstanding the blight, it is still very profitable, since, if shipped in good condition, it brings very high prices.

Ordinarily, the best market for pears seems to be among the retailers of our own towns in Ontario, especially for early summer or fall pears. The Bartlett, for example, unless packed almost before it has completed its growth and attained its full beauty, is in danger of becoming over-ripe before reaching distant markets. A few barrels of this variety, picked when their full size and colour was obtained, and before the mellowing process had begun, were shipped to Montreal during the summer of 1874. Advice had been received that pears were selling at $14 per barrel in that market. But these were a week on the way ; they reached their destination in an over-ripe condition, and sold for $2 per barrel ! At the same time a home market would have paid $7 or $8 per barrel, and have been without risk.

Choice pears and very choice apples might well be marketed in half barrels. But for ordinary fruit the common sized barrel is much to be preferred.

Year by year it is found to be more and more an object to classify our fruit for market. No doubt the time will come when poor fruit cannot be sold at any price, and when only choice fruit will bring remunerative prices. With pears, as much as with any fruit, it pays to select, and to ship the best in neat new packages, with quality marked upon them. These should bring at least one-third more than the ordinary sized fruit.

Pears should be packed closely in the packages by hand, and the head pressed in, but not with quite so much power as in the case of the apple.

The consignee should be notified of the day of shipment, and of the number of barrels shipped, that he may know what are coming, and about when to expect them.

In connection with the pear, and as requiring much the same manner of handling, we mention the quince. This fruit seems as yet but little known among the consumers of Ontario, and hence of course the demand is small. But the increase of supply will be accompanied by an increase of demand. Where it is shipped one year, we notice a larger number is wanted the following year.

For home markets it is best put up in small packages, but for distant ones, in barrels or half barrels. The usual price is about $3 per bushel.

The cherry is so often a failure that it is somewhat a disputed point as to whether it would be profitable to grow it largely for market or not. It is best packed in baskets covered with brown paper, or more showily, with coloured gauze. It must, of course, be carefully picked with stems on, and, like all other fruits, only when dry.

Extra heart and Biggareau cherries thus packed should bring the shipper from 75cts. to $1 per peck basket; while the retailer will probably get from $1 to $1 50 for the same. But it must never be forgotten that everything depends upon the condition in which they reach the market. Only the best cherries should be put up, and those only in the most careful manner.

Among the small fruits. strawberries are the most generally cultivated in Ontario. Properly managed they are profitable, but a poor strawberry patch is like a poor field of wheat—time and money thrown away.

Strawberries are, of all our fruits, the most easily damaged in handling; hence the necessity of the most careful picking. The berry itself should scarcely be touched by the pickers, but the stem only, which should be severed by the thumb and finger. The berries should be put directly from the vines into the baskets in which they are to be marketed. Perhaps the most convenient package for this berry is the ordinary crate of fifty-four baskets, or for small lots the crate of thirty baskets.

Owing to the perishable nature of this fruit, very distant markets are of course inaccessible. But it is such an universal favourite, that it is amazing what quantities are consumed by our own towns and villages.

The canning factories also make use of large quantities, and by preserving them for use throughout the year, much increase the quantity consumed.

In much the same manner are the raspberries and blackberries marketed. The blackberry, coming as it does at the same time with the peach crop, must be distributed among different markets, as no one will absorb a very large quantity unless when the peach crop is a failure.

The black-cap, however, is slowly but surely growing in favour. It has few contemporary fruits with which to compete, and is each year becoming better appreciated in our home markets. These berries are best shipped in the strawberry crate. The basket, however, must be made tighter for the raspberry than is necessary for the strawberry. The baskets should be well filled, else the jarring in handling will give them the appearance of short measure.

Like strawberries, they can be shipped by express to the nearest towns, where there are always some fruiterers ready to handle them. Of course this manner of shipping applies to large growers. Small market gardeners will always do best to retail their own small fruits directly from the waggon to consumers.

The currant also is rising in favour as a market crop. The large varieties are much sought after by our townspeople, and are very productive. They bring nearly double the price that the small common variety does. They may be sold to confectioners for jellies, or to fruit dealers for retailing, as with other small fruits.

They should be picked bunch by bunch from the bush, without disturbing the cluster or bruising the fruit. They may be shipped in strawberry crates, or they may be put up like cherries in peck and half bushel baskets.

The gooseberry is usually marketed in a green state. The gloved hand easily removes them from the bushes into a basket. The leaves and other litter may be removed by rolling the fruit thus picked down an inclined plane. The handle-basket makes the most convenient package in which to ship them.

The cultivation of the grape is attaining large dimensions in Western Ontario, both for wine and as a market fruit. It is probably more profitable for the former than for the latter purpose. Still Concords and Delawares, finely grown, can be very profitably sold as dessert fruits.

The bunches should be severed from the vine by the scissors, taking care that the grape itself is untouched by the hand, in order that the bloom may remain undisturbed. They should then be carefully laid in the boxes. These boxes may be had of pasteboard nicely coloured and labelled ; or they may be made of thin wood. They commonly hold from three to five pounds of fruit. The box may be first lined with tissue paper; then the grapes laid carefully in, packing from the bottom, so that when filled the box may present an even, attractive appearance. When filled a little more than full, the bottom must be gently pressed to its place ; then the box may be turned and marked upon the top with the kind of grape and the number of pounds.

Many shippers, however, prefer the basket to any other package for grapes also, and there is no doubt but that it is very convenient.

As grapes are not so perishable as many of the fruits we have mentioned, their sale need not be confined to near markets, but distant cities may in some cases bring more remunerative prices, especially if they be cities that have no nearer source of supply.

Care, of course, must always be taken, in the shipping of fruits, to secure good and honest men as consignees, as there are many rogues ready to entrap the unwary. But having once secured such an one as is reliable, let no caprice lead to sudden and uncalled for changes. Some disappointments must be expected. The market will not always be up to one's anticipations, and will bring the bitter as well as the sweet.

In such a paper as this, it is, of course, useless to attempt any more than a few general hints. No man will ever learn the art of growing or marketing fruits merely by reading. The details can only be learned by experience, and that too often dearly purchased.

If these stray hints shall point out to any beginner in fruit culture the path which shall bring success, after the addition of much experience, it will be fully as much as the writer can reasonably expect.

"PERSEVERANTIA."

SECOND PRIZE ESSAY ON "WHERE AND HOW TO MARKET OUR FRUITS."

MOTTO—"Qui docet, discit."

BY REV. RORERT BURNET, HAMILTON.

Fruit culture is gradually becoming an important interest in our Province. Indeed it may well rank among our foremost industries ; and although it cannot compare to the agricultural development of our country in a pecuniary consideration, still the annual income derived from fruits can be estimated by hundred thousands of dollars. The demand of late years for Canadian fruits has become general, and in the British market our Canadian brands stand A 1. It is understood as a matter of fact that Canadian apples bring as high—if not higher—prices in Britain than any variety from the far-famed Genesee Valley.

It is a matter for congratulation, therefore, that our Fruit Growers' Association have entered the lists to urge forward the production of good fruits by offering prizes for the best essay on the *where* and *how* to market our fruits. It is the question of questions to the fruit grower, when he has carefully raised his fruit, Where am I to get the best market and the highest price ? After all, "hope of reward" induces to earnest perseverance and hard labour. But for the pecuniary returns, fruit growing, with its manifold uncertainties, would be at an utter discount. Men labour with the hope that their labours will be rewarded. It is a remarkable fact that with the development of any industry, a market is sure to follow. Coal oil was no sooner discovered and utilized than it came into general use. So with fruits: let them be raised of good quality, presented in good condition, and a discerning public will not be long in estimating aright the production.

In taking into account the best market for our fruits, one important element must not be overlooked, and that is the distance from market, or, in other words, the expense of carriage, for these terms are synonymous. A home market, therefore, will on this account be preferred to a foreign. A ready market is a home market to all intents and purposes.

Fruit growers in Ontario have a very considerable choice of markets. The nearest, of course, is the United States. Thousands of dollars' worth of fruit are every year sold to the New York buyers, who, it is affirmed, are ready to put their own brand upon them after the purchase. No one acquainted with the production of fruit, and the indomitable perseverance of fruit growers on the other side, would consider the States one of the best markets for our fruits. Indeed, we find ourselves checkmated by New York State on the one side, and by Western growers in Illinois and Michigan on the other. It is a fact that much fruit is sold to New York buyers all along the Niagara Peninsula. From the Grimsby District, both above and below the mountain, much fruit is sold. The same may be said of Essex and Kent. Detroit receives a large addition to the fruit market from Canadian growers, and also from the Islands in Lake Erie. Buffalo has a complement from Welland and Haldimand, and so of many contiguous cities and towns along the frontier.

At present there is much talk of opening up commercial communications with the West Indies in various kinds of Canadian products, such as Canadian lumber, and Canadian-cured meats and the like. Here is a wide opening for the fruit grower. Canadian fruits are greatly desired by these Island populations, and prices range high for the coveted productions of our northern climes. Shipment to the West Indies is as easy and more available than to any British port in Great Britain. Should the Fruit Growers' Association be in anywise the means of directing notice to such an excellent market, and of inducing capitalists to engage in such a trade, and thus open up a new source of profit and income to our countrymen, they will have conferred no mean advantage to the trade and commerce of our Dominion. It would not only be a lesson fraught with benefit to ourselves, but would prove equally beneficial to our neighbours and friends in and around Annapolis and the fruit-bearing districts of Nova Scotia. The West Indies would prove an admirable market for the finer kinds of our winter fruits. Our Roxburgh Russets, Rhode Island Greenings, Golden Russets and Russets of Western New York, would prove eminently satisfactory to the palate of our West India countrymen.

From the South we may turn our attention to the West. For some seasons past a deal of fruit has been shipped from Collingwood, Owen Sound and Sarnia, for Sault St. Marie, Lake Superior ports, and Prince Arthur's Landing. This must always prove an unfailing market to Ontario fruit growers, and yearly an increasing one. The population of this western region is rapidly growing, and the country is being developed by a wonderful material prosperity. The climate, too, will always afford a fair chance for our people to supply all the fruit-wants of the dwellers on the shores of our upper lakes. A large quantity of plums and apples are annually shipped from Owen Sound to the Sault. This will increase, and every season will witness a larger shipment. The only drawback to the Lake Superior District as one of the best fruit markets, is the distance. It is something wonderful to think that a country requiring four or five days' steaming should be almost altogether dependent on us for the luxury of fruit. When this district is fully opened up, a rich harvest will be reaped by Canadian fruit culturists.

We may turn our attention to the Ottawa District. This will prove ere long one of the best markets for our Western fruits. In some respects it is like carrying coals to Newcastle to take some varieties of apples to the capital. We cannot compete with the people of Ottawa in growing the Duchess d'Oldenburg, the Alexander, and a few other varieties. Little, comparatively little, has been done to diffuse a taste for good fruit in the Ottawa Valley. Shippers as a rule have confined their market to Ottawa itself. There are, however, several large towns and villages which would afford as good a market as the metropolis itself. The field is uncultivated, and much has yet to be done to develop it. Facilities are daily being opened up to prosecute this trade. There is a choice of railroads—water communication is ready to Brockville and Prescott, and direct railway communication will soon be with Pembroke. The whole country is being opened up ; the inhabitants have to be taught to appreciate good fruit, and the first to embrace the opportunity will reap the fruits.

Montreal, to a limited extent, is also a good market for our Western fruit producers. New York State, however, enters into competition with us for this market. Vast quantities of fruit are annually sent from Lockport, Rochester, and the counties bordering on Lake Ontario, to Montreal—peaches, apples, and grapes alike find their way there. This, too, we have learned, in paying quantities. Surely what the producers of Western New York can do, we can do likewise. If the men of Lockport can successfully compete with us, we, with our facilities in the means of communication, may be expected in the long run to outstrip them in the race. Montreal, we say again, is a good market, but not the best.

We come now to speak of the best market for disposing of certain kinds of our Ontario fruits—we mean our winter varieties of apples. The best market in the world for such fruits is undoubtedly Great Britain and the Continent of Europe. First and foremost is the British market. It is true that it is liable to be glutted, but so is almost every other mart. The vast quantities of fruit that are sent home from the States is really the cause of the flooding of the market. Indeed, such difficulties more or less must always accompany dealings in a perishable production like fruit. We question if glutting of the market either at home or abroad can ever be prevented. In Bristol, Liverpool, and Glasgow, the highest prices going are for Canadian apples. Some brands are so well known, such as the Beaver Brand from Niagara, that they bring much more than those from the Genesee Valley. We might here digress and say that Canada produces the highest priced and therefore the best fruit in the world. Nor would we be far wrong. The highest price is only given for the best fruit. The best fruit is the quickest grown fruit. In Canada our short, clear, warm summers produce the best apples in the world. Cereals are unlike fruits. Wheat requires a long time to mature, but not so with fruits. Fall wheat is greatly preferable to spring sown, but apples, pears, plums, and almost every known variety of fruit are the better of being rapidly grown. We have little doubt that the reason of our apples having such a rapid sale in Great Britain is that they are not so tough and firm as European-grown fruit. The difference between Canadian and Nova Scotia apples is also very marked. The season in Nova Scotia is longer than ours, hence their fruit is tougher; it wants the quality which the French well designate by *fraicheness*. For these and other obvious reasons, we shall always be able to compete in the English market with their home-grown fruits. In younger days we well remember that American apples were considered cheap at a penny each. They were much more in some seasons when the home crop was scarce. London we presume to be the best fruit market in the world. It can always be disposed of at what it is worth—if good, it will command the best price, and so of inferior brands. There is always a market.

France and Germany rank as second to Britain; Germany before France. Hamburg is perhaps next to London. Good apples have a ready sale in all the Hanse towns. Copenhagen, Christiania and Stockholm would also absorb a quantity of our Canadian fruits. The north of Europe would prove a prolific field for the cultivating of a fruit market to our fruit growers. In many ways benefits would arise. The excellence of our fruit districts would be directly brought under the notice of the inhabitants, who have only indirectly heard of Canada as a country likely to prove suitable to the intending emigrant.

And now as to the *manner*, the *how* to market our fruits:

The first grand essential is to grade our fruits. In every orchard there ought, at least, to be three grades of fruit.

1st. The best hand-picked fruit to be had.

2nd. The worm-eaten, and inferior samples.

3rd. Knarled, worthless, ill-shapen and under-sized samples.

The first alone should be shipped to a foreign market. Fruit growers cannot be overscrupulous in keeping good faith with foreign dealers. Several Canadian producers have earned for themselves a name and a fame abroad by the manner they market their fruits. They are all hand-picked, to begin with. No worm eaten fruit is mixed with their samples. The top and bottom of the barrels have the same fruit. No case occurs in which, like packers of figs, a few fine ones appear on the top of the package. Similarity in the samples of fruit marks the dealings of the honest fruit producer in all his fruit productions—the barrel is really what it purports to be. We are greatly inclined to condemn the mixing of different varieties of apples, and the same remark is true of pears. Economically, we are justified in this remark. No one can get two varieties of apples with the same eating or baking qualities. Let the trial be made of cooking only Rhode Island Greenings in a dish, and then let the attempt be made to mix Russets, Spitzenbergs and Newton Pippins, and the difference will stand out in marked contrast. In marketing fruit, and especially apples, let them be homogeneous: all Spys—all Rhode Island Greenings—all Roxburgh Russets—all Baldwins—all Pomme Grise. This leads us to note how great an advantage a farmer has who has only planted his orchard with a few of the leading varieties. To market well, a man must plant judiciously. We are inclined to think that a carefully selected variety is more profitable than twenty varieties of even the most excellent sorts.

Another remark on the manner of marketing our fruits might be hazarded with regard to the packages employed.

We have sometimes noticed that the barrel tastes the fruit, and gives it its own peculiar flavour. One year we invested in new oak apple barrels; the wood was new, the barrels were recently made, and the fruit was recently packed. The consequence was that the fruit was almost useless—it smelt of the barrel, and the tannin of the oak staves was perceptible in the fruit. We have sometimes thought that a good, unflavoured white wood might be found in our Canadian forests, which would answer every purpose for a fruit package. Elm might be tried, of which there is a vast quantity in all our swamps. Some scentless wood is what is wanted.

In marketing fruit for the home market, nice cases is an essential requisite. The slovenly way of marketing apples in bags, which is so common in every city, town and village of our land, ought to be frowned down. Fruit growers ought to see to it that the productions of Pomona, so tender, easily bruised, and apt to be destroyed with heathenish handling, should be brought for sale in boxes or barrels. Were a discerning public alive to their best interests, they would give a considerable premium for fruit brought to market in boxes. This would work a wonderful revolution in the *how* of marketing fruits. We must educate our people to their true interests.

Smaller fruits, such as plums, peaches, grapes, &c., &c., ought to be exhibited for sale in *taking* packages—ornamented in a manner to attract the buyer, and after a fashion to display the fruit to greater advantage. A friend has hit on the right plan. He markets his plums and peaches in neatly adorned paper boxes, which show off to the greatest advantage his favourite cultivation. It is striking what a demand there is for fruit marketed in this manner. It pays thirty-fold for the outlay, and creates a taste for good, well-handled fruit, which in every way redounds to the benefit of the producer.

It may not be apart from our subject to suggest that when the dimensions of our fruit-growing interests assume such an importance as would justify the appointment, that certain trusted fruit growers should be sent to the large fruit marts, and have the fruit of their fellow producers consigned to themselves. The saving of commission charges would amply repay the outlay. The market would be controlled by the growers, and the profits would find their way into the pockets of legitimate parties. We are strongly of opinion that the time is not far distant when our fruit interests will be so largely developed that it will pay Canadian growers to send their own agents to Europe to successfully carry out the marketing of their fruits.

For all such amendments in the present mode of conducting fruit marketing, we say, Organize, organize, organize. Fruit growers must no longer stand aloof from each other, as if the best interests of one class of producers would prove detrimental to the interests of another class.

It is something like a general taste for reading; let this taste prevail, and there cannot be too many books produced. So of fruit marketing; what will benefit one will benefit all, and every individual success will only tend to the aggrandizement of the whole.

We have thus attempted to describe the *where* and the *how* of marketing fruits.

When the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario, through such means as the production of essays, shall have fully awakened our people to the benefits accruing from marketing in the best markets, and the best methods of doing it, then and then only will the mission of the Association be accomplished. The marketing is so allied to the production of fruits, that the one is correlative of the other. When it becomes fully known *where* fruit can be marketed, and when information is given *how* it is to be done, the difficulties now experienced by fruit growers throughout the Western Province will be obviated. When the full benefit of raising fruit is felt, and the rewards of the fruit producer flow into his own pocket, then and then only will the efforts of our Association be fully appreciated, and the far-reaching aims of the Directors be fairly understood.

ESSAY ON "WHERE AND HOW TO MARKET OUR FRUITS."

MOTTO—"Excelsior."

BY GEORGE PEACOCK, MOUNT SALEM.

1st—*Where*. In large towns. We must become acquainted with the amount of population, and the location of all large towns within reasonable distance, as well as the quantity and quality of every kind of fruit which will be likely to be in demand during the season, with the probable supply from all sources so far as can be ascertained.

The requisite information in regard to supply and demand can be obtained readily and cheaply by a gentle touch of the "magic wire." We would, therefore, recommend some central position, as St. Catharines or Hamilton, for the location of an "expert" in the "magic art," whose duty would be, first, to receive despatches from all fruit growers in Ontario who may have any fruit to sell, containing correct statements of all kinds of fruits, of the quantity and quality, mode of packing, &c., which will be for sale during the season. The information must be supplied as early in the season as the condition of the various fruits will warrant the grower to make a fair estimate of the amount of each crop, all of which should be classified and recorded for reference.

2nd. He will be required to telegraph to all likely places, till he is able to find buyers for all the fruits that he has in his reference book for the season; he will thus have all the requisite information at his finger's end, and with a single touch, as it were, of the "magic wire," he can direct the whole crop of a season to the exact location where it will be most remunerative to the grower and most beneficial to the consumer; he can advise two, four or six sellers to one place, as many or more he can direct to another town, &c., till all the fruits in the Province are disposed of.

With the proper information from seller and buyer, and a little nice management on the "magic wire," a great amount of carriage, risk of selling and overstocking the markets, will be avoided; consequently prices will always range high. Should there be a sudden or unexpected rush to a market, say New York, the orders can be reversed by a touch of the finger, which may send them flying to Chicago or elsewhere, as it is always known where such a consignment is wanted at paying prices.

The sellers will vary with the season as the crops of fruit turn out abundant or scanty; therefore they must always apply to the operator, with fee of course, and have their wishes recorded in season.

With the large towns it is different. The seasons have no effect on them; their wants are always the same; but the operator must ascertain by direct communication which town is most scantily supplied, and is likely to give the highest prices.

Before exporting to Great Britain, the following towns should be consulted with, in reference to supply and probable prices, &c.:—

Town.	Population.
London	3,455.160
Glasgow	534,564
Liverpool	516,063
Manchester, 356,626 Salford, 135,720	492,346
Birmingham	366,325
Dublin	314,666
Leeds	285.118
Sheffield	267,881
Edinburgh	211,626
Bristol	196.186
Bradford	168,305
Newcastle-upon-Tyne	137,665
Hull	133.932
Portsmouth	122,632
Brighton	111,089
Leicester	109,830
Sunderland	106,342

The towns of over 100,000 inhabitants in the United States are:—

Town.	Population.	State.
Buffalo	117,800	New York.
Baltimore	267,300	Maryland.

Town.	Population.	State.
Chicago	350,000	Illinois.
Cincinnati	216,300	Ohio.
Louisville	100,700	Kentucky.
Newark	105,000	New Jersey.
New Orleans	191,400	Louisiana.
New York and Brooklyn	1,458,391	New York.
Philadelphia.	674,000	Pennsylvania.
St. Louis	311,000	Missouri.
Washington	109,000	Dist. of Columbia.

Here are markets for good fruits the year round.

The following towns in our own Province need large supplies :—

Town.	Population.	County.
Barrie	5,000	Simcoe.
Belleville	10,000	Hastings.
Brantford	9,000	Brant.
Brockville	6,300	Leeds.
Chatham	6,000	Kent.
Cobourg	5,000	Northumberland.
Guelph	6,900	Wellington.
Hamilton	27,000	Wentworth.
Ingersoll	5,000	Oxford.
Kingston	15,000	Frontenac.
London	20,000	Middlesex.
Merrickville	12,000	Grenville.
Ottawa	30,000	Carleton.
Peterborough	7,500	Peterborough.
Port Hope	5,000	Durham.
St. Catharines	10,000	Lincoln.
Stratford	5,000	Perth.
Toronto	60,000	York.
Windsor	5,000	Essex.
Woodstock	5,000	Oxford.

We should not forget—

Montreal	107,000	Montreal.
Quebec	51,000	Quebec.
St. John	40,000	New Brunswick.
Halifax	30,000	Nova Scotia.

2nd. How to sell fruit.

We would say by thinning, picking, assorting and packing.

1st. Many trees bear so abundantly that the fruit is not of sufficient size or flavour to sell readily. All such trees should be well thinned before the fruit is half grown. But it is said to take so much time and expense that thinning is seldom thoroughly performed. On a fair examination of the operation these objections will vanish ; for, suppose it costs fifty cents to pick the fruit from a tree, let twenty-five cents be spent in thinning, for which half the fruit or more can be taken from the tree, and in less than half the time that it would take to pick the whole of the fruit, for quick handling is all that is needed for culls to be given to swine. The remaining fruit, which is left to ripen, can be picked for the other twenty-five cents.

The raspberry should be thinned by shortening the tips of the canes, on the principle that, by diminishing the inferior fruit, we increase the saleable crop. The same observation will apply to the blackberry, the gooseberry and the currant.

Strawberries, perhaps, can be improved more than any other fruit by judicious thinning and careful culture. We have seen a piece of ground producing strawberries larger, and more bushels, than potatoes grown on the same plot some years previously. The land was poor, of course, yielding unsaleable potatoes, but by the application of natural fertilizers, careful cultivation and seasonable thinning, picking, assorting and packing, such results were obtained—selling at sight.

2nd. Picking should be done with great care—the larger fruits, such as apples, pears and peaches, into convenient baskets lined with soft cloth, to prevent bruising; leaving on the bloom or waxy or downy covering, that the fruits may appear in all their beauty. They should be picked so as to leave the entire stem on the fruit, which can be pushed sideways or upwards, when the natural separation between the spur and the stalk will be easily accomplished, without any adhering buds.

For cherries and plums there should be two pickers; one for the good fruit, the other to take care of all the wormy and bruised and rotten and otherwise injured fruit, for swine. Thus culling and assorting while picking will make the fruit more saleable.

The smaller fruits, as strawberries, &c., should have two or three pickers—the first to secure the finest and largest fruits without any being over-ripe, or not ripe enough; nothing but the very best in size, and appearance should occupy his packages; the second to gather all the good medium-sized fruits; and the third should pick all the rotten and inferior fruits to be given to swine. By this method there will be no tainted fruit left to spoil the remaining portion of the crop, which is left to ripen; and both sizes in separate packages will be more satisfactory than when mixed together, for sale, in the same parcel. The large berries will often pay for all the extra labour and expense, when they are taken to a market where size and appearance are appreciated.

3rd. Assorting.—Small fruits and stone fruits should be assorted while picking, in order to avoid unnecessary handling; once in the fingers and into the package, for sale, is enough for berries and plums; the more of the natural bloom is left on the fruits the better they will appear in market. A great amount of observation and experience convince us that good, clean, even-sized fruits command more ready sales than when various sizes are muddled together in the same package.

Apples and pears should be thoroughly assorted; all the specimens which are of extra large size, of very beautiful appearance, without a bruise, having a whole stalk and no more, and in every way the nearest to perfection in form, &c., should be separated from the rest of the fruits, and named "Excelsior Fruits." Of the remaining fruits, two qualities may be made, to be styled "Very good" and "Best;" always remembering there must be a considerable quantity of culls, some of which may be nice fruit, to be culled again for cheap market purposes, and for drying, &c. The residue will serve a good purpose for live stock of all kinds.

Many sales of fruits are prevented or inferior prices are obtained by having mixed with them a few bruised or poor-looking specimens, that should have been left at home. Assort closely and sell readily.

4th. Packing small fruits should be done up in pints, quarts, or two or three quarts, &c., according to the liability of the various sorts to be damaged more or less by carriage. The condition of the roads and the distance to market may sometimes be taken into account, and a saving in packages be obtained. No small fruit packages should be used twice, as any fruit stains or finger marks on neat packages would spoil the sale of the fruit. The second use of any such packages is equal to soliciting inferior prices.

The "Excelsior" apples, and pears, and peaches, we would pack in cubical boxes, to contain one bushel; to be got up in neat style, lined with tinted paper and having cubic pasteboard cells, each cell to contain but one specimen of fruit. Cut the pasteboard into strips as wide as the fruit, and as long as the box inside.

Cut notches half across the strips, as wide as the pasteboard is thick, and so far apart as to correspond with the size of the fruit to be packed.

Put the notched pasteboard strips together at right angles, so that notches upwards and downwards fit into each other; and we have a system of squares, or rather cubic cells, sufficient to cover the bottom of the cubical box: fill the cells by putting a fruit into each, over which place a square sheet of pasteboard, which will serve as a new bottom for another system of cells, again to be filled each with a fruit, and covered with pasteboard for another bottom, on which to place another system of cells, &c., until the cubical box is filled; and it will be seen that, though the box be full, no two fruits touch each other. Lining the box as well as the cells with appropriately tinted paper will greatly improve the appearance of the fruit and thereby make it more saleable. "Excelsior" apples, in "Excelsior" packages, have been sent from East Elgin to New York market, where they were sold, at retail, for *twenty-five* cents each.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION IN REFERENCE TO THE AMENDMENTS TO THE AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ACT.

1st. That the present system of the election of Directors be allowed to continue as it has been in the past, Directors to be elected from any district where desirable men can be found.

2nd. That the number of Directors be increased from nine to twelve, and that they have the privilege of electing their officers at their first meeting, in the same manner as the Board of Agriculture.

3rd. That the officers be a President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer, and that the Board shall have the power to elect at their discretion both Secretary and Treasurer, from any of the members of the Association, and the Treasurer shall annually give such bonds as are satisfactory to the Directors, the amount not to be less than one thousand dollars.

4th. That the financial year of this Association begin with the 1st of January, and that all members who have paid their annual fee during any year shall be held to be members, and have all the privileges of membership until the 1st of January following.

CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA IN 1876

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO TO THE ADVISORY BOARD OF ONTARIO.

The Committee recommend that *all* our Canadian fruits be represented at Philadelphia in their season, beginning with our strawberries, and ending with a grand display of fall and winter fruits in September.

To accomplish this object, it will be necessary to appoint a suitable Committee from among the members of the Fruit Growers' Association, whose business it shall be to collect from the various districts in the Province the fruits in their season, and forward them to Philadelphia, such Committee to be nominated by the Directors of the Fruit Growers' Association at their autumn meeting in Belleville, and to be under their control.

In order to insure the arrival of the fruit in good condition, your Committee think it would add greatly to the success of the undertaking if arrangements could be made by which it could be shipped in ice cars similar to those in which fruit is now conveyed from California to our Eastern markets.

Your Committee contemplate the obtaining of all the perishable fruits in season, beginning with the southern and ending with the northern sections of our Province, so as to lengthen the period as much as possible during which each variety can be exhibited, and, after a careful estimate of the probable cost of collecting, packing, the supply of suitable boxes for all the various fruits—summer, autumn and winter—your Committee are of opinion that an appropriation of three thousand dollars will be required to satisfactorily carry out and accomplish the object desired in the manner indicated.

In order that the exhibition of our Canadian fruits may be creditably carried out, your Committee deem it absolutely essential that the agent employed to receive and exhibit the fruits in Philadelphia be a person possessed of sufficient knowledge and skill in fruits to command the confidence of our Association, and we think this end could best be attained by such party being recommended by the Directors of the Association, and placed under their control.

Since the amount of space to be occupied by our summer fruits will be liable to constant fluctuation, your Committee would suggest that a sufficient number of Canadian wild flowers and others, and small fruits in jars properly preserved, suitable for decorative purposes, be forwarded in pots, so that all blanks on our tables which may occur from time to time may be suitably filled up and decorated.

In order that our country may reap the greatest possible benefit from this exhibition of our fruits, illustrating as it would in the most practical manner the character of our climate and soil, your Committee would suggest that full printed statements should be supplied from time to time, giving the names of the fruits and detailing the districts in which they are grown, and that this information be printed in English, French and German, and be supplied for gratuitous distribution at Philadelphia.

It was further recommended that the Board send two members of the Board of the Fruit Growers' Association alternately to Philadelphia for three weeks, during fifteen weeks of the Exhibition, that their travelling expenses be paid by our own Treasurer, and that the Dominion Government be requested to pay their hotel and incidental expenses while there. That the members sent give a statement or report of what they see and hear of matters which may prove of benefit to the Fruit Growers' Association of the Dominion.

CANADIAN HYBRID RASPBERRIES,

RAISED BY WM. SAUNDERS, LONDON, AND CHARLES ARNOLD, PARIS.

In pursuance of the determination of the Directors of the Association to encourage the production of new varieties of fruits suitable to our climate, we commence in this Report to illustrate some of the valuable products of our hybridists' skill.

Mr. Arnold, after many years of patient and persevering labour, has hybridized a number of his own seedlings with very successful results. If their present characteristics prove to be permanent upon a more general distribution in hitherto untried localities, they will be very valuable acquisitions.

Mr. Saunders has succeeded in hybridizing the Philadelphia with the Black-cap, and has raised several crosses, which have the combined qualities of both. These plates illustrate the varieties that will be sent out in the spring of 1877.

PREMIUMS FOR ESSAYS FOR 1876.

The Directors offer the following premiums :—

First.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on hybridization, and its Canadian results.

Second.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second-best essay on the same subject.

Third.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on the best methods of utilizing our surplus autumn fruits.

Fourth.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second-best essay on the same subject.

Fifth.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on shelter for fruit-growing.

Sixth.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second-best essay on the same subject.

Seventh.—TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS for the best essay on fruit exhibitions, and how to secure from them the best results.

Eighth.—FIFTEEN DOLLARS for the second-best essay on the same subject.

NOTICE.—Essayists must send their papers to the Secretary on or before the first day of November, 1876, each inscribed with a motto, accompanied by a sealed note, endorsed with the motto inscribed on the essay, and containing within the name of the author.

The Judges may give such awards as they may deem the essays to merit, withholding the prizes altogether, when judged necessary.

DISTRIBUTION OF FRUIT TREES.

The Directors are making arrangements to distribute to all who may then be members of the Association, the following trees and plants in the several years mentioned below :—

1876.

GIASS' SEEDLING PLUM,

A large purple variety, ripening in October, especially valuable for cooking and marketing.

1877.

CANADIAN HYBRID RASPBERRIES,

Raised by Wm. Saunders and Charles Arnold. Coloured lithographs accompany this Report.

1878.

"THE BURNET" GRAPE,

Raised by P. C. Dempsey, Albury.

1879.

CANADIAN HYBRID APPLE,

Raised by Charles Arnold, Paris.

MEETINGS FOR 1876.

Summer meeting at London.
Fall meeting at Simcoe.
Winter meeting at Hamilton.

PRIZE LIST.

PERMANENT PRIZES.

First.—AN HONORARY MEDAL to the originator of any new fruit, which, having been thoroughly tested for a series of years, is found to be worthy of being placed among the fruits of its class for cultivation in Ontario.

Second.—FIFTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Late Winter Apple, to be at least equal to the old popular varieties now in cultivation.

Third.—THIRTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Harvest Apple, of like merit.

Fourth.—TWENTY DOLLARS for the best Canadian Seedling Autumn Apple, of same excellence.

ANNUAL PRIZES.

PRIZES FOR 1876.

First.—Awards may be made by the Committee on Seedling Fruits of sums *not exceeding Ten Dollars* for any seedling fruit that may be submitted to them during the year, which they may deem worthy, although they may not yet be prepared to advise the Directors to bestow either of the permanent prizes. Such award shall not in any measure disqualify the exhibitor from eventually receiving, for the same fruit, one of the permanent prizes.

Second.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Winter Seedling Apple, fruit to be grown in 1876, and exhibited at the succeeding Winter Meeting of the Association.

Third.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Autumn Seedling Apple, to be shown at the next Autumn Meeting of the Association.

Fourth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Summer Seedling Apple, to be sent, when in condition for examination, to the President, Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, all charges prepaid, and to be by him submitted to the Committee on Seedling Fruits.

Fifth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Winter Pear, fruit grown in 1876, and exhibited at the succeeding Winter Meeting of the Association.

Sixth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Autumn Pear, to be shown at the Provincial Exhibition.

Seventh.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Summer Pear, to be sent, when in condition to be examined, to the President, Rev. R. Burnet, Hamilton, carriage prepaid, for submission to the Committee on Seedling Fruits.

Eighth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Plum, to be sent to the President when in season.

Ninth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Peach, to be sent to the President when in season.

Tenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Grape, of any colour, to be sent to the President when ripe.

Eleventh.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Strawberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; if not possible, then to the President.

Twelfth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Raspberry, to be sent, if possible, to the Summer Meeting; but if that be impracticable, then to the President when in season.

Thirteenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Gooseberry, that is not subject to mildew, whether of European or American parentage, or a cross between them; to be sent to the Summer Meeting, if possible, otherwise to the President.

Fourteenth.—FIVE DOLLARS for the best Seedling Blackberry, sufficiently hardy to endure the climate of Ontario. Fruit to be sent to the President when ripe.

Should two or more Seedlings of equal merit be shown, the prize shall be awarded to each. The Committee shall in all cases withhold the prize altogether, if they do not deem the fruit worthy.

A Seedling to which one of these annual prizes has been awarded cannot compete a second time in this class, but may compete in the class of Permanent Prizes.

A Seedling Apple which has received one of the money prizes in the class of Permanent Prizes, cannot again receive a money reward, but may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

CERTIFICATES OF MERIT.

Seedling fruits which have received any of the foregoing money prizes may be offered in competition for certificates of merit.

The Committee on Seedling Fruits will report to the Directors those fruits which they think to be worthy of a Certificate of Merit. The Directors will then make full inquiry and examination concerning the character of the fruit, including size, appearance and quality, the habit, vigour, health, hardihood and productiveness of the tree or plant, and its general adaptation to the climate of Ontario; and bestow such Certificate, if any, as they may think it worthy to receive.

A fruit which has received a Certificate of Merit may be offered in competition for the Honorary Medal.

The Honorary Medal may be given any number of times to the same person for different fruits, but only once for any one fruit.

CONDITIONS OF COMPETITION.

Seedling fruits offered in competition for these prizes must be shown in quantities of not less than *half a dozen specimens* of each sort, if they be Apples, Pears, Plums or Peaches; if Grapes, not less than *three bunches*; if Berries, not less than *one pint.* Each sort or variety must be accompanied by a statement, signed by the person sending the fruit, setting forth the origin of the tree or plant, if known; if the origin be unknown, then so much of the history of the tree or plant yielding the fruit sent, as may be ascertained—its vigour, hardihood and productiveness, the character of the soil in which it is growing, and what, in the estimation of the sender, are the peculiar excellencies of the fruit. This rule *must be ob-*

served in all cases, whether the fruit be shown at the meetings of the Association or sent to the President for the examination of the Committee.

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

The annual fee is ONE DOLLAR, payable on the first day of January in each year, and may be sent to the Secretary-Treasurer, D. W. Beadle, Esq., St. Catharines.

Any person remitting the fees of old or new members, with their names and post-office address, may retain ten per cent. of the amount for his trouble. This arrangement is in lieu of the extra allowance in trees formerly given for each club of five members.

THE FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO

seeks to collect, arrange and disseminate information on the subject of Fruit Culture.

These objects are secured in the following manner :—

By holding meetings every year in different localities, of which all members receive notice by circular ; by reporting and preserving the discussions ; by procuring and publishing valuable essays by skilled fruit-growers ; by appointing committees to make personal examination of different sections of the Province, and report upon the peculiar characteristics of the soil, climate, and special conditions of fruit culture therein ; by illustrating the Annual Report with coloured lithographs, drawn from nature, of the new fruits raised by our Canadian hybridists ; by disseminating among the members trees or plants of some new fruit that promises to be valuable throughout the Province, only exacting that the members will make a report for a few years to the Secretary, as to the manner these succeed with them ; by rewarding essayists, and, as far as practicable, the efforts of our hybridists.

In calling the attentian of your neighbours to the advantages and benefits derived from becoming a member of this Association, you will confer a favour on your friends, and receive ten per cent. of the amount you may collect as a recognition of your services.

ROBERT BURNET,
President.

INTERNATIONAL FRUIT EXHIBITIONS.

In 1876, at Philadelphia, will be held the Grand International Centennial Exhibition.

The success that Ontario achieved at Boston in 1873 surely indicates that we need not hesitate to exhibit a collection of Canadian fruits on this occasion. Such an opportunity of making the world acquainted with the capabilities of our country in fruit-growing ought not to be neglected, as no better advertisement could be given for the encouragement of emigration.

Not only ought our rulers to be forward in providing the means to defray the expenses incidental to such exhibitions, but also our fruit-growers should, by judicious thinning out and cultivation, make the best preparation.

WILD GOOSE PLUM.

Mr. Arnold, of Paris, has been at much pains to procure and fruit this variety, and exhibited specimens of this, both fresh and preserved, at our last autumn meeting. It proves to be an inferior variety of wild plum, not worth raising. We have, growing in our forests, many varieties which are much more valuable in every respect. Members of the Fruit Growers' Association will no longer need to purchase them, at from one to two dollars per tree, for the sake of ascertaining the truthfulness of the above statement.

UTAH HYBRID CHERRY.

We have taken some pains to ascertain what are the merits of this supposed cherry. From the best information which we have obtained, we would hereby caution our members against being too anxious to pay large prices for a tree that we are fully persuaded will prove as worthless as the Wild Goose Plum.

"THAT NEW HARDY PEACH."

It is marvellous how nature, ever bountiful, is equal to the demands made upon her by man's credulity. A hardy peach seemed to be needed for Canada. No sooner is, then, the want felt than it is provided for. Ohio, not heretofore celebrated for the production of hardy varieties of fruit trees, has with unexampled promptitude come to the rescue, acting on the principle, we suppose, that a fool is born into the world every minute for one wise man to practise upon. No wonder that such *a hardy and valuable peach* should be held at the moderate price of two or three dollars per tree; but, more marvellous still, the generosity of our Ohio cousins, who are willing to accept the third year's crop in lieu of half the price. What wise man can resist the temptation to make such a profitable investment? Surely the crop will amply repay the confiding purchaser, who fails to see that the seller is getting four-fold value, even though the third year's crop never appears. Canadian nurserymen, stingy souls, demand twenty-five cents in gold for "that New Hardy Peach."

UTAH CURRANT!

Listen, ye fruit growers of Canada. The big tree of California must hide its diminished head, now that *Utah* has entered the lists with her new Currant production. Who wouldn't want them? Three or four times the size of anything heretofore seen in Canada. Part with your hard-earned dollars; there is no fear that your lips will be tantalized in your effort to taste the big Utah Currant; but, with Pope, you will perhaps have but one occasion to say—"fades like the baseless fabric of a vision, and leaves not a wreck behind."

SINGULAR FREAK.

Mr. Jno. McLean, High Street, Owen Sound, writes to the Secretary as follows:—

"I myself, when pulling plums, discovered two blue plums growing on a tree bearing a greenish-yellow plum; on the limb was first one yellow plum then two blue, same size and form, and free from all disease, followed by four yellow. Probably the tree is Prince's Gage; these I sent to Mr. Burnet, which I hope he received. I unfortunately pulled off the four yellow plums, above the blue, before making the discovery."

It is matter of regret that these plums never came to hand.

ESPALIERS.

FOR THE REPORT OF THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION, BY P. E. BUCKE, OTTAWA.

At first sight, it appears strange that the beautiful and economic way of growing fruit on the Espalier system has been little practised in Canada; it is presumed the reason of this is the small value attached to land, and the time taken up in tying and staking them. Certainly during the growing season, time is a valuable commodity, but the value and beauty of Espaliers would repay the artistic gardener fully as well for his trouble as growing the graceful and healthful grape on trellises. It is true the apple will grow on an upright stem which the grape will not without support, but there are places and circumstances under which it is desirable to grow the apple where either the tall or dwarf tree would be out of place. From an ornamental point of view nothing looks better than walks lined with espaliers, and nothing is neater than a nicely turned angle in a walk, the stock set on the corner of the bed, and the branches trained neatly along the end and side.

In small city gardens this mode of culture has great advantage, because little or no room is used for the growth of the tree, and as fine crops, and often better fruit, is secured in this way than when they are trained with bushy heads; and the partial shade given by them to most vegetables is a positive advantage, as they do not, like standards, exclude the light from above.

The fruit from the Espalier is seldom shaken down by high winds, the stake to which it is fastened making it firm and unyielding; consequently the boughs do not sway and thrash about. No matter how the tree is loaded, no supports are required, and there is no danger of the branches breaking or splitting at the crotch from the load of fruit, which is always well coloured from the fact of the sun and air having free access to the whole tree, no part being shaded by its branches and leaves.

In Britain, Espaliers are chiefly nailed to walls, though they are not unfrequently grown as above described, to divide off walks, or as a shelter in other parts of the grounds; sometimes they are employed as a screen to divide the flower portion from the kitchen garden, and in a variety of ways become both ornamental and useful.

Perhaps it is hardly necessary to state that dwarf trees are those chiefly used for Espaliers. Dwarf apples on Paradise stocks should be planted from ten to fifteen feet apart, Pears on Quince stocks twenty feet apart, and Cherries on the Mahaleb stock the same distance. In selecting trees, obtain those with three shoots, or, if that is not possible, set those you have obtained where they ought to grow, and the second year after planting cut them down to eight or nine inches of the ground. From this stump allow three shoots to start; the lowest of these should be tied down the following autumn or spring to within ten inches of the ground, the leader or upright shoot should be cut off say twelve inches from the other two, and three more shoots should be allowed to develop themselves—an upright and two branches; the following spring the branches should be tied down as those previously grown, and the leader headed off to fifteen inches above them; this practice should be followed every year until the desired height is attained. Side shoots springing up from the horizontal arms should be kept pinched in, and the laterals encouraged to lengthen themselves.

The mode of staking Espaliers is as follows: In the spring of the year, after the first branches have grown, a stout stake must be set to tie the upright shoot to, and two others, twelve inches on each side of the first, to which are attached the horizontal arms. Care should be taken not to injure these, or split them at their juncture with the main stem. If they do not come down very readily at first, they should be brought as low as convenient, and left for a few days, when they will be easily brought into position. The stakes used should be two-inch cedar poles, the smallest end sharpened and driven into the ground; the stakes should be sawn off level, and stand about five feet high; a light rail is attached to the top for neatness, and to keep them steady and straight in a row. In two or three years, as the tree extends, the centre stem will be found strong enough to support itself, and the side arms will strengthen with age, so that very few stakes will be required to support the tree when it has come to its full size and height—probably six or eight will be quite sufficient. It is better to have a light rod fastened across the stakes to tie the shoots to during the growing season; this keeps them in a straight line, and gives a tidy appearance to the tree. Stakes will be required every eighteen inches or two feet apart, as the side arms extend, until they become stout and stiffened by age.

I have found the tenderest trees may be grown here on the French cordon system of one arm each way, having now on my grounds a peach tree three years old. Cordon apples make nice borders for beds, and should be grown from six to eight inches from the ground.

PEDIGREE OF THE DIADEM RASPBERRY.

In the spring of 1860 I began hybridizing the raspberry by applying pollen of the old Franconia upon the pistil of the old White-cap, or what used to be called the White Black-cap, a variety that rooted from the tips of the new canes; and out of a large number of seedlings produced from this cross, only two showed the least symptoms of having been affected by the pollen of the Franconia. These two were *red* and very inferior-looking raspberries. They threw up suckers, and would not root from the tips. and were very interesting to me as varieties capable, in my opinion, of further improvement by again crossing, as the long-established character of the White-cap had been broken. These two varieties were again crossed, with a view this time of producing fall-bearing varieties. The White Four Seasons was imported from France for that purpose. From this second cross several very much improved varieties were produced—some red, some white, but all throwing up suckers, and refusing to root from the tips, and some of them excellent fall bearers and of good flavour. The Red and Yellow Canada and Orange King were thus produced and sent out by me in the year 1868. But fall-bearing raspberries did not prove so valuable in this section of country as was anticipated, and the Orange King being very hardy, of excellent flavour, and productive, I again crossed it by using pollen of Hornet, Imperial and Belle de Fontenay, and the raspberry illustrated at the title-page of this Report is a seedling selected as one of the best of a large number produced by this cross. In my opinion it is the largest, most hardy, productive, and high-flavoured yellow raspberry ever grown on this continent. It will be observed by the above that this is the third generation from the White-cap, improved every time it has been crossed. Query: How much more could this raspberry be improved by further crossing?

CHARLES ARNOLD.

IRRIGATION.

It is not at all unfrequent in Canada that during the month of June, when the luscious strawberry is beginning to swell and ripen, and the raspberry is putting forth its petals, a season of hot dry weather sets in, which lasts for weeks, no rain falling to refresh the earth; the oppressive rays of the sun descend with scorching violence, drying up both fruit and plants, the parched soil being warm enough, if not to cook an egg, at least to hatch one. To tide over this season of drought and heat the gardener is recommended to apply a heavy *mulch* to the soil; and though this may be found of partial advantage to the long canes of the raspberry tribe, it is found in many instances totally inadequate to the wants of the strawberry; and it is believed the true method of securing a plentiful crop of fine large berries is to have a supply of water that can be turned on at the will of the cultivator. This would not only increase the size and beauty of the fruit, but prolong its season from two to three weeks, as the last berry, which now dries and shrivels up, would be as plump and fresh as that first gathered.

It appears strange, with our present advanced state of civilization, and the fact admitted that agriculture is the basis of all our wealth in Canada, we should be so dreadfully behindhand in the limited means of our water supply to those people whom we speak of as barbarians. The ancient Egyptians irrigated plentifully and successfully. True, no rain falls for months at a time in the valley of the Nile. The Israelites carefully terraced and irrigated the hill-sides along a vast area of their sunny lands, and on these the vine and olive were cultivated with great success. The ancient Romans also used irrigation as a means of fertilizing the soil. The Saracens and Moors who overran Spain carried agriculture to an art which has probably not yet been surpassed either on this continent or Europe; have left behind them monuments of their industry and skill in their noble works for the irrigation of the soil, which put to shame the ignorance and indolence or misdirected energy of the rural population of the present day.

The Spaniards found, at the time of their conquest of Peru in the sixteenth century, immense works for the purpose of irrigation. One of these canals was between four and five hundred miles long; in its course it passed round mountains, over rivers and marshes, and was carried through rocks and hills. The valley of Nasca, now an arid desert, was then watered by a stream four or five feet in depth by three in width, formed of blocks of uncemented masonry, and yet these works were constructed by people who knew not the use of iron—the ruins of basins and tunnels still extant.

The humid atmosphere of Britain makes the use of water artificially applied almost unnecessary, yet even there we sometimes hear of drought, and consequently methods of applying water have not unfrequently been tried, sometimes by letting water through pipes punctured with holes, and at other times by applying moisture by sprinkling or flooding.

It is perhaps unfortunate for science that the United Kingdom is so situated that irrigation is not absolutely necessary, as had that country a dry climate like Canada, with its extensive water resources, the problem would long ere this have been solved as to the best mode of raising and applying it to the land both cheaply and efficiently.

In California, where no rain falls for months at a time, and where a shower would be ruinous to the farmer, the finest crops of fruit and grain are grown in the world. The work of irrigation is easily arranged, because the water, as in Peru, is derived from lofty mountains, where pepetual snow lies on the high summits; this is being continually melted in the summer sun, and flows down in rivulets, which makes the water easily collected and led in channels to be conducted as the cultivator sees fit. The absence of rain in this district is caused by the dry hot desert lying to the eastward, from which no moisture is distilled to rise into the upper atmosphere, and consequently no clouds are formed; whereas, from the west, the clouds made from the evaporation from the Pacific Ocean are condensed as they pass over the cold snows of the mountain top. In this rainless territory no barns are used during summer for the storing of grain or hay; the grain is thrashed in the fields, and left there in heaps or in bags, and the hay is drawn in waggon loads and dumped down in heaps promiscuously near a pressing machine, where it lies for weeks or months until the farmer gets ready to stow it away.

In Japan, where the rainfall is *three times as great* as that of the United States or Canada, a vast and universal system of irrigation has been constructed by immense labour, consisting of large reservoirs, and a net-work of canals, which supply water to every part of the large island of Niphon. Canada should take a lesson from the Japs. With a sufficient quantity of water running to the sea each year to flood the whole country, with all sorts of crops and even cattle dying of thirst, we allow the waters to run past our doors unheeded, and the agricultural products on which our country so much depends are thereby reduced to less than one-third of what they should be.

It is believed the strawberry gardens of Oakville, and in other places where they are cultivated in large quantities, and where water is abundant and convenient, would be benefited to the extent of at least three times the crop by a thorough system of irrigation. In the Province of Quebec almost every farm of any extent is provided with a windmill. A cheap erection of this sort, to which pumps could be attached, would be the readiest mode of raising water; and where the land slopes to the lake, a sluice could be constructed of two-inch planks at no very great expense. One board eight inches high, and two boards of the same width for the bottom, would throw back to a high level sufficient water to irrigate a hundred acres. This box should be set on tressels, and a suitable grade could thus easily be obtained. A box of this description is constructed for three miles along the Gatineau River by Mr. Gilmour, and carries down all the lumber from his extensive mill past gigantic rapids that would knock the boards into toothpicks. This sluice runs along the bank, and conveys the boards to his piling grounds at the head waters of navigation. Automatic windmills are now constructed which work with very little attention, furling their sails should the wind increase to a gale, and trimming to the wind, of which a very small quantity is sufficient to start them going. In many places the water could be stored in ponds on high ground, and let on as the land required it, but in many instances the windmill would only require to be worked in the day-time, and the water run immediately on the land, when the attendants could direct its course.

The most suitable soil for irrigation is that of a sandy or gravelly nature, and the effect of water on these gives immediate proofs of its efficacy; on the other hand, when heavy tenacious soils are treated in the same way, they require a thorough system of drainage, which in some instances would be too expensive to enable the owner to receive any profit. Another thing must be kept in mind, and that is, that on tenacious or clay lands the supply of water ought to be almost unlimited, as they bake dreadfully if it is not copiously turned on.

Many people in towns appear to think if they can attach a hose to the supply pipe, and by that means spout the water over the garden like a shower of rain, they are doing big business; in this they are to a great extent mistaken. In the first place, water should not be applied in this way during the time the sun is shining, as very few plants will stand the scorching sun on their wet leaves, and it is death to the finer kinds of vegetables and flowers, especially those edible plants grown for their foliage. In the second place, it is the *soaking of the ground that is required, not the wetting of the plants.* This should be done by running water into gently sloping channels from eight to ten feet apart; no water should be allowed to remain standing on the soil. In irrigating arable land, no collecting drains are required to catch the surplus water, as in the case of irrigating grass lands, because the water is all absorbed into the soil. If the water is not absorbed, either the slope is too great or too much water is applied. In the case of the culture of small fruits and strawberries, the water should be applied in shallow drains between every two rows; if the season is entirely without rain, once a week will not be found too often to irrigate, but a thorough soaking should be given each time by dividing the land into sixths, part of which could be gone over each day or night. The season of ripening is thus much prolonged, and the last berry pulled will prove as fine and as well formed as the first one gathered.

P. E. Bucke.

Ottawa, 17th November, 1875.

HYBRIDIZING.

By P. E. Bucke, Ottawa.

The F. G. Association has been in existence for ten years, and though it had very up-hill work in struggling into existence, it is now assuming very fair proportions, and its members number about two thousand. We believe this little army of enthusiasts in fruit culture would be very much increased were the benefits derived from the Society better known and appreciated. At the autumn meeting, held in the Town Hall at Belleville on the 5th and 6th October, some of its advantages were brought out, and amongst them the one selected for our text—Hybridizing—that is, the crossing of two varieties of the same species of plants by artificial means. The results produced are exceedingly interesting both to the cultivator and to science.

The art of hybridizing has long been known, but its practical application is only just being utilized on this continent as a means of adjusting foreign fruit, from dry, hot countries, or those of damp, cool regions, to our cold winters and hot dry summers.

The art of hybridizing requires some knowledge of botany and a little delicate manipulation. The first process is to open the flower artificially, just before it would do so of itself. We will take the grape flower for an example: remove the little cap that covers the pistil with a pair of forceps, then take away the male organs or anthers; so soon as the flower buds selected are thus prepared, they must be enclosed in a paper bag until properly suited for the application of the pollen.

This may be from one to two days; but sometimes, if the buds are very far advanced, they may be acted upon immediately, and again in a very few days afterwards, which will increase the chance of success. Care must be taken to keep the flowers as closely covered over as possible, so that they may not be impregnated except by the hand of the operator. The pollen should be collected in a piece of blue paper, by holding it under some flowers, and jarring the vine several times, when a shower will fall. This should be quickly rolled up and excluded from the light, and may be kept for weeks to be ready to operate with. This is done by taking up some of the pollen collected in a camel-hair pencil, and applying it gently to the female organ or pistil; as before stated, this operation should be repeated in a day or two. The flowers should then be covered with a paper bag; of course, all on this bunch not operated upon should be removed. When the fruit has formed, this paper bag may be taken off and one of muslin supplied, which should be kept on until the fruit is ripe, so that nothing can carry it away. The seeds should be sown in the autumn, and the next year plants will be obtained a foot in height. These should be taken up and removed to some secure place where they will not freeze, and be replanted again in the spring. Fruit may be expected on these seedlings in four or five years' time.

The female is usually selected for its qualities as a plant, the male for its size and flavour of fruit; because experience shows the former takes after the mother, the latter after the father. These being selected by the judgment and experience of the hybridist, he proceeds in his work as above described.

Our readers are probably aware that the kinds now designated as "native grapes" are all crosses between those known as "foreign" and the wild grape of this country. Foreign grapes can only be grown in Canada under glass, for the reason that they are natives of warmer climates, with long summer seasons, and winters whose temperature scarcely touches the freezing point. Several of them are natives of the Holy Land, such as the Syrian and Palestine, whilst others are of more tropical origin. All these grapes do remarkably well in southern California, but for the western and north-western States and for Canada it was found that a mixture would be required between these fine sorts and the wild fox grape. This subject has occupied the attention of horticulturists for some thirty years. The little Delaware has long been the standard of excellence, though the size of berry has been much against it; some of Rogers' Hybrids are exceedingly choice, but their fault chiefly rests in setting thinly on the bunch. It is believed that Mr. P. C. Dempsey, of Ameliasburgh, has succeeded, by crossing the Hartford with the Black Hamburg, in producing a grape that will hand his name down to the remotest posterity. This new and beautiful fruit resembles the latter in bunch and berry whilst the flavour is not much, if at all, inferior. It takes after the former in hardiness of plant and earliness in ripening, and as far as it has been tested appears to have all the qualities of excellence combined. This grape, on account of the limited number of plants, would easily sell for $2 each, and is to be distributed *gratuitously* to every member of the Association in 1878, express charges paid, and its capabilities will then be fully determined in every part of Ontario.

One of the peculiarities of hybridizing is that the offspring may resemble both the parents, or be like only one of them; but in many instances, and, in fact, the greater number, they do not resemble either one or the other. It is not improbable that the laws relating to this part of the science may never be fully ascertained. Certainly, in one respect the laws of the vegetable kingdom do not follow those of the animal kingdom. It sometimes happens that when two *black* varieties of grapes are crossed they produce *white* ones. This is instanced in a peculiar way by one of the seedlings raised by Mr. Dempsey. The parentage is precisely the same as his Burnet, and the product is a white grape not yet named, but so highly thought of at the Belleville meeting as to receive the highest approval of the Committee on Seedling Fruits, and the Directors' prize of $5. It is believed this grape will fill a much-needed place in Canada and the States as a really good outdoor white grape.

In dwelling on Mr. Dempsey's success, we have no desire to pass over Mr. Arnold, of Paris, Ontario, who, by patient labour in this branch of horticulture, has earned for himself the name of "Canada's great Hybridist." He has succeeded in raising a new variety of wheat, of rare excellence, having the hardiness of those with thicker skins, with the thin white rind of the tenderer sorts. In originating new varieties of grain or anything that is raised from seed, the hybridist has much more difficulty than in raising plants or trees propagated by grafts or cuttings, because the fruit of these must of necessity follow the stock from which they are taken; but crossed grains or seeds are apt to sport, and return to the original type, and the character is only fixed by selection; that is, culling out the kernels required, and rejecting those which from shape and colour do not come up to the proper standard; thus it often takes several years to get what at first sight one would think was easily obtained. Mr. Arnold has also crossed the grape, the pea, the apple, the raspberry and the strawberry. Of the latter he has a thousand different varieties, some of them of great promise. One of his hybrid raspberries, "Charles the Bold," will be distributed in 1877, with one raised by Mr. Saunders, of London, Ont. This latter is one of the most successful crosses ever made between any two classes of plants. The parents are the Philadelphia and the Mammoth Cluster; the former is red and the latter jet black; the former is propagated by suckers, the latter by rooting at the tips of the canes. The new plant has a dark red berry; it does not sucker, but roots itself like the ordinary Black-cap family.

Mr. Saunders has also some very prominent gooseberries, which will equal in size some of those in Britain, whilst it is thought they will be proof against mildew, the great enemy of the English sorts on this continent. These have not yet been fully tested, but when they are no doubt they will be distributed through the Association, if found worthy by the officers of the Society.

Mr. Arnold has also made some very interesting experiments in hybridizing Indian corn. He found that by covering the ear of the yellow corn, and fertilizing it artificially with the pollen from the red, and a few days afterwards with that of the white, he produced three distinct kinds on the same ear, and by fertilizing with two kinds at once on a third different sort, he had three distinct colours in the same grain on the ear. This fact was considered of such wonderful importance—as it had frequently beeen disputed by French savants—that it was translated into several languages, and generally copied into the scientific press of the civilized world. It is still true that "a prophet is not without honour save in his own country." The modest, retiring Arnold, though little known in Canada, has a high reputation in the neighbouring Republic, his varieties of grapes and grains being quoted as desirable products in the catalogue of leading seedsmen.

It is utterly impossible, in so short an article on this subject, to give anything like the advantages to be derived from becoming a member of the Fruit Growers' Association. The meetings are full of interest, the Annual Report is replete with practical and valuable papers on fruits and fruit culture. The whole series are invaluable to any man about to set out an orchard or plant a small fruit farm in any part of the Province, giving as it does descriptions of the climate and its effect on trees and plants in every section of Ontario.

The meetings also draw people together from all parts, and exchanges of fruits are made, and the latest seedlings shown, and deserving plants may be had at moderate prices from reliable men. No such thing as dishonest pedlars amongst this fraternal guild.

The member's fee is one dollar annually, for which he receives in return some plant or tree, and the Annual Report of the Association, fully worth the money. The fee must be paid before the first of March each year, so that the member may get his donation of trees so soon as the spring opens. The freight on these packages being prepaid, some one in each locality generally acts as agent for the Society, but if not the subscription may be sent to any of the Directors, or the Secretary at St. Catharines. Any one sending his own name and four others will himself receive a double number of trees. His own address and that of the subscribers should be plainly written on a sheet of paper accompanying the remittance.

Besides the advantages above quoted, prizes of $15 and $25 are offered for essays on various subjects, and a gold medal is given for fruits of superior excellence, and exhibitors of seedlings, when they are thought worthy, obtain a prize for them of $5. In 1876 will be distributed the "Glass" seedling plum; the Report for that year will be embellished with a coloured engraving of the *two* hybrid raspberries of Messrs. Arnold and Saunders, to be sent out in 1877, and in 1878 the now celebrated "Burnet" grape will be distributed.

REPORTS.

Park Head, 19th November, 1875.

To the Secretary of the Fruit Growers' Association of Ontario.

The following is my Report from Amabel for this season:—Beurre d'Anjou Pear; this is my fifth report of it; it has done well with me. The Blackberry and Raspberry never grew at all. Clapp's Favourite Pear and Grimes' Golden Pippin, third report of them; the Pear is doing well, the Pippin never grew. The Salem Grape (Rogers' No. 22), and Downing's Seedling Gooseberry; they have made a good growth, and wood ripened well. Flemish Beauty Pear and S. Pomme Grise, first report of them; the apple tree was dead when received and did not grow, the pear made a fair growth for the season. This has been the worst season I have ever seen in this section for newly planted trees, owing to the late, cold, backward spring and heavy drought setting in in the beginning of the summer. The fruit crop has also been very short, and no wonder, for we had frost in every month of this season. The month of May was very frosty. We had frost on the nights of the 12th, 13th and 14th of June, that killed the young growth of the grape vines, blacked a good many of the leaves of the fruit trees, even maple leaves were singed. This frost told severely on the fruit crop and most of all other crops. July, frost on the mornings of the 2nd and 11th. August, frost on the mornings of the 22nd and 23rd. September, frost on the morning of the 11th, that blackened the leaves of the grape vines; hail storm on the night of the 29th that injured a good deal of the fruit on the trees. October was mostly rough and stormy.

Yours truly,
Wm. Simpson.

REPORT OF PLANTS RECEIVED FROM THE FRUIT GROWERS' ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

The Salem Grape has done well during the past season. It has grown to be a fine vigorous plant. The Downing Gooseberry is still alive and that is all, never having given evidence of much vitality since I received it in '74. I received the Swayzie Pomme Grise Apple and Flemish Beauty Pear in good time last spring. Both are living, the apple having made some considerable growth, and the pear having grown a little; not the growth that might have been expected, considering the favourable season for growing and the amount of care the trees have received since planting. Had they both died, I should have felt no surprise, considering the condition in which they were when I got possession of them. In making such a statement, I do not wish to be understood as finding fault with C. Arnold, Esq., of Paris, from whose nursery these trees were sent out; nor can I make any complaint against Col. A. M. Ross, of Goderich, to whom the trees for the County of Huron were consigned. I believe both of these gentlemen did their utmost to discharge their respective duties in a manner satisfactory to the members whom they supplied. The time it takes to transport necessarily keeps the trees a long time out of the ground. The change of the mode of conveyance requires a good deal of handling by railway hands, stage-drivers, &c., who don't care a rush for the success of your Fruit Growers' Association or anything else, only as little trouble as possible for themselves, and to whose tender mercies the trees are for a time abandoned. Of course a portion of the injury to the trees is unavoidable, when conveyed long distances by the usual means of transportation. The bark was much bruised, and in some places abraded, and the roots of the pear tree, which consisted of two principal roots, were pulled asunder, thus splitting the stock upward seven or eight inches from the base; consequently had the trees failed to grow I could have attributed it to nothing but injury during transportation. And, not regarding my own as an isolated case, such a state of things must be considered unfortunate for the Association, as tending to deprive it of obtaining those results which it is mainly designed to accomplish. Therefore, I am of opinion that the suggestion contained in the last Annual Report, to the effect that the Association, in the future, would only distribute such plants as can be conveniently transmitted by mail, is a very good one, and one I feel confident will be readily endorsed by a large number of members living in remote sections of the Province of Ontario. Writing from memory, I think the above indicated determination of the Association will be found either in the Directors' Report of the annual meeting in 1874, or in the annual address of our able and worthy President.

The fruit crop of the present year has been very good in this section of Ontario. Of the different fruits cultivated an average crop has been realized in all instances, except, perhaps, the currant crop, which was a partial failure. The apple crop was a very abundant one, much above the average, and, remarkable to say, much less injured by the codlin moth than in 1873 or 1874, and the increase in the number of apples grown in 1875 over the other two years named will not begin to account for the difference in the number of apples injured. If the severe winter of '74-75 did not have the effect in some way of lessening their numbers, I have no other explanation to offer. Of one thing I am sure, it is not because the fruit growers of this section have put forth any efforts to lessen its ravages. They seem to be either ignorant of any means by which the depredations of the moth may be curtailed, or they devote their time and attention to other pursuits, and allow the codlin moth to continue on his way unmolested. This indifference on the part of the fruit grower has been exhibited in many portions of the Province of Ontario for many years past. But the Fruit Growers' Association is introducing a different state of things. It can be shown very clearly that it has already accomplished much to infuse new life into the fruit growing interests of this country by giving a great deal of information upon the proper method of fruit culture; the varieties most suitable to Canadian climates; the nature, habits and best means of destroying the different insects which interfere with the success which should attend fruit growing.

And the information is given to the public in a very readable form in the yearly Report, and is likewise further disseminated by the discussions which take place at the different meetings of the Association held from time to time in different localities of the Province. The Association thereby becoming an educator of the people, I look forward to a much more successful career for the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in the future than has taken place in the past, for the above mentioned reasons.

The annual grant from the Ontario Legislature is money well expended, and the legislators perform a good work when they appropriate that money for the use of the Association.

I was much delighted with the success of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association at the exhibition of fruits at the meeting of the American Pomological Society, in the City of Boston, in 1873. Should the season of 1876 prove favourable, the results which may be obtained for Ontario at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia will probably equal or perhaps excel those just mentioned ; whether or no, it will be of vast importance that the fruit growing capabilities of Ontario should be represented, seeing so many foreigners are likely to visit Philadelphia, and Ontario is particularly desirous of attracting immigrants to her shores. A few such successes as that attending the competition of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association in Boston in 1873 will have the effect of making emigration to this Province a much cheaper affair than at present, and emigration agents might refer to these results with very good effect in the old and densely populated countries of Europe.

Before closing this Report, I wish to suggest that the Fruit Growers' Association might very materially increase its usefulness by enlarging its sphere of action so as to take into consideration the cultivation of shade and ornamental trees, shrubs, &c., making itself as comprehensive as the State Horticultural Societies of the neighbouring Republic. It is unquestionably a matter of very great interest and importance. The cultivation of trees is not only attended with pleasure, but is beneficial in many ways. No home now-a-days can be said to be complete without being ornamented by a growth of trees. The beauty of a place is much augmented by a few well-selected shade or ornamental trees planted here and there, especially if they are planted according to the rules of ornamental or landscape gardening.

The beneficial results accompanying their culture are numerous ; the cooling shade they afford is known and appreciated by all, the effect they have upon the temperature is appreciable, heat is constantly radiating from their surfaces, a matter of no small moment in such a climate as ours. This is especially the case with evergreens, and if these were interspersed in planting with our fruit trees, the process would be of much value to the less hardy kinds, besides the protection from high winds. Tree planting is of great consequence in the way of forming shelter belts on exposed places. Orchards and no doubt agricultural lands would be the better of being surrounded by such defenders from the prevailing winds of this country.

Then there is the fact of the present stock of timber becoming exhausted ; it will be at a somewhat remote period no doubt, but the time will come when tree culture will become a necessity. In some countries, at the present time, owners of forest lands are compelled by law to plant a tree for every tree used, and what is now true of such countries will in time be true of this.

But the most important reason for the cultivation of trees is to be found in the fact that they are purifiers of the atmosphere. The recognition of this fact is more particularly of value to large cities and towns where the population is dense. One of the chief constituents of vegetable food is carbonic acid gas, found in the air ; and being a poison, if allowed to accumulate in the air, would be destructive to animal life. The breathing of animals would very soon surcharge the atmosphere, as they emit carbonic acid gas at every expiration, thereby tending to render it unfit for the maintenance of animal life. It is also formed from decomposing animal and vegetable substances constantly going on and constantly pouring this poison into the air.

The injurious accumulation of this gas in the atmosphere is prevented by plants continually absorbing it for their own sustentation. A reciprocal action between the two kingdoms, animal and vegetable, is always in progress, whereby the life and welfare of each is promoted and sustained. It would be the duty of a Society thus constituted to guide the public mind to a right and proper understanding and appreciation of these and many other facts in connection with the subject under consideration. I am satisfied that hitherto this matter has not received that attention that its importance demands. The happiness, health and prosperity of the people will be increased as soon as this subject receives at their hands that consideration it deserves.

S. B. Smale, M. D

Wroxeter, Dec. 11th, 1875.

FRUIT LIST FOR QUEBEC, &c.

The following is a digest of the fruit list for the Province of Quebec, published by the Fruit Growers' Association of Abbotsford. It will be applicable to most of those parts of the Dominion where the winter is not modified by the presence of open bodies of water.

This Association, feeling the necessity of a published fruit list, issued last January 290 circular letters of inquiry to gather the varied experiences of the different parts of the Province. Replies were received from, or correspondence or discussion held with, over one hundred, exclusive of residents of Abbotsford. The information is chiefly from the Island of Montreal, from the Counties of Ronville, Brome, Missisquoi and Huntingdon, and the country lying between them, the clay flats excepted, from which there are no favourable reports.

Apples—Summer.

Two best varieties are—1. Duchess of Oldenburg (most satisfactory). 2. Red Astrachan (pretty generally satisfactory). We also mention Early Harvest (usually quite short-lived); Tetofsky (promising to be valuable where Red Astrachan does not thrive); White Astrachan; Peach (not described by Downing; very hardy and productive, and valuable for near market).

Apples—Fall.

Two best varieties are—1. St. Lawrence. 2. Alexander. King of the Pippins, Keswick Codlin, Kentish Fillbasket and Hawthornden, also valuable.

Apples—Early Winter.

Fameuse first, without a rival. We also mention Late Strawberry (though short-lived, valuable), Bourassa (not valuable as formerly).

Apples—Late Winter.

Many competitors, none first; choose from these next six:—1. Golden Russet of Western New York (pretty hardy, and rather productive). 2. White Calville (long-lived and a heavy bearer, its fault being its colour). 3. Canada Baldwin (good, except that the older trees sun scald). 4. Blue Pearmain (not generally productive). 5. Ben Davis (promising to be very valuable, though wanting in flavour). 6. Jonathan (trees 17 years planted have done *well*). Northern Spy (reports most contradictory; being planted for profit on exposed northern slopes, and in other sheltered places; thoroughly condemned by nurserymen and orchardists); Pomme Grise (reports unsatisfactory as to bearing, and no longer saleable at extra prices); Ribston Pippin (not often reported favourably); Tolman's Sweet (fruit not saleable); Yellow Bellefleur (often satisfactory); Baldwin's Rhode Island Greenings and Spitzenburgs (condemned by nurserymen and orchardists, having done well only in exceptional instances).

Apples for Profit.

The best five kinds in order of preference:—Huntingdon County reports Fameuse and Red Astrachan a tie; next, Duchess or St. Lawrence. Lacolle and vicinity:—Fameuse first, unanimously; next, St. Lawrence, Red Astrachan, and, possibly, Canada Baldwin. District of Bedford:—Fameuse or Red Astrachan, followed by some winter apple. Belœil:—Fameuse, unanimously. Abbotsford:—Fameuse, St. Lawrence, White Calville, Duchess, Alexander. Rougemont:—Red Astrachan, Fameuse, St. Lawrence and Alexander. Ottawa Valley:—Fameuse and Duchess equal, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence. Montreal:—Red Astrachan, Alexander, Fameuse, Duchess and Peach; Red Astrachan bringing $2 per bushel when grown in the neighbouring orchards. Of winter apples, Golden Russet is reported from Montreal as less fruitful than Fameuse, and lower priced, because of the competition from Ontario. In Huntingdon County it is being planted for profit; so also are Ben Davis and Jonathan, and even Northern Spy.

APPLES—HARDINESS.

Hardiest kinds in order of preference:—Tetofsky, Duchess of Oldenburg, White Astrachan and Peach; next to these, in alphabetical order, Alexander, Ben Davis, Fameuse, Red Astrachan, St. Lawrence. Tetofsky assumes this position partly from its hardiness in the north-eastern and north-western States.

CRABS.

Our statistics give us, in order of preference:—Montreal Beauty, Transcendent, Queen's Choice (very hardy in unfavourable localities), Red Siberian, Montreal Waxen (considered by some the most profitable for the Montreal market), Hyslop. The Montreal Waxen is that known in Ontario and United States as M. Beauty.

PEARS.

We give a digest of the experience of a few in Montreal, therefore a *local* experience, to be received with great caution:—

Shelter by buildings, hedges, &c., almost necessary; trees must not be forced in nursery, nor in orchard, until in bearing; none recommended for profit. The best five kinds are—Flemish Beauty, Belle Lucrative, Glout Morceau, Lawrence, White Doyenne. These last four not in order of preference. The following also deserve special mention:—Beurre Diel (reliable), Bon Chrétien (perhaps not as good as it used to be), Bartlett (not as hardy as some), St. Ghislain (very hardy), Napoleon, Onondaga, Louise Bonne de Jersey (reports contradictory as to its hardiness), Howell, Oswego Beurre (very hardy), Osband's Summer, Rostiezer, Kingsessing, Clapp's Favourite (promising to be very hardy).

PLUMS.

The best twelve varieties are—Lombard, Pond's Seedling, Washington, Imperial Gage, Bleeker's Gage, Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, Prince's Yellow Gage, Green Gage, Nota Bene (Corse's; blue, 1½ inches in diameter, finest flavoured of Corse's seedlings), Dictator (Corse's; nearly as large, and shape of Yellow Egg, profitable), Admiral (Corse's; nearly size of Dictator, not equal in quality, but heavier bearer). A second list would contain Damson, Reine Claude de Bavay, Yellow Egg, McLaughlin, Jefferson, Blue Gage, Smith's Orleans and Purple Favourite. The above kinds have lived twelve or fifteen years, usually not much longer, and have produced good crops more or less frequently, according to variety and favourableness of situation, showing that we have not the species adapted to our climate.

Blue Orleans, Pruneau, and Yellow Orleans; many thousand of these, especially the former, grown from suckers, planted in the sod, are doing well near Quebec. They sell in Montreal at from $6 to $14 per barrel, and should be tried in other parts of the Province.

CHERRIES.

The common kind reported under the names of Early Richmond, Kentish, &c., is that most grown. Morello and May Duke reported favourably in a number of instances. The Minnesota State Horticultural Society recommend Hartz Mountain.

GRAPES.

Summer protection by fences, &c., and winter covering, both necessary. Best four kinds—Hartford Prolific (for careless cultivators and for profit), Adirondac (most valuable, but needs a little nursing), Creveling, Delaware. The following deserve special attention:—Concord (ripens thoroughly only in certain places), Eumelan (fruited but two years, reports satisfactory), Rebecca (doing well in the hands of a few careful cultivators), Massasoit and Salem (reported favourably), Rogers' No. 33 (at Philipsburg doing so well as to demand special attention).

CURRANTS.

In Province of Quebec as elsewhere.

GOOSEBERRIES.

The English varieties often mildew, yet some places seem free from this trouble. We have seen Whitesmith, thirty years planted, which have never mildewed, still yielding good crops, lower branches lying upon the gravelly ground. Also, upon heavy clay, Crown Bobs and Whitesmiths, both bearing heavy crops, both trimmed and untrimmed. Houghton flourishes everywhere.

RASPBERRIES.

Red—Red Antwerp, most largely grown, though some prefer Franconia, Fastolff, or Knevet's Giant. Clark (coming into favour, canes hardy). White—Brinckle's Orange (*the* favourite, canes much hardier than those to the south of us would suppose). Black—Doolittle (perfectly hardy), Mammoth Cluster (hardy enough in soils not over rich).

BLACKBERRY.

Kittatinny, Dorchester and Lawton killed almost to the ground, even when covered by a snow drift; Early Wilson hardier, but not satisfactory.

STRAWBERRY.

For market, Wilson, one opinion to the contrary—one who has five acres at Quebec, on bituminous shale, prefers Jucunda and Burr's New Pine. For home use, Wilson and Triomphe de Gand.

Committee, {
N. COTTON FISK.
JOHN M. FISK.
JOSEPH ROACH.
CHARLES GIBB, *Corresponding Secretary.*

From *Canada Farmer*, Sept. 15th, 1875.

HOW TO TRANSPLANT TREES SUCCESSFULLY.

Mr. John H. Rutherford, of Dumfries, writes to the Secretary that in the spring of 1875 he planted sixty-four apple trees on a piece of ground that was cultivated to potatoes the previous season. The ground was ploughed this spring, and the trees planted the first week in May. "In planting," he says, "I spread the roots well apart and cut off the roots that ran straight down, and trimmed the tops pretty well after I had them planted. Before the dry weather set in, I put some rough manure around them and covered it with clay. The sixty-four trees are all growing well. A good many of them made a growth of from twelve to fifteen inches this summer, and are as far advanced as those of some of my neighbours who planted three years ago."

REPORT FOR 1875.

To the Fruit Growers of Ontario.

This year has been a complete success in fruit culture, except the peach and plum. The curculio has been more troublesome on the plums than any previous year; they have destroyed nearly all my entire crop. I think the cool weather has been the cause of so much destruction to the plum. The codling moth this year has not been so destructive. My apples are the finest saleable crop I ever raised previous to 1874. My whole fruit garden had a very bad appearance, with very imperfect fruit, and nearly every apple was stung. I began to think something should be done. The orchard had been in sod for five years, and in the spring of 1874 I made up my mind to try leached ashes. I applied 350 bushels per acre, and the change made a marked effect in the colour of the foliage and the vigour of the young shoots. I also noticed a gradual falling off of the codling moth.

This year shows a remarkable difference on the year '74; the moth is not worthy of notice. An inquiry from some of our scientific men, whether it was the ashes that was the cause of such an abundance of fruit, would be thankfully received.

JONAS NEFF.

REPORT OF TREES RECEIVED FROM ASSOCIATION FOR 1875.

This year I can give a favourable report on part of the trees received for time past since I have become a member of the Association.

My Beurre d'Anjou Pear has died, but the Goodale Pear and Clapp's Favourite are growing well, also my Beurre Clairgeau. My McLauchlin Plum is growing fine. Grimes' Golden Apple and Downing Gooseberry have died, also my Swayzie Pomme Grise. My Salem Grape is growing well. I cannot give a very favourable report of the Mammoth Cluster Raspberry and the Wilson Blackberry; they are both alive, but I consider them almost worthless. The blackberry does not stand the winter. The raspberry stands the winter, but it bears but a small crop and small-sized fruit. Therefore I consider them worthless. Hales' Peach is doing well.

Yours &c.,
JONAS NEFF.

GREENOCK, January 21st, 1875.

To the Secretary.

I write these lines to inform you how we are getting along with our young orchard, as it is progressing wonderfully. The trees which we got from your Fruit Growers' Association are doing finely. The pear tree and Wagner apple tree, distributed in 1872, are doing extremely well. The next succeeding spring they were planted here, both of them were covered with blossoms. In a short time after spring, the apple tree had nineteen apples formed on it, growing very rapidly to the size of plums. We took them all off except four, as we knew so many would be injurious to so young a tree. The neighbouring farmers were very much struck with its appearance, and many others which had a look at it. They were not long in deciding on the spot to become members; but I think they have forgotten their resolutions. These same trees also had blossoms again last spring, and fruit was again formed on the Wagner tree, but the dry summer took them off; as also a large quantity of fruit was withered off from the larger trees. The Grimes' Golden Pippin apple and Clapp's Favourite pear, distributed, in 1873 are growing well. They have not appeared in blossom, but they have time enough yet; also the Downing Gooseberry and Barry Grape are still growing. They had to be nursed very carefully this dry summer. We had a good number of our evergreens killed with the extraordinary dry weather. We have got a splendid spot for an orchard. It is a gentle rising slope, descending towards the south. It is a soft clay loam, with gravel subsoil. We have about two acres planted; but we intend to enlarge it yet. We have it seeded down, mostly clover, for three years. We try as much as possible to keep the grass off the trees. We give them stable manure and leached ashes occasionally, as it seems to suit them very well. We were intending to give them a good heavy coat of black rot this last fall; but I have had delicate health, and the farm work all depending on my brother John and father, we did not get it accomplished. We can get this splendid manure in any low, flat place on the farm, as in some places it is several feet deep. If spared, we will have to plant quite a number of evergreen trees, as a shelter for orchards is much needed in this country. This most valuable protection is very much neglected here amongst us farmers. They seem to take no interest in it all. I have often observed their careless manner with orchards. The trees may be planted all well enough; but when this is done, they are left to care for themselves, and grow up into a wild state from neglect. The wild grass is allowed free scope around their trunks and roots, and the trees get black and covered with moss, and then some of these farmers grumble because their trees don't bear. I have also observed a great many who are careless about fencing their orchards, allowing the stock to run at large amongst their trees, and pruning them in a very wild and unbecoming manner, and killing many of them entirely. This neglect is allowed more generally in fall and winter, as the other farm crops are then secured. I have seen this to be the case with a great number, as I have no doubt, dear sir, you may have also observed the same.

Dear Sir, I could mention many other instances of carelessness and neglect in this way, but I shall forbear, as I do not wish to intrude on your time in occupying your attention with this old careless method of bringing forth fruit. We have some farmers who are a contrast to others, as they take an interest in nursing their fruit trees and plants, and are wonderfully rewarded for the little attention they give them; but in this district I think this faithful few will still increase. We have received considerable knowledge from the experiments given in your Yearly Report of the Fruit Growers' Association, as it contains a host of valuable information. I have preserved the three numbers which we have received since my father joined as a member thereof. I may justly say that the Report alone is worth the yearly subscription, as it treats on the many different subjects that come under its notice.

Excuse my freedom for writing thus,

And I remain,
Your humble servant,
THOMAS HALL.

Address:
Greenock,
Pinkerton P. O.,
County Bruce,
Ontario.

I herewith send you a report of trees from the Fruit Growers' Association. The Beurre d'Anjou Pear is doing well; the Wagner Apple had four apples; Clapp's Favourite Pear is doing well; Othello Grape, loaded with fruit, very good; Downing Gooseberry had some fruit, and the Salem Grape had three bunches of grapes.

DAVID LUTZ.

St. Catharines, 1875.

APPENDIX (E).

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY
OF
ONTARIO,
FOR THE YEAR 1875.

INCLUDING REPORTS ON SOME OF THE NOXIOUS, BENEFICIAL, AND OTHER INSECTS OF THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

PREPARED FOR THE HONOURABLE THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE, ON BEHALF OF THE SOCIETY,

BY

WILLIAM SAUNDERS,

President of the Entomological Society of Ontario; Editor of the Canadian Entomologist;

REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE, M.A.,

Head Master of Trinity College School, Port Hope: Vice-President of the Entomological Society of Ontario:

AND

R. V. ROGERS,

Barrister, &c., Kingston, Ontario.

REPORT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO FOR THE YEAR 1875.

To the Honourable the Commissioner of Agriculture.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit for your consideration the Report of the Entomological Society of Ontario for the year 1875, in which you will find a detailed statement of the receipts and expenditures for the year, all of which have been duly audited. I also submit a list of the office-bearers elected for the year 1876.

In accordance with the provisions of the Statute, the annual meeting of the Society was held at the City of Ottawa, at the time of the Exhibition of the Agricultural and Arts Association, when the Reports of the officers were presented and approved of.

With the view of carrying out the design of the Department in endeavouring to advance the knowledge of practical entomology, especially in its bearings on Agriculture and Horticulture, the members of the Entomological Society submit herewith the Annual Report on some of the noxious, beneficial and common insects found throughout this Province.

The organ of the Society, *The Canadian Entomologist,* is still issued regularly on or about the 15th of each month, each number containing twenty pages 8vo. It has now nearly reached the close of its seventh volume, and fully sustains its reputation as a valuable scientific journal. Being almost entirely filled with original matter, it has during the past seven years been the means of disseminating a vast amount of scientific knowledge relating to Entomology, and thus doing much towards furthering the interests of this important department of natural history.

The pages of this Report will be found illustrated with a number of excellent woodcuts and electrotypes, many of which are entirely new, some having been especially engraved for this Report. The expensive character of this work has prevented us from illustrating as profusely as we would have wished, for we are persuaded that such figures add greatly to the usefulness and attractiveness of our Reports.

I have the honour to remain, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. H. McMechan,
Secretary-Treasurer Entomological Society of Ontario.

London, Ontario, November, 1875.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

The fifth annual meeting of the above Society was held in the Court House, in the City of Ottawa, on the 22nd day of September, 1875, at 3 p.m. The reports of the officers were read, and a copy of the President's address promised to be placed at the disposal of the Printing Committee for publication.

The following officers for the ensuing year were then elected :—

President.—W. Saunders, London.

Vice-President.—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope.

Secretary-Treasurer.—J. H. McMechan, London.

Council.—Wm. Couper, Montreal; R. V. Rogers, Kingston; J. Pettit, Grimsby; J. M. Denton and E. Baynes Reed, London.

Editor of Entomologist.—W. Saunders.

Editing Committee.—Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A.; G. J. Bowles, Montreal; E. Baynes Reed.

Library Committee.—W. Saunders, E. Baynes Reed, J. H. McMechan.

Committee on Centennial Exhibition.—W. Saunders, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, J. H. McMechan.

Auditors.—G. Geddes, Chas. Chapman, London.

The Library Committee reported the purchase of a number of valuable books for the Society's Library during the past year.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER.

Receipts.

To Balance from previous year	$422 16
" Government Grant towards Illustrations for Report	100 00
" Annual Grant for 1875	750 00
" Members' Fees	127 05
" Sales of cork, pins, &c., to members	46 34
	$1,445 55

Disbursements.

By CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, printing and paper	$533 91
" Engravings for Report	134 64
" Expenses of Report	120 00
" Editor's salary	100 00
" Secretary-Treasurer's salary	50 00
" Expenses, sundry small	26 53
" Rent	80 00
" Insurance	10 63
" Library	107 51
" Advanced Centennial Fund	50 00
" Balance on hand	232 33
	$1,445 55

We certify the above as a correct statement of accounts for the year ending September 22nd, 1875, of the Treasurer of the Entomological Society of Ontario, as shown by the books and vouchers.

CHAS. CHAPMAN, } *Auditors.*
J. H. GRIFFITHS, }

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

At the close of this the fifth year of the existence of our Society, it is our pleasing duty to bear testimony to the fact that it still sustains its well-earned reputation. A knowledge of insects and their habits, which it is the special object of our Society to advance, is now generally recognised as of great value to the farmer, fruit grower and others; and in view of the immense destruction insects entail, the money value of such knowledge, where it enables the cultivator of the soil to combat successfully the ravages of these formidable foes, is a matter of no small moment.

Branches of our Society are still in active existence in London, Kingston and Montreal, where they are doing much to advance the interests of our favourite study. The members of our Montreal branch have been particularly active during the past year, as will be seen from the Reports of their officers herewith submitted, and they have individually furnished many interesting papers for the Entomologist on the insects found in their district.

A request having been made that our Society should prepare a collection of Canadian Insects for the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia during the coming year, and a grant sufficient to cover a portion of the expense having been recommended, we are gratified to know that our members have entered most heartily into the work, and many of them have placed their entire collections at the disposal of the Committee appointed to make the selection of specimens. We doubt not but that this collection will be a most interesting feature in the Canadian Department of the Exhibition, and will be in every way worthy of our Society and country.

During the past year death has deprived us of one of our esteemed honorary members, the first elected by this Society, and one who has generously donated to our Society's cabinets many objects of interest, and contributed to our Journal many valuable papers. We allude to the late Francis Walker, of the British Museum. One of our valued American contributors has also passed away, Mr. Philip L. Sprague, of Boston, Mass. Brief obituary notices of both will be found in the Report.

At the meeting of the Entomological Club of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, recently held at Detroit, our Society was represented by Mr. W. Saunders, Editor of the ENTOMOLOGIST. Many interesting facts in reference to insect life were elicited at the various meetings held by the Club, and some important conclusions arrived at affecting the welfare of Entomology. An account of these meetings will be given elsewhere.

The publication of the organ of the Society, the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, is still vigorously maintained, and has now nearly reached the close of its seventh volume. Its regular issue and wide distribution throughout the scientific world makes it a valuable medium for the publication of scientific matter relating to insects, which, while of immediate interest to only a portion of our readers, is of great importance to those engaged in the study of the science of Entomology, and has also an important bearing on its future progress. Constant effort has also been made to present to our readers some practical information in reference to many of the commoner insect pests, with instructions as to how to recognize them, and as far as possible subdue them. It is gratifying to learn that our efforts in connection with our Journal are everywhere warmly appreciated by those who are best able to judge of its merits.

Submitted on behaf of the Council by
J. H. McMechan,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE LONDON BRANCH.

The annual meeting of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held on the 21st of January, 1875, at the residence of Mr. A. Puddicombe.

After the usual routine business had been attended to, the following officers were elected for 1875: President, H. P. Bock; Vice-President, Gamble Geddes; Secretary-Treasurer, J. M. Denton; Curator, Chas. Chapman; Auditors, J. H. McMechan and J. H. Griffiths.

The Annual Report of the Secretary-Treasurer was read and adopted. This Report showed that the finances of the Branch were in a satisfactory state; that after meeting the current expenses of the year, there still remained a small balance to credit.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

The Council of the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario beg to submit the following Report:—

The monthly meetings of the members have been fairly kept up, and an increasing interest manifested by our more active members in Entomological matters. During the year some valuable additions have been made to our collections, and at our meetings we have had many interesting discussions on insect life and habits.

When the question of the preparation of a collection of insects by the Parent Society for the forthcoming Centennial Exhibition was first mooted, our members all expressed a hearty interest in the undertaking, and the following resolution was unanimously passed: "That the London Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario, having heard of the proposal on the part of the Parent Society to prepare a collection of Canadian insects for the Centennial Exhibition to be held in Philadelphia in 1876, Resolved, That we heartily endorse the proposed scheme, and that we will willingly place any insects we may have in our individual collections at the disposal of any Committee which may be appointed for the purpose, and will do our best in every way towards making the collection one worthy of the Society of which we form a part." We doubt not but that our members will well redeem the pledge thus given.

It becomes our painful duty to record the death, during the past year, of one of our esteemed members, Mr. M. L. Morgan, who was Vice-President of our Branch in 1873. Although not an active working Entomologist, Mr. Morgan always took a lively interest in the affairs of the Society, and was ever ready, by his counsel and otherwise, to aid in furthering its welfare. His sudden removal has left a blank in our midst which will not be easily filled.

Submitted on behalf of the Council by
Gamble Geddes,
Secretary-Treasurer.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH.

The second annual meeting of the Montreal Branch of the Entomological Society of Ontario was held on May 4th, 1875, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

G. J. Bowles, President; Alexander Gibb, Vice-President; C. W. Pearson, Secretary-Treasurer; G. B. Pearson, Curator; W. Couper, M. Kollmar, T. B. Caulfield, Council.

The Reports of the Council and Secretary-Treasurer were read and adopted. The Branch is progressing steadily, and our list of membership is increasing. During the past year working expenses have all been paid, leaving a balance on hand; a number of papers have been read, and the exhibitions of local and exotic rarities were exceedingly good. The Branch holds its meetings in the rooms of the Montreal Natural History Society, University Street. All business communications to be addressed to C. W. Pearson, the Burland Desbarats Company, Montreal, P. Q.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Your Council, in presenting their second Annual Report, have great pleasure in stating that the Branch has progressed steadily since its first meeting in August, 1873. During the past year eight new members were elected, making the total number of twenty, one of whom has since gone to Europe.

The papers read during the year are as follows:—

"Notes on the Larva of *Leucania pseudargyria* Guenée," by F. B. Caulfield; "On a Dipterous Insect Destroying the Roots of Cabbage," by Wm. Couper; "Notes of Some Species of the Genus *Grapta*, found in the Vicinity of Montreal," by F. B. Caulfield; "On Tineidæ," by Wm. Couper; "On Tineidæ," by F. B. Caulfield; "A List of the Bombycidæ of Quebec," by G. J. Bowles; "On the Catocalidae Occurring in the Vicinity of Montreal," by C. W. Pearson; "A List of the Diurnal Lepidoptera Occurring on the Island of Montreal," by F. B. Caulfield; "On the Usefulness of Spiders," by J. G. Jack; "A List of Sphingidae Occurring on the Island of Montreal," by F. B. Caulfield.

The monthly meetings were fairly attended, and the exhibitions of Entomological material conspicuously illustrated the energy of the members in accumulating rare insects from various localities. The Branch having decided to hold their meetings in future in the rooms of the Montreal Natural History Society, it was found necessary to change the night of meeting from the first Wednesday to the first Tuesday in each month, and in order to meet the extra outlay for rental, it was decided to make the subscription twenty-five cents a month, which the Council presume will suffice for present emergencies. On the 1st of last July the members proceeded to Chateauguay Basin for a field day. The members were the guests of Mr. R. Jack, of Hillside, who treated them with true hospitality.

Your Council have ordered *Psyche*, a useful Entomological publication issued in Cambridge, Mass.

A suggestion made by your Council last year, that note books should be carried by members, has, in this instance, been fruitful in producing valuable lists and data of the occurrence of insects in our neighbourhood, and we trust that some of our members will devote their leisure this season to the much-neglected orders of Hemiptera, Neuroptera and Diptera

All of which is respectfully submitted.

G. J. Bowles.
Wm. Couper, Chairman. C. W. Pearson.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO, 1875.

To the Members of the Entomological Society of Ontario:—

Gentlemen,—For the fifth year in succession I find myself called upon, as your President, to address a few words to you on the condition of our Society, and on the subject of Entomology in general.

With regard to the Society, you have already learnt, from the satisfactory Reports of the parent organization and its various branches, that it continues to go on prospering in a quiet, unostentatious way. While there has been no marked increase to our list of members during the past year, and no performance of any work of unusual importance, yet it is a matter of congratulation that we have no falling off, either in numbers or resources, to deplore. Much of the inactivity in Entomological matters that has been apparent in this country during the past year may no doubt be ascribed to the prevalent "hardness of the times," which has occasioned—even to those least affected by it—much anxiety of mind, conjoined very often with increased absorption in the cares of business, or in the labours necessary for obtaining a livelihood. As you are well aware, we have in Canada but very few persons of assured wealth who are able, as in older and richer countries, to devote their abundant leisure to literature, art or science. Consequently, the condition of things in the world about us deprives most of our members of the leisure, if not also of the inclination, requisite for the successful pursuit of Entomology in any of its various phases. Before another season opens upon us, however, we have reason to believe that the worst of the present financial storm will be over, and that renewed confidence and prosperity throughout the country will remove the gloom and dulness now oppressing almost every department of work among us. With a revival of business, we may assuredly look for a restoration of activity in scientific pursuits, and hope that our Society, in common with others of a kindred character, may be distinguished by large accessions to its numbers, and by increased work in all its departments.

Last year, at our annual meeting, I took the opportunity of calling your attention to many fields of Entomological labour that are now all but unexplored in this country. May I repeat that there is ample scope for the exertions of all our members, whether they care only to form collections of specimens, or prefer to devote their labours to the unfolding of the life histories, or the study of the classification of insects? There is plenty of work remaining to be done, even in the favourite orders of Lepidoptera and Coleoptera, to say nothing of the others that are not so generally studied or collected. It would be a valuable contribution to our store of knowledge were lists of the Canadian species of all orders of insects to be formed and presented to the Society for publication, and at the same time a revision made of those published some years ago.

But not only is there scientific work of this kind to be performed, which will require generations for its complete achievement; there comes before us at the present moment an extraordinary object for accomplishment during the approaching winter. I allude to the representation of the Society by means of a collection of Canadian insects at the approaching Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. You will all, I think, agree with us in the belief that it is a matter of great importance to the Society that it should be brought in this way before the notice of the world, and that it cannot but be of some benefit to the Dominion that its natural history, as well as its industrial resources, should be fully exhibited. The Council of the Agricultural and Arts Association have already, on our behalf, brought the matter before the Commissioners appointed by the Government, and we understand that a sum of money will be provided to aid us in the satisfactory performance of the work. To gather together a fitting collection of insects, and to prepare them for exhibition, is a task that will strain to the utmost all the resources of the Society. We have commenced the work, relying upon the cooperation of you all, and now we trust that every one will help us by the loan of specimens, and any other aid that can be afforded. The Society is committed to the task; let us see to it that there be no failure.

Before turning from matters immediately affecting our Society, I may mention that our periodical, THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, continues to be maintained with undiminished efficiency and interest, being largely supported and contributed to by our Entomological brethren of the United States; and that the last Annual Report presented by the Society to the Legislature has been received with more than usual marks of favour by the Press, scientific, agricultural and political, not only in Canada and the neighbouring States, but also in England. We have been naturally gratified to observe that, in many instances, copious extracts have been made from its pages, and even a whole article reprinted in an English scientific magazine.

Having referred thus far to our Society, and the things that especially concern it, let me now say a few words regarding Entomological matters in general. At the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held in August last at Detroit, Michigan, the general Entomological Club, organized last year at Hartford, met for the first time. Its sessions, held daily throughout the week of meeting, were remarkably interesting. They were presided over by Dr. Le Conte, undoubtedly the greatest of living American Entomologists, and were attended by a great majority of the noted Entomologists of this continent. Our own Society was most efficiently represented by our able Editor, Mr. Saunders. I much regret that the pressure of business matters at home prevented me from accompanying him, as I fully intended to have done. As a complete report of the proceedings is being published in THE CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST, I need not detain you by any account of them here. Next year the meeting is to be held at Buffalo, N. Y.—a place even more convenient of access for Canadians than Detroit. We trust that a large number of our members will avail themselves of the opportunity—which may not occur again for many years to come—of attending the sessions, and making the personal acquaintance of our American brethren. From past experience I can assure them of a hearty welcome, while no one can doubt that more valuable information can be acquired in a few days, in an assemblage of this kind, than can be obtained in years of solitary work.

During the season that is now all but brought to a close, there has occurred nothing of a very startling or unexpected character. The Colorado Beetle has continued to extend his ravages throughout our country, but he has been met by such a determined and universal resistance that his work of devastation has been hardly appreciable; certainly in the central portion of this Province we have never had a finer crop of potatoes, both as regards quantity and quality. The Cabbage Butterfly (*Pieris rapæ*), to which I also referred last year, has been rapidly extending to the west, and has already become a common object in the neighbourhood of London. So closely, however, does its parasite (*Pteromalus puparum*) follow in its wake, that where a year ago it was most destructive to all its food-plants, it has this season wrought but a moderate amount of damage. The Locusts, or Grasshoppers, of the west (*Caloptenus spretus*) have continued to commit much havoc, though not by any means on the frightful scale of last year; there is every prospect that the destitution and suffering then occasioned by them will not be repeated to any very great extent this year. While there has been, upon the whole, a decided diminution in the amount of loss occasioned by noxious insects during the past year, we have, nevertheless, to record an increase in the numbers and consequent power for evil of several common species that are always more or less abundant. Among the most notable I may mention the Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*), which has wrought much damage in the maritime Provinces of the Dominion, as well as in some portions of the United States; the two species of Tent Caterpillars (*Clisiocampa Americana* and *Sylvatica*), which have been excessively abundant and destructive to fruit and forest trees in many parts of this Province; and the Pea Weevil (*Bruchus pisi*), which we much fear may soon become—unless measures are taken to prevent it—a source of great loss to our agriculturists. These I mention as having had a more than usual manifestation this year. But I need not detain you with any account of the ordinary work of our insect friends and foes, which are so familiar to every one in this country.

As I mentioned at the outset, you have done me the great honour of electing me your President for five years in succession. While I thank you most cordially for your kindness and consideration so repeatedly shown to me, I feel that it is only reasonable that I should now make way for some one else, who may be able to devote more time and energy to the interests of our Society, and be of more real use to it than I have latterly been capable of. I beg, therefore, to resign into your hands the office that you have so long honoured me with; at the same time, I desire to say that I shall continue always to have the welfare of the Society at heart, and that I shall ever be ready and willing to do all that lies in my power to advance its best interests.

Again offering you my respectful thanks,

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
CHARLES J. S. BETHUNE.

rinity College School,
Port Hope, September, 1875.

ANNUAL ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Gentlemen,—Members of a young Society, especially those who are verily sincere, when they learn that their institution is progressing indeed, become imbued with a sense of pleasure, and I am gratified to state that the Entomologists (the majority of whom are young beginners) who meet in this city have made a worthy advancement in their investigations during the last year. At its inception, I had a doubt with regard to the attention which persons joining us would give to the study of our local insects, but such a thought has been dispelled from my mind. During the past twelve months ten papers were read, the greater portion of which, being the production of tyros in the science, exhibit, at least, an energy on their part to promote Entomology to the position for which this Branch Society was instituted. Affiliated with the Entomological Society of Ontario, whose headquarters are at London, Ontario, we receive the same benefits of membership, &c., as our western brethren composing the parent body. Our by-laws are suitably framed to meet the general work of the Branch, and the only future requisite will be a mere effort to prevent our Financial Secretary from grumbling. By so doing, and with punctual attendance, we will be enabled to continue our regular monthly meetings, and have greater pleasure when we meet mutually together in the pursuit of our favourite study. Bear in mind, however, that during the next year our cabinet must be attended to—it will be necessary that it should contain at least the nucleus of a general local collection, presenting a fair number of specimens of the several Orders of Insects. I maintain that if we possess a good classified collection of native insects it would be a great inducement for young beginners to join us. Books on Entomology are generally expensive, and only a few can be consulted studiously in regard to the noxious and beneficial insects of this country. Valuable Entomological literature issues annually from the pens of co-labourers in the United States; the greater portion of these are in the form of State Agricultural Reports, which seldom come to our hands. Our branch is simply in the chrysalis state, and in consequence of the metamorphoses not being complete, we are unable at present to produce some tangible matter in exchange; but I trust the day is not distant when some of our young beginners will be proud of their productions—as worthy of being read by the old heads in the science. However, I have thought that, from time to time, duplicate papers on Entomology may be received by the Parent Society in exchange for The Canadian Entomologist. These extra papers could be perused, and doubtless be of service to members of our branch, and the parent might, if it possesses such material, liberally share them between the three branches of its Society.

The Report of the Council informs you of the labour, &c., performed by members during the year. Possibly these labours will stand a fair criticism as emanating from a Society only in its second year, and the actual working members but young beginners. Old students should always bear leniently towards the tyro, especially when the latter seems anxious for information. He must be encouraged in this way. The low temperature which we experience in this latitude, during the greater portion of the year, may produce a kind of carelessness or lethargy in the young student of Entomology. This he should endeavour to avoid, and he can do so by devoting his leisure winter hours to the arrangement of his cabinet—that is to say, in reading, naming and classifying his specimens. He who admires the beauty and appreciates the value of Entomology will, with the return of lovely spring, refreshen his faculties as the objects of his research appear again before him.

We require more knowledge in connection with the distribution of insects, especially in regard to the Lepidoptera of Europe; I mean such species as are recorded as occurring in this portion of North America. Butterflies which are found distributed at this day throughout a great extent of this country, are recorded by the best of naturalists as having followed man from the Old World. Such species should be fully defined in order to prevent additional synonyma. "There is so great a similarity between our insect fauna and that of Southern Europe, that a knowledge of their species is often of great advantage in determining our own." The late Professor Agassiz states in his work on Lake Superior, that *Vanessa Antiopa*, "The Camberwell Beauty" of England, is one of these. That a few of the Diurnals are common to both continents I have no doubt, but in which of them did the species obtain their origin, or what is now termed their metropolis? My respected and talented friend Scudder, of Boston, in a late memoir on the genus *Pamphila*, says in his comments on *P. Manitoba*—a new but wide-spread species on this continent—that "the richness of this genus in America, and its extreme poverty in the Old World (where only a single species is known), lead to the presumption that the genus had its origin in our own country, and that temperate North America is its proper metropolis." I have examined and compared specimens of *Pamphila comma* of Europe, and *P. Manitoba* of America, and cannot discern the slightest difference in their forms and markings. Even in the forms of abdominal appendages there is but slight differences in these two forms. It may be further stated, as it has been by others, that *P. comma* was introduced into this country from Europe. Moreover, like other introduced species, it had perhaps to feed on a different food plant to that on which it fed in the Old World This, in my opinion, produces at least external changes, and in connection with the wide spread of the form, we must as a natural result have varieties, the latter unfortunately being evidently considered species. The HESPERIDÆ intermix to some degree, and it is extremely difficult to trace the true form from its variety. Mr. Scudder is the chief authority on the HESPERIDÆ of the country, having made extensive research among this difficult class of butterflies; therefore he has greater facilities to prove differences between them, but I cannot look upon these two butterflies and discover the slightest deviation more than we find in the examination of a number of specimens of any particular species. A well-known European and American butterfly, *Vanessa Antiopa*, has a wide range and undoubtedly holds its metropolis on this continent. The colour of the wing-margins of this species has changed since its introduction into temperate America. All of us have seen the change which numbers of *Pieris rapæ* has gone through since its introduction into Canada, but after all it is nothing but the rape butterfly of Europe, slightly altered by change of food and climate, and it is just possible, by like influences, that the abdominal appendages of *P. rapæ* may in twenty years hence show differences in wide-spread varieties, as we have now shown to us in *Pamphila comma* of Europe, and *P. Manitoba* of Scudder. When *Pieris rapæ* came to us at Quebec, it changed and spread gradually, and although it lingers before the pressure of a parasite, yet it seems to hold against the enemy. This shows that there is something in this diversified climate favouring its spread which is southward and westward, and it is now a permanent insect of the United States. In these days there are so many ways by which insects are carried from place to place, that we cease to wonder when a strange species turns up in a locality wherein it was hitherto unknown.

It is a notorious fact, that almost all the insects which annoy our agriculturists and horticulturists came to us from the Old World. For instance, we have a saw-fly, which is found in our woodlands. It has lived there from time immemorial on wild gooseberries, and perhaps on the wild red currant, and we cannot find many instances of this species having attacked the domesticated gooseberry or currant to any extent. But the species introduced some twelve years ago from Europe has almost put a stop to the cultivation of the gooseberry and red currant throughout many parts of the United States and Canada. We have also a native onion-fly (*Ortalis arcuata*), which, although parasitic on the onion, does not appear to affect the crop generally, but the imported onion-fly (*Anthomyia ceparum*), an allied species, is a terrible pest to the onion-growers throughout the extent of the Dominion. Indeed, we have had an alarming number of insect foes imported into this country from the other side of the Atlantic Another species of the latter genus has been destroying the cabbage in the neighbourhood of this city. This *Anthomyia* was also imported from Europe. The question may be asked, did these insects follow the introduction of certain plants from the same quarter? If *Antiopa* followed man to this country, its migration benefits the species, as the willows on which it feeds are far more abundant here than in Europe; but man has been instrumental in carrying noxious plants as well as insects, there being now distributed in America upwards of TWO HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THREE distinct species of plants from the Old World, all of which have run wild. It would seem that the climate of America is very conducive to the acclimatization and extension of European species. No doubt a number of North American insects have been, and will be from time to time, introduced into the Old World, but it appears that those already detected as coming from this country have not spread and become common there. These statements are made on the authority of British Entomologists and from the pen of C. V. Riley, the State Entomologist of Missouri, U.S., who accounts for the cause as follows:—"Since, then, it can be demonstrated by hard dry facts that American plants and insects do not become naturalized in the Old World with anything like the facility with which the plants and insects of the Old World are every day being naturalized in

America, there must be some cause or other for this singular state of things. What is that cause? It is, as we believe, a simple fact, which is pretty generally recognized now as true by modern naturalists, viz., that the plants and animals of America belong as a general rule to an old-fashioned creation, not so highly improved and developed as the more modernized creation which exists in Europe. In other words, although this is popularly known as the New World, it is in reality a much older world than that which we are accustomed to call the Old World. Consequently our plants and animals can no more stand their ground against European competitors imported from abroad, than the Red Indian has been able to stand his ground against the white Caucasian race. On the other hand, if by chance an American plant or an American animal finds its way into Europe, it can, as a general rule, no more stand its ground there against its European competitors than a colony of Red Indians could stand their ground in England, even if you gave them a whole county of land and an ample stock, tools and provisions to begin with. For throughout animated nature, as has been conclusively shown by Charles Darwin, there is a continual struggle for existence, the stronger and more favourably organized species overpowering and starving out from time to time their less vigorous and less favourably organized competitors. Hence it is as hopeless a task for a poor puny old-fashioned American bug to contend against a strong, energetic, highly developed European bug as it would be for a fleet of old-fashioned wooden ships to fight against a fleet of our modern iron-clads." Mr. Riley gives also another and perhaps the correct reason why the insects which are imported into this country multiply at a prodigious rate. . . It is that "whenever an injurious insect is introduced in our midst, as a general rule the particular parasite or parasites which kept it in check abroad are not introduced with it. Now, if what I have read are facts, and doubtless they are, it is evident that the Colorado Potato Beetle, even if it does reach any part of the Old World, will have a poor chance of extension, believing that that law which governs the struggle for existence will be brought to bear against it, as has been the case in regard to other introduced species from this country."

A few years hence will prove these statements—that is to say, if the Colorado Potato Beetle reaches Europe within that time. It was introduced into Canada in 1869; during the latter year it was first noticed near Point Edward, at the extreme south of Lake Huron, and opposite Detroit, near Windsor, at the south-western corner of St. Clair. Since then it has been making its way towards the Province of Quebec. It was last noticed on the eastern confines of Ontario, so that at its present rate of spreading, we may expect this most destructive insect in our neighbourhood at no distant day.

I now beg to return thanks for your attention to the welfare of the Branch, as well as for the kindness shown me while presiding over you since it was formed.

William Couper,
Montreal.

ADDRESS OF THE INCOMING PRESIDENT OF THE MONTREAL BRANCH OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF ONTARIO.

Gentlemen,—On assuming the duties of the office which you have so kindly conferred upon me, I wish to make a few remarks in the hope and with the object of furthering the interests of our Society, and stimulating us in the study of our science. The excellent address given at our last meeting by our retiring President was, in the parts relating to our Society, mainly retrospective in character, as befitted the occasion; but as we are now beginning another year's studies, I intend my remarks to be prospective—looking forward to what we may do during the present season, and endeavouring to point out some things which, I think, will help us on individually, and advance our studies as a whole.

To the statement that Entomology is a pleasing, nay, a fascinating pursuit, you will all readily agree. That it is also the means of healthful and innocent recreation, is also a truth to which your assent will be cordially given. And it is not only a pleasing study and a healthful recreation, but also a *science* requiring close and deep research in order to properly understand its secrets. I believe that as time goes on, and the study of insects is more and more pursued in a philosophical manner, it will be of great value in solving many of the problems relating to animal life, which now claim the attention of naturalists. It may even aid in elucidating some of the mysteries of past conditions of life in this planet, and supply data relative to the phenomena of species and varieties, which may be applied to the solution of this question with regard to higher forms of life. I think that the importance of our science in these respects is not sufficiently recognized by us ; that we are content with merely getting our insects properly named, and rejoicing over a rare or a new species, while the removing of the insect races, their habits, instincts and co-relations, which might help in solving the questions before referred to, are passed over too carelessly. Now, though from our position in life we can devote to Entomology only leisure time, I think we ought to try and dive a little beneath the surface, and study the science, so far as our opportunities go, in a more thorough manner. Though we have not the time, nor the privilege of access to larger collections and libraries, which make us almost envy the position of many Entomologists in the United States, yet we may do something in our small way if we only set to work. The modern sciences have all been built up to their present high perfection on the inductive principle. Observation and experience have been the basis for advancement and theory, in contradistinction to the old system of theory first and observation afterwards. This inductive principle is the only solid foundation on which true knowledge can rest, and it is as applicable to Entomology as to any other science. In its economic aspect, or the study of insects and their hurtful or beneficial influence on cultivation, observation is of the first importance. And in the strictly scientific application of the pursuit, as in the study of species and varieties, the distribution of species, &c., all acquisitions to our knowledge must come from close and patient observation.

Now, I think we ought during the present season to pay more attention than we have hitherto done to the daily lives of our insect friends. A little thing, trifling though it may seem at the time, may give us a clue to something of greater importance, and the smallest insight into the habits, instincts or organization of an insect, when added to the observations of others, may lead at some future time to great results. Nothing is really little in the kingdom of nature ; everything is under the wise and eternal laws of the Creator, and works for the end He designed, so that the smallest insect is worthy of our study, and may aid us in understanding something of the order, wisdom and skill which He has exerted in the creation and adaptation of the parts composing the wonderful system of life in which we find ourselves. Let us look then after little things, for as Smiles well observes, "Human knowledge itself is but an accumulation of little facts, made by successive generations of men ; the little bits of knowledge and experience, carefully treasured up, growing at length into a mighty pyramid. Though many of these facts and observations may have seemed in the first instance to have but slight significance, they are all found to have their eventual uses, and to fit into their proper places. Indeed the close observation of little things is the secret of success in business, in art, in science, and in every pursuit in life."

I hope you will not think I am digressing, but I like to take and wish to give you an elevated ideal of our favourite study. If we consider any object we have in view a worthy and valuable one, we shall be the more likely to pursue it with assiduity and zeal ; and while we regard Entomology as a pleasant recreation, let us not forget that it is a science bearing not only on the great interests of agriculture, but also, in conjunction with the other departments of Natural History, on questions at present causing agitation and discussion among the leading scientific men of the day.

Let our note-books then be kept ready, and whatever new thing we meet with during this year, in the life of our insect friends, be duly recorded We shall at least be adding our little stone to build up the great Entomological pyramid.

Another thought which I wish to bring before you is, the advisability of extending our fields of operations. One of our principal objects is to learn something about the insects of the Island of Montreal. We cannot expect to learn *all* about them, or even to make a complete catalogue of their names, for some time to come, but we ought to remember that there are other orders represented here besides the Lepidoptera and Coleoptera. If we wish our Society to be symmetrical and well developed, we must study the other orders, otherwise we shall be a kind of monstrosity—an Entomological Society with a fair knowledge of the butterflies, moths and beetles of the Island, but utterly ignorant of its remaining and not less interesting insect inhabitants. To make a beginning, let us take all kinds, and then the possession of the specimens will incite us to find out their names and history. And if there was a good collection in the hands of the Society, say of Hymenoptera, I have no doubt, but that some member would be courageous enough to undertake the work and the pleasure of studying them up.

We are not doing ourselves justice in neglecting these other orders to such a degree, and I am sure (if you will allow me to venture on a joke) that if the insects themselves could only estimate our labours at their true value, we should have them protesting against being ignored in such a summary way. Besides, these orders are really of equal value with those we already study. Packard places the Hymenoptera at the head of the insect tribes, and I believe with good reason. They outnumber many of the other divisions, and far surpass all of them in the degree of perfection of their instincts. Many of the Neuroptera I consider not inferior to the Lepidoptera in beauty, and their more humble compatriots, the Hemiptera and Orthoptera, though more sober in their tints, and fewer in number, enjoy the unenviable reputation of being more injurious to cultivated plants than perhaps any of the others. Here then is a field still unexplored by us, full of objects of beauty and interest. Let us enter, and while extending our own knowledge, do our best to make the list of our Montreal insects complete.

Apart from these general recommendations, I wish to mention one or two things which should particularly engage our attention. They are included under the first recommendation I have made, namely, that of close and patient observation of insect life; but as they are of especial interest to us, I speak of them separately.

We all know that *Pieris rapæ* sometimes produces yellow males, and in fewer instances yellow females. Now, our worthy friend, Mr. Caulfield, has asserted that he fed certain larvæ of this species on mignonette, which larvæ became at last yellow imagines. The experiment is worthy of another trial, and if we each tried, and the assertion of Mr. Caulfield turns out to be well founded, the fact would go a long way to establish the theory that the colours of insects are influenced by the food plants of the larvæ.

Another fact we might be able to give to Entomological science this year. The Caterpillar of *Samia Columbia* has not been described, and I should like some member of our Society to have the honour of first describing it. The food plant is supposed to be a shrub growing in marshy ground—*Rhodora Canadensis* ; but I feel certain that like its cousins, Polyphemeus and Cecropia, the larva feeds on several distinct species of plants. I once had the larva, and know that it somewhat resembles that of Cecropia, having red tubercles on the fore part of the body, but different in number and situation to those of the latter. I give this as a hint to aid you in your researches. There is still another point which ought to interest us this year. I expect that the Potato Beetle will make its appearance in our midst before the close of the season. We must be on the look-out, and have the credit of giving the public the first intimation of its coming. If it does not come this year, it surely will next, for the Ottawa papers have announced its arrival in that neighbourhood, only one hundred and twenty miles away.

There are several very interesting topics now being discussed among Entomologists in America, in which discussion we should try to have a share. The question of the dimorphism of insects,—the question of the Graptas, in which Mr. Edwards is so deeply engaged—the question of different forms of larva in the same species, as that of Datana Ministra—the question of the distinguishing of the sexes in the larva state—and many others, are very interesting in themselves, and perhaps intimate to us (though without proving Darwinism, in which I, for one, do not believe), the way in which new species are elaborated in the grand processes of nature.

Before closing my remarks, I would like to glance at the state of our science in Canada and the United States. It is advancing in every respect. In Canada it is still in what we might call the *practical* stage—the knowledge we have is being applied, as far as possible, to the promotion of agricultural interests. But in this respect there is a great advance beyond what Canadian Entomology was a few years ago The annual reports issued by our Society for the Ontario Government are of very great value to the people, and tend, though practical in themselves, to the growth of the more philosophical departments of the science. Our journal has grown from the little four page serial of a few years ago, to be an excellent periodical, and maintains a high reputation everywhere. It is to be regretted that the diligent pursuit of business, so necessary among young people like Canadians, should interfere so much with the pursuit of Natural History among them. Our fellow-entomologists in Canada can only give their leisure to the study, and this alone prevents them from taking an equal position with those of the United States. I very much wish to see some Canadian gentleman of talent and leisure take up the study, or some Professor of our numerous colleges.

In the United States, the entomologists are doing good work in their different departments, and while the task of naming and describing is being rapidly prosecuted, some of them have leisure even to aim at changing the arrangement and nomenclature of the science. All honour to them for their industry and zeal, though some of their projects are too revolutionary, even for the present changeful age. Still I believe that even Mr. Scudder's system will be adopted at last, though, perhaps, very much modified in form. The great objection to it is the unearthing and bringing to the front of the names and classification of Hubner and other old authors who have been unnoticed if not forgotten for many years, and supplanting with these names those with which we have been familiar, and which have been given by entomologists who may be called the fathers of the science in America. The "law of priority," as it is called, is being enforced to its utmost limit—too far, in my estimation—and the result must be a discussion which will bring about a settlement of the question. Some years will doubtless pass before this end is gained ; in the meantime I like to keep to the old familiar names, which seem to me like the names of old friends.

In the department of Physiological Entomology, Dr. Packard is carrying on investigations of great interest, into the nervous system of insects, which must result in the real advancement of the science, and a great increase in our knowledge of a most wonderful and attractive subject.

And now, gentlemen, I thank you for the honour you have done me in electing me your President. I hope and believe that this year will be a prosperous one in our history, and that we shall reap both mental and physical benefit from our studies.

G. J. Bowles,
Montreal.

MEETINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL CLUB OF THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

According to previous announcement, the first meeting of this Club was held in the rooms of the Detroit Scientific Association, on the 10th of August, 1875, at 2.30 p.m., Dr. J. L. Leconte, President, in the chair ; Prof. C. V. Riley, Secrerary. The attendance was large, including S. H. Scudder, Esq., Cambridge, Mass., Vice-President, and Messrs. A. R. Grote, Buffalo, N.Y. ; W. Saunders, London, Ont. ; B. P. Mann and E. P. Austin, of Cambridge, Mass. ; Prof. E. S. Morse, Salem, Mass. ; J. A. Lintner, Albany, N.Y. ; E. A. Schwarz, H. G. Hubbard, and B. Walker, of Detroit ; Dr. A. E. Dalrymple and Dr. J. G. Morris, Baltimore, Md. ; Prof. A. J. Cook, Lansing, Mich. ; Dr. Hoy, Racine, Wisconsin ; Clinton Roosevelt and Geo. Dimmock, Springfield, Mass. ; B. D. Sanders, J. C. Holmes, and Wm. Provis, Detroit ; J. T. Ison, Cleveland, Ohio; and others.

President Leconte, in a few opening remarks, stated the objects had in view in the formation of this Club. They were chiefly to cultivate closer personal relations among those interested in Entomological pursuits, many of whom were widely separated by distance, to exchange views and record observations, and to exhibit specimens of interest. He hoped that the meetings would not only be fruitful in these respects, but that, seeing the importance of Entomology in its relation to agriculture, some good to the country might flow from the deliberations.

Mr. Wm. Saunders mentioned the fact of the unusual scarcity of insects of the Saw-fly family (*Tenthredinidæ*) throughout western Ontario, especially those destructive to fruit, naming the Gooseberry Saw-fly (*Nematus ventricosus*) and the Pear Tree Slug (*Selandria cerasi*). Both these insects, although enormously abundant and destructive in 1874, had been quite scarce in 1875. He called for suggestions as to the cause, his own impression being that this diminution had been caused by the severity of the late winter and spring.

Prof. Cook, of Lansing, Mich., had not observed any remarkable scarcity of these species in his neighbourhood.

Prof Riley had remarked their almost entire absence in some localities, and their comparative abundance in others.

Mr. A. R. Grote exhibited specimens of *Agrotis islandica* from the top of the White Mountains and from Labrador.

A lengthy discussion on nomenclature ensued, and was participated in by many of the members present, it being generally conceded that some action should be taken by the Club, looking to the adoption of some rules or suggestions which might guide the Entomologists of the country on this perplexing question. On motion, Messrs. Scudder, Riley and Saunders were appointed a committee to take the matter of nomenclature into consideration and present it at a future meeting in such form as to offer opportunity for more definite discussion.

Mr. Scudder spoke favourably of *Psyche*, the organ of the Cambridge Entomological Club, and urged that members subscribe for it on account of its excellent bibliographical record.

Mr. Mann called attention to the difficulty of getting hold of State Reports, and thought there should be some system adopted by which these Reports could be placed on sale, so that Entomologists who desired to do so might purchase them.

Mr. Saunders thought that if some plan could be devised whereby the valuable facts and suggestions contained in these various Reports could be brought together, condensed into one volume, and made available to agriculturists as well as entomologists, that much good would result from it.

The President suggested that such a work might well be done by the general government, and would be much more valuable than the volume it now sends out.

On motion, it was resolved that this Club request the American Association for the Advancement of Science to take such action, as seems best calculated to secure the placing of State Reports upon scientific subjects in the library of the Association. The Secretary was instructed to bring this subject before the Association.

Dr. Morris referred to the scarcity of Sphingidae about Baltimore during the present season, an experience which was corroborated by other members present. Mr. Austin had found all insects unusually scarce about the White Mountains, where he had been collecting for the past two years. Mr. Riley thought the very severe and late winter and the unusually rainy summer in part explained the fact.

Mr. Scudder offered some remarks on the great abundance of the Army Worm (*Leucania unipuncta*) in portions of Massachusetts, as an exception to the general rule of scarcity of insect life; he had made a calculation from the number counted in a square foot, that in a field near Cambridge there must have been as many as two million worms to the acre. Other members offered similar experience in reference to this species. Mr. Riley stated that the Army Worm generally abounds during a very wet summer following a very dry year.

Mr. Lintner referred to the great scarcity of *Orgyia leucostigma* as in striking contrast to its abundance last year in Albany.

The election of officers then took place, resulting in the re-election of Dr. John L. Leconte as President, Samuel H. Scudder, Vice-President, and C. V. Riley, Secretary.

Mr. Riley read a paper on "Locusts as Food," in which he gave his own experience in cooking and eating them. On one occasion he ate nothing else for a whole day. He found them to have an agreeable nutty flavour, and especially recommended them deprived of their legs and wing cases, and fried in butter, and also spoke very highly of a soup made from them. He referred to John the Baptist, who had often been pitied for the scantiness of his fare, locusts and wild honey; Mr. Riley thought he had been well provided for. The writer regarded it as absurd that parties should actually die of starvation, as some had done in the districts where this locust plague had prevailed, while surrounded by such an abundance of nutritious and palatable food.

The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

On Tuesday evening, the Cambridge Entomological Club held a meeting, when all interested in Entomology were invited to be present. W. Saunders, of London, Ont., was called to the chair. After the usual routine business had been disposed of, Mr. George Dimmock read a paper on the recent excursion of the Cambridge Club to the White Mountains, where the members had spent some two weeks in collecting. The experiences related were of a very interesting character, showing that the party, besides accomplishing much useful work, had thoroughly enjoyed their trip. Mr. Austin, who had been one of the party, exhibited a large collection of insects made during the past two years among the White Mountains, embracing many very interesting species, and offered some remarks on their habits.

Messrs. Cook, Lintner, Morris and Riley were elected members of the Club.

Mr. Grote presented some instructive facts in relation to the identity of some of the White Mountain moths with those of Labrador. Mr. Riley inquired whether many *Caloptenus* had been found on Mount Washington, and expressed an opinion that a race of *spretus* had been found there.

Mr. Saunders inquired of the Michigan friends whether *Pieris rapæ* had been found in the State. Prof. Cook stated that it had not yet appeared in Michigan; he remarked that *protodice* was much more numerous than *oleracea.* Mr. Riley stated that *protodice* was most abundant throughout Illinois and Missouri. Mr. Ison, of Cleveland, stated that *rapæ* appeared in his neighbourhood for the first time last spring; at first it was found along the lake shore, but before the season closed it was abundant throughout the greater part of the district over which his observation had extended. Mr. Ison said that with them the larva seemed to prefer mignonette to cabbage. In reply to a question as to the correctness of the views advanced by some Entomologists in regard to the colour of the imago being affected by this food plant, Mr Lintner said that he had, from among 500 or 600 specimens fed on cabbage, found a number of the yellow variety. Mr. Riley stated that the larva of *protodice* was also partial to mignonette.

Danais archippus formed the next topic of discussion. Mr. Cook had found the larva this season peculiarly infested by several parasites. Mr. Riley had seen Tachina flies bred from *archippus.* Mr. Saunders had reared, on one occasion, a large number of small Hymenopterous parasites from a chrysalis. He also asked the members if any explanation could be given of the reason why this species assembled occasionally in immense swarms and migrated thus from place to place, and referred to instances of such swarming. Mr. Ison referred to an immense swarm which passed over Cleveland three years ago. In this instance it appeared as if they had crossed the lake from Canada; they were seen in immense numbers for three or four days. *Archippus* was said to occur in Australia, where it also occasionally swarms.

References were made by Mr. Grote to several rare captures of Lepidoptera in the vicinity of Buffalo. Among others he had taken *Thecla ocellifera,* which is also found in the West Indies. Mr. Saunders stated that he had again reared a specimen of *Thecla strigosa* from thorn, and referred to the capture of specimens of *P. thoas* and *P. marcellus* at North Ridge, Ont., by Mr. F. C. Lowe, of Dunnville. Mr. Cook said that *thoas* had been found this year at Lansing, that it occurred there to his knowledge some three years ago, and that last season it was quite common, the larva feeding on prickly ash. Mr. Riley stated that the larvæ of *philenor* feed on a creeping plant very closely allied to Aristolochia. Mr. Ison has found *philenor* scarce about Cleveland during the last five or six years, but *marcellus* rather common; the larva of the latter feeds on pawpaw. One of the Detroit members remarked that there were pawpaw bushes growing within a few miles of Detroit.

A discussion on sugaring for Noctuæ was next in order. Mr. Ison reported excellent success with this method at Cleveland; he preferred adding a little rum to the usual mixture of beer and molasses or coarse sugar. Mr. Lintner greatly interested the members in relating his wonderful success in sugaring. He produced a tabulated list of Noctuidæ captured or observed at sugar at Schenectady, N. Y., commencing with July 7th, giving the results of sixteen evenings in that month, and four evenings in August.

Seventy-eight species of Noctuæ are recorded, and opposite each species observed or collected is placed a check in a column bearing the day of the month at its head. Four species were observed on each evening, viz.:—*Hadena arctica, Hydroecia sera, Homopyralis tactus* and *Asopia costalis.* Of the first two, hundreds could have been collected on a single evening. *Hadena lignicolor* was unobserved on only one evening; *Erastria carneola* on only two evenings; *Catocala ultronia* and *Hadena devastator* on only three evenings.

The following species were common:—*A. herbida, A. haruspica, A. plecta, Orthodes infirma, Pseudothyatira expultrix, Hydroecia nictitans, Amphipyra pyramidoides* and *Erastria nigritula.* Of *Catocala ultronia* about *seventy* examples in fine condition were captured; of *Catocala nuptala,* of which not a single example had ever before been taken by Mr. L., thirty-six were collected; and of *Catocala parta* sixteen examples had been secured, all in perfect condition. Specimens of *Catocala Meskei, C. serena, C. Briseis, C. Clintonii, C. polygona* and *C. similis* had also been obtained.

Mr. L. has become quite enthusiastic over the success which he has met thus far, in the number of rare species collected, and particularly in the perfect condition in which the larger portion of them are obtained. It is his purpose to continue his collecting in this method, and also the tabulation of the results. The table, when completed at the end of the season, will probably be published in the New York State Museum Report. We are sure that it will prove a valuable contribution to that part of the natural history of our moths which relates to the number and duration of their several broods.

Mr. Mann exhibited specimens of the wood of *Agave Americanum*, which, when cut of the proper thickness, may be used as a substitute for cork. This wood is remarkably light and porous, and pins may with great ease be firmly pushed into its substance. It grows in Brazil, and can be obtained from Mr. Mann at a lower price than cork. In proof of the suitability of this material for the purpose named, Mr. Mann stated that Wallace preserved all his specimens collected in the East Indies in boxes made with pieces of this wood pinned together with thorns.

At a late hour this most enjoyable meeting was brought to a close.

On Thursday afternoon a large proportion of the members of the Club joined in an excursion to some good collecting grounds in the neighbourhood of Fort Wayne, the party being under the direction of Mr. Hubbard, of Detroit. A very pleasant and profitable time was thus spent, and many interesting specimens captured. In addition to the advantage enjoyed of closer social intercourse between the "brethren of the net," this occasion afforded an opportunity for the mutual exchange of practical ideas in regard to collecting insects which no in-door meeting could have afforded. It seemed as if every member had *some* original idea of his own either in reference to capturing or carrying specimens, the advantages of which were freely urged and as freely discussed with much profit. After thoroughly enjoying themselves for several hours, the members returned at nightfall well satisfied with the afternoon's sport.

On Friday morning a second meeting of the Entomological Club was held at the rooms of the Detroit Scientific Association. In the absence of the President, Mr. Lintner was called to the chair.

The Committee on Nomenclature reported as follows :—

"The Committee appointed at the last meeting of the Entomological Club to consider whether any immediate action is advisable on the part of the Club to aid in establishing uniformity in zoological nomenclature, finding that the Committee of the General Association intends to report during the present session, and deeming it best to await this Report before making any definite proposition, would at the present time recommend that the Club appoint a committee of five to prepare and present to the Club at its next annual meeting a compendium of the views of the leading Entomologists of the country upon points which, in their judgment, require elucidation, and also to present a series of resolutions touching such points, in order that intelligent discussion may be had upon them, and some general agreement, if possible, arrived at.

(Signed) "SAMUEL H. SCUDDER.
"C. V. RILEY.
"WM. SAUNDERS."

On motion, the Report was adopted, and the appointment of the Committee left with the President, who subsequently nominated the following gentlemen :—Messrs. Scudder, Saunders, Grote, Riley and Leconte.

An interesting discussion then took place in reference to the various methods of pronunciation followed by Entomologists when speaking of insect names, which culminated in the following resolution, which was carried unanimously :

"Resolved, That in view of the desirability of securing uniformity among Entomologists in the pronunciation of the names of insects, Mr. O. S. Westcott, of Chicago, be requested to prepare such an accentuated list for publication in the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST."

Mr. Westcott very kindly promised to give his attention to this matter at an earl date. We shall hail the advent of this list with much satisfaction ; it is a work greatl needed, and coming from the hands of one who is in every way well fitted to do it justice we feel sure that it will command general assent.

The next subject of discussion was on certain offensive names which have been proposed for insects, in which most of the members took part. The following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

"Resolved, That in view of the fact that certain names have of late been proposed for insects which are offensive and unwarrantable, that the Committee on Nomenclature be requested to present at the meeting next year a list of such names as should be ignored, so that the Club may take action in reference to them."

Some explanations were then offered in regard to a valuable discovery lately made by Mr. George Dimmock, of Springfield, Mass., of a ready method of removing the scales from the wings of Lepidopterous insects, so as to display the vein structure. Mr. Dimmock had kindly shown the admirable working of his process to a number of Entomologists at his room the evening previous, when all present were struck with the great practical value of the discovery. After full explanations to those present who had not seen the working of the process, it was resolved, "That the thanks of the members of the Entomological Club be given to Mr. Dimmock for his valuable discovery in reference to a ready method of denuding the wings of insects."

This process of Mr. Dimmock's formed the subject of a paper read before the American Association, and which will be published, we believe, in an early number of *Psyche.* It may thus be briefly explained : All the materials necessary are a little alcohol, a saturated aqueous solution of chloride of lime, a phial of pure muriatic acid and another of sulphuric acid The wings are first moistened with alcohol, then transferred to the solution of chloride of lime, to which a little of the sulphuric acid has been added. After immersion for a few moments, the colouring matter of the scales rapidly disappears. This result may be hastened by taking the wings out of the chloride of lime solution and immersing for a moment in the muriatic acid, diluted with twice its weight of water, and then returning them again to the former solution. This alternation may be repeated as often as required. By this means any quantity of wings of Lepidoptera may be safely and entirely denuded with little or no trouble.

The denuded wings were neatly mounted by Mr. Dimmock on white cards, to which they had been gummed. An interesting collection, illustrating the nerve structure of many of the genera of moths, was exhibited by him, to the great gratification of all present.

In the compilation of these memoranda in regard to the meetings of the Entomological Club, we are greatly indebted to the Secretary, Prof. C. V. Riley, who very kindly placed his notes at our disposal; also to Mr. B. P. Mann, of Cambridge, who did us similar service.

During the course of the Sessions of the Association, a valuable and practical paper was read by Dr. J. L. Leconte, retiring President of the Association, on various methods of subduing insects injurious to agriculture. This question being one of immense importance to the country generally, and especially to the agriculturist, elicited much discussion, and finally it was resolved to memorialize the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in reference to the carrying out of some of the suggestions made by the learned author of this paper. We append a copy of the paper, as well as one of the memorial, all of which we commend to the careful consideration of our readers.

METHODS OF SUBDUING INSECTS INJURIOUS TO AGRICULTURE.

BY JOHN L. LECONTE, M.D., PHILADELPHIA.

(*Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science, at Detroit, Aug. 10th.*)

In accordance with the predictions made at the time of its first appearance in the immediate Mississippi Valley, the Colorado Potato Beetle continues to extend its area of distribution. It has during the last and present seasons reached the Atlantic coast of the Middle States, and is preparing an invasion in mass of the maritime parts of New England, which will soon be overrun with the same ease with which it has conquered the Western and Middle States. Meanwhile the farmers are anxiously inquiring for means of destroying the invader. Materials destructive to the insects, and said not to be injurious to the plant or the soil, have been recommended almost without number; but, with the exception of Paris green, they have either been very insufficiently tried or found inoperative. That compound of arsenic and copper, therefore, remains naturally the favourite, notwithstanding its dangerous qualities and the possible deleterious effect it may produce on the fields after long use.

Entomologists and other scientific men are often asked: "Why do you not give us another remedy against this destructive insect? Are you baffled, with all your boasted progress in learning, by the invasion of a wretched little bug?" No, my friends, we are not baffled by the wretched little bug; but in our endeavours to teach you how to dispose of it in such a manner as to protect your crops, we are embarassed by your own failure to grasp the magnitude of the problem which you have set us to solve. Had you indeed comprehended the warnings given by my lamented friend B. D. Walsh, on the first injurious appearance of the insect, and since repeated by many Entomologists, you would have insisted several years ago that the subject should be investigated with a power of inquiry proportioned to its importance, and you would have received such information as might, with proper and well-directed industry on your part, have prevented much loss.

However, I do not wish to speak of the past; it is gone, and its errors cannot be undone. Let us rather inquire what shall be done in the future.

The first thing, then, is to cease calling upon science for a remedy, when science and empiricism have probably already given you many remedies, concerning the application of which I will have a word to say by-and-by. Science can help you and will help you only when you have begun to help yourselves. How, then, can we begin to help ourselves? I hear you ask. First, then, there should be a Scientific Commission, selected by competent scientific authority for their merit and not for their political influence. Politicians have had too much control over our agricultural interests, as you all have reason to remember with regret. This Commission should be sufficiently large to subdivide the subjects committed to them in such manner as to thoroughly investigate the habits and times of appearance in different districts of the great agricultural pests, the effect upon them of all the cheaper materials which have been or may be judiciously suggested as destroying agents, and the proper times and manner of applying them. The members of the Commission should also receive sufficient compensation to warrant them in giving as much time and labour to this investigation as may be required, even to the temporary abandonment, if necessary, of their other scientific or secular pursuits. No such task can be properly performed and completed by the solitary labours of State Entomologists underpaid and overburdened with work. Only by association of several such careful observers and investigators can a worthy, useful result be obtained for the suppression of several of the most formidable pests.

2. This information being procured, should be tabulated as far as possible, or at least reduced to a compact form for easy reference, and widely published in newspapers and also in pamphlet form.

3. By the distribution of this information and by appeals through the newspapers and agricultural journals, as well as by addresses at meetings of farmers and others interested in agriculture, it must be impressed upon the public mind that all individual efforts for the suppression of these pests are frequently futile. Only combined and consentaneous action over large tracts of country will be effective.

Now, while I am prepared to believe that when these facts are made known to the farmers they will immediately see the importance of the suggestion for unanimous and simultaneous advance upon the enemy, yet without legislative aid it will be quite impossible to secure the organization requisite for an effective onslaught. It will therefore be necessary for the citizens interested to command their representatives, either in State Legislatures or in National Congress, to prepare proper laws for the destruction of these pests at stated times, to be determined and recommended by the Scientific Commission. These laws will be not only cheerfully obeyed by every intelligent farmer, but I know that the farmers as a class will be glad to have such laws enacted and enforced with penalties for their neglect. Those disposed to help themselves and each other can only thus be protected against an ignorant and indolent neighbour, whose thriftlessness would other wise make of his potato patch, his cotton field or his plum orchard a nuisance nursery from which no industry could protect the surrounding farms.

Thus, then, the organization necessary for a successful campaign against our insect enemies must be authoritatively demanded by you. Under less free forms of government the plan which I have suggested would probably have long ago been perfected by the rulers. Even the fear of the extension of the Colorado Potato Beetle to Europe has excited in several countries almost as much discussion and confusion of counsel as an apprehended revolution.

The fact is, that these incursions and ravages of hostile insects represent a condition of *war*. It is only by a *quasi*-military organization and appropriate weapons suited to the nature of the enemy that they can be conquered. Without recognition of this fact nothing can be done against them, and we must bow our heads and exclaim with the pious Mohammedan fatalist, "It is the will of God."

Three subjects yet remain to be considered—the materials to be used, the time of making the attack in force, and the weapons to be employed.

1. The materials may be either vegetable or mineral, or merely human labour intelligently and persistently applied. The latter is the only effective means of contending against some insects, but in all cases it is a necessary adjunct to the remedies used. These remedies are very numerous, and until a careful investigation is made of the large number already suggested, no proper indications can be given except that those least injurious to man should be preferred, even at greater cost of money and labour; and that those which kill the insect by contact with its body are likely to prove more effectual than those which destroy by poisoning its food. It may be here observed that the form of apparatus in these two cases must be quite different. In the latter, any contrivance which will sprinkle a fluid or dust a powder on the exposed or upper surface of the leaves will be sufficient; in the former, in which the poison kills by contact with the insect, it must be able to reach the enemy wherever sheltered.

2. The time of attack must naturally be when the enemy is least able to resist. To quote again from the excellent memoir of Motschulsky, "the most effective and at the same time the easiest mode of opposing the development of the locusts is the crushing out of the young broods when collected in swarms in the place where they are hatched. Consequently the most important thing is to know the nesting place of these destructive pests. In order to discover them and to point out the course to be pursued, * * it might be well to send skilful persons * * to make the necessary researches, and these, with the assistance of the local authorities, might seek out the places where the insects abound, and establish the necessary regulations for their destruction." (l. c. p. 228.) In the case of the cotton moth it is plain that the attack should be made upon the earliest broods, which are said to appear in the extreme southern part of the country, and from which the migratory swarms which travel northward are supposed to be developed; also, that the attack must be directed against the caterpillars rather than the perfect insects.

The Colorado Potato Beetle may also be attacked with greatest success in the larval state. The integuments are then soft, and the appetite more voracious, so that whether the poison by contact or the poison by food be used, it will have a more certain effect than upon the perfect insect, which is protected against the former by the hard chitinous surface, and against the latter by preoccupation in reproductive duties.

You will be prepared to admit the importance of the recommendation above made, that the times for making the attack should be directed by the Scientific Commission after full examination of the habits of the insects and the dates of their appearance in their various stages of development. These dates will vary in different districts, and without a carefully tabulated calendar of the necessary facts, no system of combined effort, such as I believe to be essential, can be planned.

The apparatus to be used must of course vary greatly with the habits of the insects to be attacked. In the case of the plum curculio, canvas frames propelled on a kind of wheelbarrow, with a ram to concuss the trunk of the tree, is probably the best instrument yet devised. The insect will fall into the net when the tree is struck, and may be easily destroyed when a sufficient mass has been collected. For the cotton moth and the potato beetle the apparatus for poisoning the leaves upon which they feed may be any simple sprinkler or dusting box, according as liquid or solid poison is employed. But for direct application to the insect itself, we must use means by which a fine spray will be driven with force sufficient to envelop the whole plant, or the surface of the ground upon which the insects are assembled, in a mist of poisonous liquid. Such an instrument is the atomizer, which has the additional advantage over the sprinkler that it consumes less liquid. The first application of the atomizer for the destruction of insects was made by me several years ago; and in the *American Naturalist* for August, 1869, I published a short paper recommending its use with certain poisonous liquids for the disinfection and preservation of insect cabinets. I have seen its frequent use with great success.

When the question of locusts became of importance last year, and the Colorado potato beetle began to be very troublesome in the Atlantic States, I spoke with several commercial friends and others about the propriety of making atomizers of large size for the destruction of these pests. In consequence of delay in the measures they thought necessary to command the attention and security of a manufacturer, no progress has yet been made for introducing such a contrivance into general use. Meanwhile a small apparatus, consisting of an atomizer, a tank of fluid supported on the back, and a pair of bellows fixed at the side of the operator, has been independently introduced by a manufacturing establishment in Philadelphia, and I have been told is somewhat of a favourite. It will doubtless be useful to a limited extent, and is not patented, I believe.

For small arms, this or a somewhat larger and more complete instrument will answer, but in the war against insect pests in which I have endeavonred to interest you, we must have heavy ordnance as well as weapons for hand use. Large compound atomizer tubes, with five, ten, twenty, or, in fact, an indefinite number of orifices for producing the spray, can be made, connected with large tanks of fluid, and worked by a powerful current of air from a revolving fan, driven by man, horse or steam power, according to the size of the instrument. When of sufficiently large size, the machine can be mounted on wheels and transported wherever it would be required for use. Before such instruments as these an invading army of caterpillars, or even a recently hatched swarm of locusts, would be annihilated. A comparatively small number of men would be required to work a battery of this kind of field artillery, and it would be found immensely effective.

The organization recommended can be effected only by the strong appeal of the people where agricultural interests dominate, for proper instruction from the Government and proper protection by legislative power. We have game laws to protect our useful wild animals; thistle laws to guard against extension of noxious weeds. Why not have insect laws for destruction of agricultural pests?

Farmers of the West, are you willing to exert yourselves to procure this result? The prize is a rich one—it is no less than immunity from an annual destruction of property quadruple or sextuple that of the great Chicago conflagration.

COPY OF MEMORIAL.

To the Honourable the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States.

The subscribers to this Memorial respectfully represent to your Honourable bodies:

That they recognize in the invasion of grasshoppers, or more properly locusts, which during the past season have reduced to starvation many thousands of the inhabitants of the Western States and Territories, and especially of Minnesota, Nebraska, and Kansas, a great national calamity, calling for more efficient measures than those now available to prevent a recurrence of similar disasters.

They have reason to believe, from the reiterated cautions given by men of science, that a more careful study of the habits, rapidity of extension, and injuries caused by the few species of insects most destructive to agriculture would lead to useful suggestions by which proper means can be devised for the repression of these pests.

The agricultural industries are shown by all statistics to be greater in importance and value than all the other interests of the nation combined.

The labour required for the full investigation of the complex problems involved in the protection against natural enemies of these vast interests can only be had by the employment of the best men of science, who are usually not found in the service of the Government, but who for a great national purpose would give their closest attention to any subject which might be committed to them.

Such objects as the locust, which has caused recently a destruction of food estimated at from $40,000,000 to $50,000,000 ; the Colorado potato-beetle, which, in accordance with the predictions of Entomologists of repute, has extended from the Rocky Mountains to the Atlantic, and has invaded the neighbouring Dominion ; the Chinche bug, so destructive to cereals in the Valley of the Mississippi ; the army worm and the cotton worms which destroy whole crops, certainly require the strongest measures that can be adopted by the Government for their suppression.

It was estimated by Mr. B. D. Walsh, that in 1861 the injury caused by insects in the State of Illinois alone amounted to $20,000,000. The destruction must be now much greater.

By the same authority it was stated that "the annual damage done by insects in the United States cannot be less than $300,000,000.

The appropriations made by a State, however liberal,must ever fail to procure such investigations as your memorialists pray for : the enemies are national, and must be dealt with by national authority, as much as an invading army of foreigners, hostile to our civilization. Unless repressed by intelligent means applied over its whole area of distribution, the insect, with its free powers of movement in its adult state, is not controlled.

Your Memorialists would be glad to believe that the information needed upon these most important subjects could be afforded by the Department of Agriculture. Unfortunately such is not the case, nor can it be until the Department is under scientific advice. There remain, therefore, but two modes of procuring for the Government and the people proper counsel for defence against agricultural pests.

The first is the reorganization of the Department upon a scientific basis, under the control of men whose learning and fitness for the position are acknowledged both abroad and at home. The second alternative is the appointment of a Commission of five persons, —to wit, three entomologists, one chemist, and one botanist, eminent in their respective branches of science—to be chosen by the Council of the National Academy of Science, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, with such salaries as your Honourable bodies would consider adequate for the responsible work required of them, and with such additional appropriation as might be needed for clerical assistance. The duty of this Commission would be to investigate the causes which affect injuriously agricultural interests, and to suggest the best means of diminishing the losses.

The results of such investigations should be embodied in brief Reports containing practical instructions and made accessible at a small price, or by personal education to every farmer in the country.

It is believed by your Memorialists that the granting of their prayer by the creation of such a Commission would do more for advancing Agriculture than can ever be expected from the Department, and be in the end most economical. If such a Commission were appointed for a definite term (say five or seven years), it would at the end of that time save in part, or perhaps wholly, the annual expenses of the Department of Agriculture, and would lessen greatly the destruction of agricultural products, by tending to the rapid extermination of all these great pests.

It could be safely promised that the work of such a Commission would be of equal value and dignity with that of other Scientific Commissions of the Government ; such as the Coast Survey, Geological Survey, Commission of Fisheries, and Signal Bureau, and would be as strictly practical as either.

And your Memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.

OUR DECEASED MEMBERS.

FRANCIS WALKER.

The sad intelligence of the death of that distinguished Entomologist, Francis Walker, of London, England, will, we know, bring grief to the hearts of all those who have been favoured with the acquaintance or correspondence of that genial-hearted man. His continued and disinterested kindness towards all those with whom he had to do has endeared him to many. Although we never had the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the deceased, yet to ourselves personally, as well as to our Society, he has always been among the truest and kindest friends we have had, ever ready to do us any service in his power. His death leaves a void in our circle which it will be hard to fill. The following brief sketch of his career and his unceasing labours, written by one who knew him well, will be read with interest:

It has become my painful duty to record that Francis Walker, the most voluminous and most industrious writer on Entomology this country has ever produced, expired at his residence, Elm Hall, Wanstead, on the 5th of October, 1874, sincerely lamented by all who enjoyed the pleasure and advantage of his friendship. He was the seventh son, and the tenth and youngest child of Mr. John Walker, a gentleman of independent fortune, residing at Arno's Grove, Southgate, where the subject of this memoir was born on the 31st of July, 1809. Mr. Walker—the father—had a decided taste for science, especially Natural History; he was a fellow of the Royal and Horticultural Societies, and vice-president of the Linnæan, so that his son's almost boyish propensity for studies,in which he afterwards became so eminent, seems to have been inherited rather than acquired.

Mr. Walker's decided talent for observing noteworthy facts in Entomology was first exhibited at home, when as a mere child his attention was attracted by the butterflies, which, in the fruit season, came to feed on the ripe plums and apricots in his father's gardens; *Vanessa C-Album* is especially mentioned; and *Limenitis Sibylla*, another species no longer found in the vicinity of London, was then common at Southgate.

In 1816 Mr. Walker's parents were staying with their family at Geneva, then the centre of a literary *coterie*, in which they met, among other celebrities, Lord Byron, Madame de Stael, and the naturalists De Saussure and Vernet. They spent more than a year at Geneva and Vevey, and in 1818 proceeded to Lucerne, from which place Francis, then a boy nine years of age, made the ascent of Mont Pilatus, in company with his elder brother Henry; their object, in addition to the ever delightful one of mountain-climbing, being the collecting of butterflies. The family afterwards visited Neuwied, and returned to Arno's Grove in 1820.

In 1830 the two brothers, Henry and Francis, again visited the Continent, and now it was purely an Entomological tour, the late Mr. Curtis, the well-known author of "British Entomology," being their companion. This party collected most assiduously in the island of Jersey, and afterwards at Fontainebleau, Montpellier, Lyons, Nantes, Vaucluse, &c., the French Satyridæ, of which they formed very fine collections, being their principal object.

Mr. Walker's career as an author commenced in 1832. He contributed to the first number of the "Entomological Magazine," the introductory chapter of his "Monographia Chalciditum," a work on the minute parasitic Hymenoptera—a tribe of insects which he ever afterwards studied with the most assiduous attention, and one on which he immediately became the leading authority. He was then only twenty-three years of age; but his writings exhibited a depth of research and maturity of judgment which have rarely been excelled, and which abundantly evince the time and talent he had already devoted to these insects. It is worthy of notice that he now descended from the largest and most showy to the smallest and least conspicuous of insects, doubtless feeling that whereas among the magnificent butterflies there was but little opportunity for the discovery of novelties, among the Chalcidites everything was new—everything required that minute, patient and laborious investigation in which he seemed so especially to delight. Only two authors, Dalman and Spinola, had preceded him in devoting their attention to the structure of these atoms of creation; and even these two had described comparatively a very small number of species.

In 1834 Mr. Walker, somewhat reluctantly, consented to undertake the editorial management of the "Entomological Magazine," and resigned the office the following year, yet continued a constant contributor to its pages. The same year he visited Lapland, in company with two of our most distinguished botanists; and in this extreme north of Europe, and especially at Alten and Hammerfest, he assiduously collected insects, more particularly the northern Diptera, the Satyridæ among Lepidoptera, and the Chalcididæ amongst Hymenoptera. During this journey we have the first and only notice of his prowess as a sportsman; he shot wild grouse and ptarmigan; and on one solitary occasion was accessory to the death of a reindeer; but as other rifles besides his own were simultaneously discharged, it is difficult to say whose was the effective bullet. I am glad to be able to record that Mr. Walker declined to give the poor creature the *coup de grâce*, and, for this especial purpose, resigned to another his *couteau de chasse*.

In May, 1840, he married Mary Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Ford, of Ellell Hall, near Lancaster, and spent the summer on the Continent, again collecting in Switzerland with his customary assiduity.

In 1848 he explored the Isle of Thanet, the following year the Isle of Wight, and succeeding years, 1850 and 1851, he visited Geneva and Interlachen; and during the former year commenced his great work on Diptera. This formed part of a projected series of works on British insects, to be called "Insecta Britannica," a project in which the late Mr. Spence took a deep interest.

During the year 1851 was published the first volume of the "Diptera." This work is printed in 8vo., and contained 314 pages; the second volume appeared in 1853, and contained 298 pages; and the third volume in 1856, and contained 352 pages. Thus the entire work comprised nearly 1,000 pages of closely-printed descriptions.

Another tour on the Continent occupied a considerable portion of 1857, Mr. Walker visiting Calais, Rouen, Paris, Strasbourg, Baden-Baden, Heidelberg, Wiesbaden, Frankfort, Mayence, Cologne, Brussels, Aix-la-Chapelle and Antwerp. During the journey he collected in the Black Forest; and this is the only scene of his scientific labours, during the tour, of which I have any intelligence.

The summer of 1860 was devoted to a thorough exploration of the Channel Islands. Dr. Bowerbank was his companion during a portion of the time, and, as a consequence, the sponges of these islands were a main object of research—the Gouliot caves in Sark, so celebrated for their marine productions, were a great attraction to both naturalists.

In 1861 Mr. Walker's excursions were chiefly confined to North Devon; he visited Linton, Clovelly, Ilfracombe, Bideford, and Barnstaple; and now his attention seems to have been again chiefly occupied with Lepidoptera, at the scarcity of which he was greatly disappointed, having expected, from the extensive woods, to have found moths particularly abundant.

In 1863 he toured the English lakes; and, in the spring of 1865, North Wales and Ireland; and in the autumn he again visited Paris, Geneva, Lucerne, Interlachen, and Altdorf, ascending the Righi, Mont Pilatus and the Mürren, and proceeding to Kandersteg, the Oeschinen See, and the Gemmi Pass.

In 1867 we find him again in France and Switzerland, ascending the Col de Voza, and examining the Jardin of the Mer de Glace; thence over the Tête Noir to Martigny, Sion, and the Great St. Bernard; returning by St. Maurice and the Villeneuve to Geneva.

In 1869 he made the tour of the Isle of Man, and returned by Holyhead; in 1870 he paid another visit to Llanberis, as well as to all the more beautiful scenery in North Wales, crossing over to Ireland, and touring that island from south to north; and in 1871, he examined entomologically the Scilly Islands, and the districts of the Lizard and the Land's End.

In 1872 he turned his attention to Italy, visiting Rome, Piza, Lucca, Florence, Naples, Sorrento, Capri, Milan, and Venice, as well as the Lakes of Como and Maggiore.

And, finally, in the present year, he had again proceeded as far as Aberystwith, on his way to Ireland, when his intention was frustrated by illness, which terminated fatally on the 5th of October. He died in the most perfect peace of body and of mind. For many years Mr. Walker was a member of the Linnæan and Entomological Societies of London, but resigned his membership in both some time before the close of his life.

In might be excusable in a man of such incessant bodily activity—so locomotive by inclination, so devoted to the study of Nature in all her aspects, so diligent a collector of the objects of his favourite study—had he allowed his pen to rest while his hands were engaged in forming and arranging his collections. But this was not the case with Mr. Walker, as his Catalogues of the National Collection abundantly testify. Of the Lepidoptera Heterocera, alone, Mr. Walker catalogued and described upwards of twenty-three thousand species; in addition to which he prepared similar catalogues, although perhaps not to the same extent, of the Diptera, Orthoptera, Homoptera, Neuroptera, and part of the Hymenoptera : such an amount of labour, as is testified by these catalogues, has seldom, if ever, been accomplished by one individual. But this statement by no means represents the whole of his literary labours. He contributed shorter or longer papers to the Transactions of learned societies, and to the periodicals of the day, especially to the "Zoologist" and "Entomologist;" by the indexes of the latter I find he sent thirteen communications to the first volume, three to the second, one to the fourth, thirteen to the fifth, and forty-three to the sixth; during the present year his writings appear in every number. I intended to catalogue these and his other labours, to give some idea of the number of pages, number of species and dates of each; but I can scarcely now venture to look forward to the accomplishment of this labour of love.

A word remains to be spoken of the man, apart from the scientific and accomplished naturalist. Throughout my long life I have never met with any one who possessed more correct, more diversified, or more general information, or who imparted that information to others with greater readiness and kindness; I have never met with any one more unassuming, more utterly unselfish, more uniformly kind and considerate to all with whom he came in contact. It is no ordinary happiness to have enjoyed the friendship of such a man for nearly half a century.—*Edward Newman, in The Entomologist.*

PHILIP L. SPRAGUE.

Mr. Philip L. Sprague died at Montpelier, Vermont, his native place, on the 6th day of August last, in the forty-fifth year of his age. He was elected a member of our Society in 1860.

About 1862 he commenced the study of Entomology in the Vermont State Cabinet of Natural History, displaying a marked taste for the Lepidoptera, and during the intervals of his business made considerable progress in biological investigations, as well as in the technology of the science. Circumstances soon induced him to direct his attention chiefly to the Coleoptera, and here his assiduity in making collections, his accuracy in the determination of species, and his studies in the microscopic anatomy of this order, gave his opinions weight among naturalists. His keen appreciation of the labours of his predecessors, and his love of neatness and method, evinced themselves in all he did.

At the time of his death he had been for some months a valuable assistant and member of the Boston Society of Natural History, where many of his works remain to speak for themselves. Among his associates there he was distinguished for his geniality of manner and never-failing readiness to assist younger students. At the time of his death his fame and foreign correspondence were somewhat extended, and he was actively engaged in the preparation of materials for an illustrative cabinet of the Natural History of his native State. He had published from time to time in the *Canadian Entomologist* and the Proccedings of the Natural History Society carefully elaborated results of his work, and contributed to various other periodicals devoted to his favourite branch of investigation. His fine private cabinet of insects, principally of the Coleopterous Order, in accordance with his expressed determination, form a part of the Museum of the Society to which he was attached, and is in itself no mean monument to his memory.

ON CANKER WORMS.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONT.

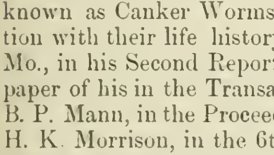
Late in the fall, when many of the leaves have fallen and severe frosts have cut everything tender, and all nature begins to look bleak and cheerless, a walk in the woods on a sunny afternoon is not without its charms. Here and there slender, delicate, silky-winged moths may be seen flitting about, apparently in a somewhat aimless manner. enjoying the genial sunshine. On capturing one, and examining it closely, we find it to be a very handsome and delicately-marked moth, with wing structure so thin as to be almost transparent, and one is naturally led to inquire how it is that so frail a creature should select so frosty and bleak a season in which to appear among us. In reply to this reasonable inquiry it may be said that appearances are deceptive; that delicate as the structure of this moth appears to be, it is nevertheless one of the hardiest of its race, requiring, indeed, some considerable degree of cold for its perfection. These moths are the product of the Canker Worm, and the winged specimens are all males.

During the last few years several valuable papers have been published on the insects known as Canker Worms, in which has been detailed much hitherto unknown in connection with their life history. Prominent among these is a paper by C. V. Riley, St. Louis, Mo., in his Second Report on the Noxious Insects of the State of Missouri, and a recent paper of his in the Transactions of the St. Louis Academy of Science; also an article by B. P. Mann, in the Proceedings of the Boston Society of Natural History, and another by H. K. Morrison, in the 6th volume of the *Canadian Entomologist.* In the following summary of what is known respecting these insects we shall make free use of these, as well as previous writings, without further acknowledgment.

In 1795, Prof. W. D. Peck wrote his "Natural History of the Canker Worm." This paper was awarded a prize by the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and was published in their Proceedings. At this early period all the insects passing under this name were supposed to be one and the same species; but later and more careful observation has led to a modification of this view, and it is now universally admitted that there are two distinct species possessing similar habits, and having many points of resemblance—one producing the perfect insect in the fall, the other partly in the fall and partly in the spring, the former species being known under the name of *Anisopteryx pometaria*, the latter as a *Vernata.* The latter species will first claim our attention.

Anisopteryx Vernata.

Fig. 1



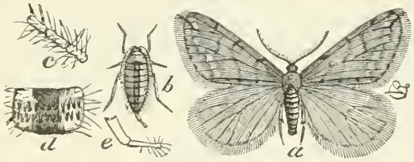
At *b* fig. 1 we have a representation of the egg of this species on an enlarged scale, the natural size being shown in the small cluster adjoining. In form it is not unlike a miniature hen's egg, but is of a very delicate texture and pearly lustre, with irregular impressions on its surface. The eggs are laid in masses, without any regularity or order in their arrangement, often as many as a hundred together, and secreted in the crevices of the bark of the trees infested. The eggs are usually hatched between the first and middle of May, about the time when the young leaves of the apple tree begin to push from the bud. The little canker worms, on making their escape from the egg, cluster upon and consume the tender leaves, and on the approach of cold or wet weather creep for shelter into the bosom of the expanding bud or into the opening flowers. The newly-hatched caterpillar is of a dark olive green or brown colour, with a black shining head, and a horny plate of the same colour on the second segment. When full grown they measure about an inch in length, and present the appearance shown at *a*, fig. 1: in the same figure *c* represents a side view, and *d* a back view of one of the joints or segments of the body, enlarged so as to show their markings. These caterpillars are called "loopers," because they loop their bodies when in motion.

The colour of the body of the larva varies from greenish yellow to dusky or even dark brown. The head is mottled and spotted, and has two pale transverse lines in front; the body is longitudinally striped with many narrow pale lines; along the sides the body becomes deeper in colour, and down the middle of the back are some blackish spots. When not eating they remain stretched out at full length, and resting on their fore and hind legs under the leaves.

When full grown they leave the trees, either by creeping down the trunk or by letting themselves down by silken threads from the branches. When thus suspended in great numbers, as is frequently the case, under the limbs of trees overhanging roads and sidewalks, they become a great annoyance, especially to over-sensitive pedestrians, and are also often swept off by passing vehicles, and in this manner conveyed to other places. Having reached the ground, they soon begin to burrow into it, and having penetrated from two to six inches, a simple earthen cell is formed by compressing the earth, and lining it with a few silken threads; this makes but a fragile home for the chrysalis, and is easily broken to pieces.

The chrysalis, which is about five lines long, and one-and-a-half in diameter, is of a pale, greyish-brown colour, with a greenish tint on the wing-sheaths in the male; that of the female is more robust than the male, and both are sparingly pitted with shallow dots over their surface. Sometimes the chrysalis produces the perfect insect late in the autumn; in other cases it remains quiescent during the fall and winter months, emerging during the first warm days of early spring.

Fig. 2.

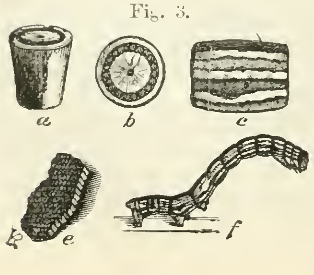


The female moths of both species of canker worm are wingless, and present a very odd, spider-like appearance (see *b*, fig. 2, and *b*, fig 4), but with none of the activity of that predacious race; with a body distended with eggs, she drags her weary way along in a most ungainly manner, until she reaches the base of a suitable tree, up which she climbs, and there awaits the arrival of the male. The abdomen of the female as well as that of the male of this species *vernata*, *b* fig.2, have upon the hinder margin of each of the seven rings of the abdomen two transverse rows of stiff, reddish spines, pointing backwards. At *d* fig. 2, we have represented a joint of the abdomen showing these spines. *c* represents a portion of the antenna of the female, and *e* her retractile ovipositor.

The male, *a* fig 2, is active, although a delicate and slender-looking creature. Its fore wings are ash-coloured or brownish grey, of a silky, semi-transparent appearance, with a broken whitish band crossing the wings near the outer margin, and three interrupted brownish lines between that and the base. There is an oblique black dash near the tip of the fore wings, and a nearly continuous black line before the fringe. The hind wings are plain, pale ash-coloured, or very light gray, with a dusky dot about the middle of each.

Anisopteryx pometaria.

Fig. 3.



This species, although, as already remarked, closely resembling the preceding species, has many points of difference. The eggs—see *a* and *b*, fig. 3—are flattened above, have a central puncture and a brown circle near the border, and are laid side by side in regular and compact masses, *e* fig. 3, and are usually deposited in exposed situations.

The newly hatched caterpillar is pale olive green, with the head, and horny covering of the upper part of the second segment of a very pale hue. The full grown caterpillar, *f* fig. 3, is also differently marked; *c* represents a side view of a single joint of the mature caterpillar enlarged; the longitudinal lines are fewer in number, but broader and more distinct.

The chrysalis is much tougher than that of the former species, being formed of densely spun silk of a buff colour, interwoven on the outside with particles of earth.

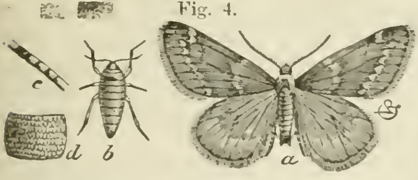


Fig. 4.

In the male moth, *a* fig. 4, the antennæ have a greater number of joints, there being fifty or more in this species, whereas in *vernata* there are not quite forty. The wings are less transparent but more glossy, the fore wings brownish gray but of a darker hue than in the other species, and are crossed by two more regular whitish bands, the outer one enlarging near the apex, where it forms a large pale spot. The hind wings are grayish brown, with a faint central blackish dot, and usually a more or less distinct white band crossing them.

The female, also, has a correspondingly greater number of joints in her antennæ; the abdomen in both sexes is without spines, and that of the female terminates bluntly and is without an ovipositor. In fig. 4 *b* represents the female moth, *d* a segment of her abdomen, and *c* a portion of one of the antennæ.

Where the canker worms are numerous they are very destructive to apple trees, but are by no means confined in their operations to this particular tree; they also attack the plum, the cherry the elm and a variety of other trees. In most localities where they occur they multiply rapidly, often enormously, and do an amount of damage corresponding with their numbers. The very young worms on the trees are seldom noticed, but as they acquire age and increasing voracity the riddled and seared appearance of the foliage speaks unmistakably of their presence. In the New England States they have been a terrible pest for many years, and are now becoming plentiful in portions of Ontario, particularly in some parts of the Niagara district.

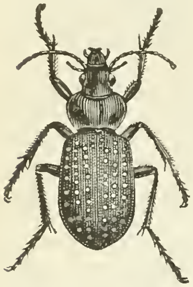
REMEDIES.

In order to attack an enemy with success it is very essential that we know his vulnerable points. In the case of these insects, since the females are without wings, if they can be prevented from crawling up the trees to deposit their eggs a great point will be gained. Various measures have been recommended and employed to secure this end, and these remedies usually belong to one of two classes: first, those which prevent the ascension of the moth by entangling her feet and holding her there or by drowning her; and second, those which endeavour to accomplish the same end by preventing her from getting a foothold, and causing her repeatedly to fall to the ground until she becomes exhausted and dies.

The first class of remedies are probably the most effectual, and tar, applied either directly around the body of the tree or on strips of old canvas or stiff paper, is probably one of the cheapest and best of these. Refuse sorghum molasses, printers' ink or slow drying varnishes have also been recommended for use in the same manner. Tin, lead and rubber troughs to contain oil, belts of cotton wool, &c., also belong to this class of remedies, and have all been used with more or less success. In the use of any of the first named sticky substances it should be borne in mind that they must be kept sticky by frequent renewal of the surface in all mild weather or the application will be useless; they should also be applied as early as the latter part of October and kept on until the leaves are well expanded in the following spring. It must also be remembered that some of the moths, defeated in their attempts to climb the tree, will deposit their eggs near the ground, or anywhere, in fact, below the application, and that the tiny young worms hatched from them will pass without difficulty through a very slight crevice; hence, whether troughs or bandages are used, precautions must be taken to fill up all the irregularities of surface in the rough bark of the trees, so that no openings be left through which they may pass. Cotton wool answers well in many cases for this purpose.

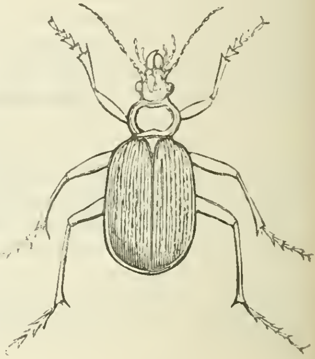
The second class of remedies consist of various ingenious designs for collars of metal, wood or glass fastened around the tree, and sloping downwards like an inverted funnel. These, although they prevent the moths from ascending the trees, offer little or no obstacle to the ascension of the young caterpillar; hence they often fail of success. The remedies belonging to the first class are then the surest and best; and although it must be admitted that it involves much time and labour to renew from time to time, for so long a period, the tar or other sticky application, so as to make it an effectual bar to the ascent of the insect, as well as a trap for its unwary feet, still it will doubtless pay well wherever the canker worm abounds, to give this matter the attention requisite to make it a success. The limited powers of motion possessed by the female necessarily restrict it within a narrow circle; hence it is very local in its attacks, sometimes abounding in one orchard and scarcely known in another a short distance off; it follows that when once it has obtained a footing and is neglected it must multiply prodigiously.

Fig. 5.



The canker worms moreover have natural enemies which prey upon them. A small mite (*Nothras ovivorus*) has been observed devouring its eggs, and doubtless some of the active little birds which winter with us do good service in the same direction. Two species of four-winged flies and one species of two-winged fly are known to be parasitic on these worms, and to destroy numbers of them; some of the ground beetles also feed on them, particularly the copper-spotted carab (*Calosoma calidum*) (fig 5), and its ally with the golden green wing cases and beautiful varied hued body (*Calosoma scrutator*) (fig. 6). These active beetles may often be seen mounting the trunks of the trees and carrying off such soft-bodied worms. A species of wasp (*Eumenes fraterna*) is also said by Harris to store her cells with canker worms as food for her young, often gathering 18 or 20 of them for a single cell.

Fig. 6.



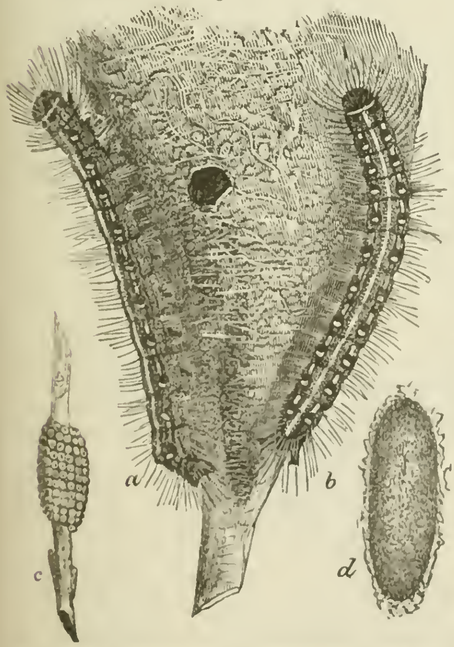
NOTES OF THE YEAR.

By W. Saunders, London, Ont.

During the past summer there has been an unusual scarcity of insect life. Whether this is to be attributed to the extreme severity of the winter, or to the very dry summer which preceded it, we are unable to determine; possibly both may have had something to do with the result. Our usually common butterflies were seldom seen during the summer, and those nocturnal visitors, the moths, as compared with the abundance of average years, were "few and far between." The same scarcity has been noted among our insect pests—the plagues of the gardener and fruit-grower. Some, which have been abundant for many years past, were notably scarce, viz.:

The Tent Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*), Harris.

Fig. 7.



Some years ago, the caterpillars of this species were enormously abundant. They were to be seen in almost every orchard, stripping the apple, cherry and plum trees of their foliage, and playing similar pranks among our thorn bushes, wild cherry trees, and other trees and shrubs in our woods and along our roadsides. Everyone must be familiar with the white web-nests of this caterpillar. They have, however, been lessening in numbers in the western portion of Ontario for several years past, until now their presence is scarcely felt as an annoyance. The lessening of this evil is doubtless due partly to the vigilance of our farmers and fruit-growers; for while with us this insect has been decreasing, in many parts of Lower Canada, where the cold of winter is much more intense than with us, the destruction of trees by this tent caterpillar is bitterly complained of, and they remain as abundant or more abundant than ever; and the same remarks will apply to some of the eastern sections of our own Province. We trust, also, that some portion of the credit of our almost exemption from this pest may be due to the information scattered broadcast from year to year in our Annual Reports, by which our farmers and fruit-growers have been instructed how to contend with this and various other insect enemies in the most advantageous manner.

A cluster of the eggs from which these caterpillars hatch are shown at *c*, fig. 7. They are generally deposited during the month of July upon the smaller twigs of our fruit trees, each one containing upwards of 200 eggs, sometimes more, all enclosed in an oval ring-like cluster, firmly cemented together and coated with a varnish which is alike uninjured by sun or rain. About the time when the buds begin to burst, these caterpillars hatch, and at once begin to spin for themselves a web or covering, in which they can take refuge from their enemies, or shelter from inclement weather. The web is spun in concert, each one doing his own part in the construction of this convenient home for the little community.

They have their regular times for feeding, issuing from the orifice of their tent in processional order, usually once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon. In about six weeks they become full grown, and then present the appearance shown at *a* and *b*, fig. 7; *a* shows a side view and *b* a back view of the same caterpillar. The body is black, about two inches long, with a white stripe down the back. On each side of this central stripe there are a number of short irregular longitudinal yellow lines. On the sides are paler lines, with spots and streaks of pale blue. The under side of the body is nearly black.

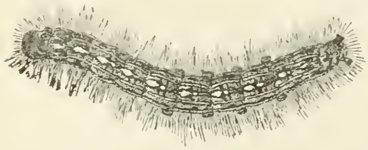
As these caterpillars approach maturity, they lose their social habits, and, leaving their friends and kindred, they wander about singly in all directions. The main object of this dispersion seems to be the finding of separate and secure retreats, in which to pass the chrysalis stage of their existence—in crevices in the rough bark of trees, on the lower edges of boards where they are nailed to the posts of fences, in holes in the posts, and in a variety of other situations of a similar character, where they will be sheltered from the weather. Here their cocoons are spun, and within the enclosure the larva changes to a chrysalis. The cocoon is oval, of a pale yellow colour (see *d*, fig. 7), and in its construction the silk is mixed with a pasty substance which, when dry, becomes powdery, and is partly removed from the surface of the cocoons by handling. The chrysalis, which lies within the cocoon, is about three-fourths of an inch long, and of a pale brown colour.

At the expiration of two or three weeks the moths escape from the cocoons. They are of a dull reddish colour, varying in depth of shade, with two straight whitish stripes, which extend across the fore wings obliquely, dividing the wing into three nearly equal portions. The females sometimes have the two stripes closer together; in the males they are less variable. The hind wings are nearly of the same colour as the front ones, but without any stripes. In both, the under surface is very similar to the upper, and the wings when expanded measure from 1¼ to 1½ inches or more.

The moths usually appear early in July, when, on sultry evenings, they come thumping against the lighted windows of our houses, and if they gain access, they fly about the lights in the room with great rapidity, and in the wildest and most bewildered manner, striking violently against any and every object which opposes their progress. A few days after their appearance on the wing they pair, and then the females begin to deposit their eggs on the twigs of our fruit trees, in the belt-like masses we have already referred to.

Another and a very similar species is known as the "Forest Tent Caterpillar" (*Clisiocampa sylvatica*), so called because it is frequently found on forest trees, although it is also very destructive to the apple. The eggs are laid in the same manner as the last species named, and in masses about the same size; the caterpillars, too, resemble each other, but may be at once distinguished by the peculiar markings down the back. In the former species the white forms a continuous and prominent stripe; in this one the stripe is replaced by a row of white spots (see fig. 8). There are other minor points of difference, but this one character is invariable, and will enable any one to separate the species without difficulty. Some few years ago the western section of Ontario was overrun by this caterpillar, whole orchards having been completely defoliated as if a fire had passed over them, and the trees greatly damaged thereby; but the vigilance of our farmers, aided by the natural enemies of these insects, has been successful in reducing their numbers so considerably that they have ceased to be a source of much anxiety. These caterpillars usually select the side of a tree on which to spin their web, rather than a fork of one of the limbs, and when nearly full grown scatter as in the case of the other species, and wander about singly in search of suitable locations in which to spin their cocoons. These latter are scarcely distinguishable from that already described; the moths also may easily be confounded with those of *Americana*, but they are usually somewhat smaller in size and paler in colour, while the oblique lines on the anterior wings are dark in place of nearly white.

Fig. 8.



This insect in the larva state is attacked by the same species of ground beetles as are described in the article on canker worms; they are also subject to the attacks of several species of parasites, which thin the ranks of the enemy most thoroughly. As far as man's agency is concerned, they are most effectually fought in the egg state; by looking carefully over one's trees during the winter season, the egg masses are readily detected, when they should be removed and destroyed. A second examination of the trees should be made in spring, when the young foliage begins to push forth; then any clusters which have escaped observation will be found to have hatched, when the young larvæ in their small web should be carefully collected and destroyed.

THE ENGLISH CABBAGE BUTTERFLY (*Pieris Rapæ*).

This destructive pest is rapidly spreading westward. During the past season it has appeared for the first time in London and the neighbourhood, and will probably reach the western limits of the Province before the end of the summer of 1876. A description of this insect was given in our Society's Report for the year 1871; but since that Report is not now within reach of many of our members, for their benefit we will again give a brief summary of the history of this insect, describing its appearance in the various stages of its existence.

It was brought to Quebec from Europe most probably in the egg state on cabbage leaves, about the year 1857 or 1858, its advent being chronicled by an entomologist in Quebec, in 1859, when the first specimens were captured. In 1863 the insect had become very abundant about Quebec, and was supposed at that time to have extended some 40 or 50 miles east and west of the city, but probably it had spread further, for in the summer of 1866 we found it very common about Chicoutimi, at the head of navigation on the Saguenay River, and during that same year the butterfly was taken in Vermont and New Hampshire, and by the end of 1870 had overspread a large portion of the middle States. Every year since its introduction the area occupied by it has been extended in every direction, until now it has spread as far east as Halifax, N. S.; farther south than Baltimore, Md.; and west as far as the western portion of Ohio. In Canada, during the same period, it has been gradually spreading westward. Last year it was common about Hamilton, and early this summer had extended as far as Paris, and later in the season the first recorded captures were made in London.

The cabbage butterfly is white, with a black dash at the tip of the fore wings, a black spot on the front margin of the hind wings, and in the male (see fig. 9) *one* black spot in the middle of the fore wings, but in the female (see fig. 10) there are two. The under side of the fore wings in both sexes is marked by two spots, corresponding to those on the upper side in the female; in other respects the wings are very much alike on both sides, except that beneath there is a tint of yellow at the base and tip. Occasionally male specimens are found of a bright yellow colour, almost like our common sulphur yellow butterfly (*Colias philodice*).

Fig. 9.

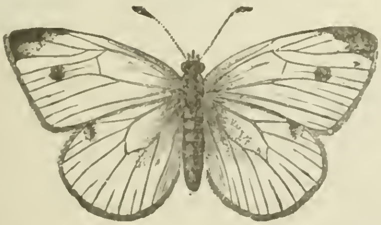
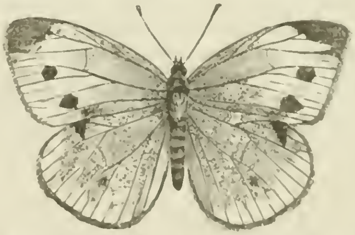
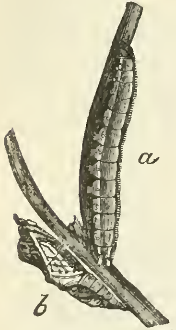


Fig. 10.



The eggs of this insect are laid on the under side of cabbage leaves, singly or in clusters of two or three, where they are attached by some adhesive substance. They are so very small that they easily escape observation; in shape they resemble a sugar loaf, and under a sufficient magnifying power their surface appears beautifully ribbed and sculptured. When newly deposited the eggs are white, but they soon acquire a yellow tinge, and in about a week they hatch, the enclosed worm escaping by gnawing a hole through the egg shell, after which it devours the remainder of the egg shell, and then sets to work with an insatiable appetite on the cabbage leaves.

Fig. 11.



In about a fortnight after hatching, the caterpillar (*a*, fig. 11) has acquired its full growth. It is then about an inch and a quarter long, of a pale green colour, finely dotted with black, with a yellowish stripe down the back, and a number of small yellowish spots forming a broken stripe along each side. When fully fed and about to transform, it leaves its food plant, and taking shelter under the coping of some wall or fence, or other convenient hiding place, there changes to a chrysalis. The chrysalis (*b*, fig. 11), which is somewhat variable in colour, is usually pale green, sprinkled with very small black dots. The period passed in the chrysalis state varies at different portions of the season. In the summer the chrysalis usually becomes a butterfly within a fortnight; later in the season it remains unchanged until the following spring. There are at least two, perhaps three broods during the year, and the ratio of increase of the insect is enormous.

The caterpillar is dreaded by cooks in every country where it prevails; it is not content with riddling the outside leaves, but prefers to secrete itself in the heart, so that every cabbage has to be torn apart and carefully examined before being cooked; and even after it has been dished up, one needs a watchful eye to avoid an undesirable admixture of animal with vegetable food.

Remedies.

One method suggested is to search for the eggs at the proper season and destroy them; another, to employ children with nets to catch the butterflies, and as these latter are rather slow and heavy flyers, this is not a difficult task; while a third method recommended is to lay boards between the rows of cabbages, supporting them two or three inches above the ground, with the view of luring the worms to select such places in which to pass the chrysalis stage of their existence, and so secure their destruction. Objections can be readily found to all these methods, but they are the best which man's experience has yet enabled him to devise. The use of poisons such as Paris Green and Hellebore is not admissible in this case on account of the difficulty of freeing the plant from such substances before cooking.

Nature has, however, provided a remedy; a small parasitic fly (*Pteromalus puparum*) attacks the chrysalis of this species in Europe, and, strange to say, has in some unknown manner also found its way to this country. This is a little four-winged fly about one-eighth of an inch long, with a yellowish body. The female flies about in search of the chrysalids, which she punctures with her ovipositor, inserting a number of eggs in each; in a short time these hatch into tiny grubs, which consume the substance of the chrysalis; as many as forty or fifty of these have been found in a single case. This little friend is now quite common in the State of New York, as well as in the eastern parts of Canada. It is probable that gardeners will suffer much from the depredations of the caterpillar for several years, until the parasite reaches us, and has multiplied to a sufficient extent to keep the depredator within moderate bounds. In the meantime it may be expected to extend its march westward and northward through our own country, and over the fertile plains of the neighbouring States away out to the far west.

The Pear Tree Slug (*Selandria cerasi*).

In our Report last year we referred to this insect at some length, and detailed to some extent its ravages in our own neighbourhood. The havoc this disgusting little slug made among the pear trees was terrible, consuming the leaves so thoroughly that the trees looked as if they had been scorched by fire—in many instances every leaf dropped from the trees, leaving them for a time as bare as in midwinter; fully a thousand trees in the young pear orchard of the writer suffered severely. Following on the heels of this destructive pest we experienced a winter of unusual severity, when, as might be expected, a large number of these trees, thus weakened, perished from the cold. The extreme winter, however, was not an unmitigated evil. The low temperature which killed the enfeebled trees operated disastrously also on the chrysalids of these slugs, and the result has been that where there were hundreds of thousands last year, during this summer scarcely any could be found—so few have been their numbers that no effort has been necessary to subdue them. Fig. 12 represents the parent of this sometimes troublesome pest, a small, black, four-winged fly, and fig. 13 the larva, or slug, in various stages of its growth. For the benefit of those who may not have the Report of last year to refer to, we would say that to shower the infested leaves from the rose of a watering-pot with powdered hellebore and water, in the proportion of one pound to a barrel of water, is so effectual that it leaves nothing further to be desired.

Fig 12.

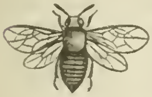
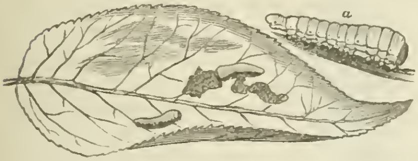


Fig. 13



THE GOOSEBERRY WORM (*Nematus ventricosus*).

This insect also was mentioned in our last Report as having been extremely abundant and very destructive; this summer, on the contrary, it has been unusually scarce. In past seasons constant watchfulness was required to prevent the currant and gooseberry bushes from being eaten bare. In 1875 little or no effort has been needed to keep it within bounds. This insect also passes the winter in the ground in the chrysalis state, and has probably suffered from the same causes which proved so fatal to the pear tree slug. To avoid misapprehension, we introduce again the figure of the larva (see fig. 14).

Fig. 14.

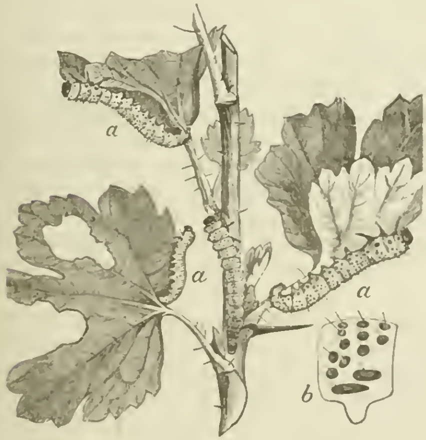
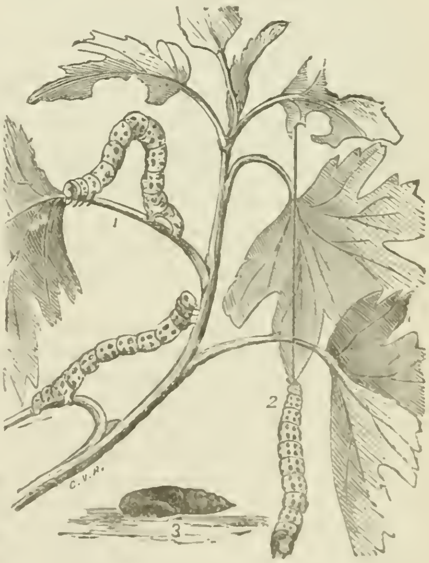


Fig. 15.



Very different is our experience with the other currant worm, known as the measuring worm, (*Abraxis ribearia*), shown at fig. 15. This creature passes the winter in the egg state, and hence did not seem to suffer at all, the eggs of insects being capable usually of enduring the most severe cold without injuring their vitality. This larva has been very abundant and destructive, probably more so in Western Ontario than ever before; they are not so easily destroyed by hellebore as the other species is. If used in the liquid state it should be made about double strength; probably the better plan in this case is to first sprinkle the bushes with water, and then dust the powdered hellebore lightly on, the operator taking proper care to avoid the inhalation of the dust.

THE POTATO BEETLE (*Doryphora decemlineata*).

This insect (see fig. 16) continues its progress eastward and southward. During

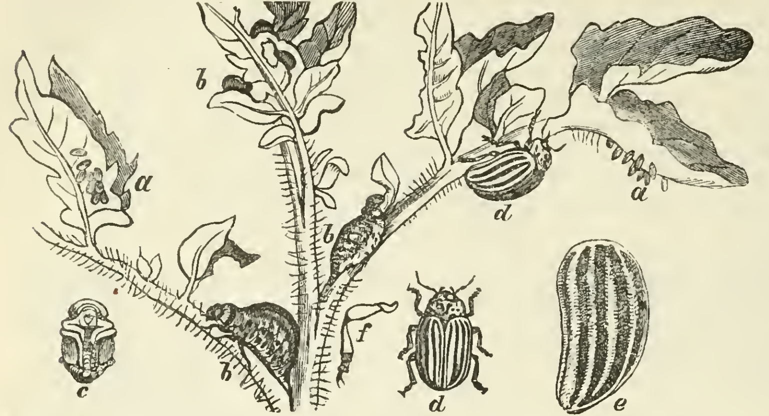


Fig. 16.

the past season it reached as far as Ottawa, and in some of the New England States has approached the sea shore. It is quite possible that before long it may cross the Atlantic secreted among the merchandise carried thither by vessels. During the summer they will survive many weeks without a particle of food, and could easily endure the abstinence which a voyage across the Atlantic would entail. Already many of the European Governments have taken measures of precaution against their introduction, and we sincerely hope that these measures may be successful. Throughout Ontario this insect has not proved so great a scourge as was anticipated, and notwithstanding the immense numbers in which they have appeared, they have scarcely influenced the price of that valuable esculent, the potato, not even in the worst affected districts. We can only attribute this result to the persistent application by our farmers of that valuable remedy, Paris green. Notwithstanding the outcries which some have made against its use, general experience has decided immensely in its favour, and it is almost universally used. During the past summer a series of interesting experiments have been carried on by the chemist of the Department of Agriculture in Washington, with the view of ascertaining how far the soil could be impregnated with Paris green without operating disastrously on vegetable growth. The results of these experiments have shown that any reasonable amount of Paris green required for the destruction of the potato beetle may be used without influencing the soil to the detriment of plant life to any perceptible extent.

It is nevertheless true that in many cases larger quantities of this poisonous substance have been used than there was need for, and some cases of irritation, arising from carelessly inhaling the dust of the powder while applying it, have been reported to us. The use of the Paris green with water is becoming much more general, and is highly approved of by those who have used it in that manner. If the Paris green be of good quality, from one to two teaspoonfuls will be sufficient for a pailful of water. This mixture is occasionally agitated so as to keep the powder suspended in the liquid, and applied with a whisk or small broom, which is first dipped in the liquid and then shaken over the vines. At first sight this seems a laborious process, but most of those who have tried concur in the opinion that it involves no more labour than is required for an application of the powder; that it takes much less Paris green to the acre, and has the additional advantage that it can be applied at any time during the day and in all weathers.

THE APPLE TREE BLIGHT.

This mysterious disease, which was first referred to in our last Report, if not on the increase throughout our Province, is in some districts manifesting an intensity which at first was not expected. This has been especially the case with the trees in the orchards and nursery of Mr. James Dougall, of Windsor. These were visited by the writer on the 10th of August last, in company with some friends, including Thos. Meehan, Editor of the *Gardener's Monthly*, Philadelphia, and Professors Beal and Cook, of the Agricultural College of Lansing, Michigan.

We found that, in addition to the ordinary form of this tree-blight affecting the twigs of the current year's growth only, that there was a blight causing the entire destruction of some of the large limbs of several of the trees. Many of the twigs on these limbs had been blighted the previous year or years, and it is possible that this more serious blight of the limbs is but an extension and further development of the twig blight. On examining the base of the blighted twigs and fruit spurs it was found that where these were killed to the point of junction with the wood that the discolouration arising from the disease extended into the wood of the branch,which seems to point to the probability of the correctness of the suggestion just made. On the other hand, seeing that its character is somewhat distinctive, it may be inferred that it is an entirely different form, resulting from the presence and development of a different species of fungus ; so obscure are the distinguishing features which separate these lower forms of vegetable life, that it would require much close study to determine this point.

The twig blight had affected many of the older trees in Mr. Dougall's orchards so much as to give them a decidedly withered and browned aspect, pervading the entire circumference, and distributed with much apparent regularity over their many branches. It had also injured to a very great extent the young apple trees in his nursery rows : in these the injury appeared to begin in the tips of the upper branches, and from thence spread downwards, extending in many instances half way down the trunk of the tree. Evidences of the extension of the blight were to be seen sometimes in the discolouration of the outer bark, in patches below apparently uninjured portions. In some of these small trees the twigs were blighted down the trunk to near its base, while the trunk remained apparently sound. The odour of the affected twigs, when broken, was very similar to that given off from pear blight. Many of the young trees in the nursery rows had been smitten by the disease early in the summer, and Mr. Dougall had pruned many of these, cutting away the whole of the diseased portion down to the healthy growth, but in most instances the blight attacked the remaining portions, and extending downwards involved more or less of the trunk to its base, indicating probably that the fungoid germs had extended in the sap through the adjoining tissues, without producing as yet any external appearance by which their presence might be recognised.

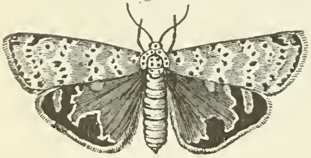
ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

BY W. SAUNDERS, LONDON, ONTARIO.

In accordance with the plan pursued in our Reports for several years past, we present our readers with a chapter on some of our common insects; and although in this instance we include some which are more or less injurious, still we think they claim attention more from the frequency of their occurrence than from the amount of injury they do. They also in some instances excite curiosity, and elicit admiration on account of their great beauty, or in consequence of their peculiarities.

THE BEAUTIFUL DEIOPEIA (*Deiopeia bella*).

Fig. 17.



This lovely moth, represented in fig. 17 (after Riley), may well claim a place among the most elegant and beautiful of the Lepidoptera. Although rare in some parts of our Province, they are quite common in other localities. We have found them common in the neighbourhood of Port Stanley, on the shores of Lake Erie, and they are usually common and sometimes abundant about Grimsby, Ont. We have also seen them in insect collections from various parts of Canada.

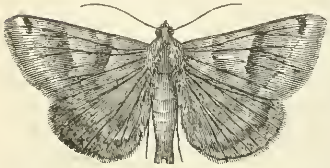
This moth measures when its wings are expanded about one and a half inches. Its fore wings vary in colour from lemon yellow to orange, and are crossed by six white bands, each containing a row of black dots. The hind wings vary in colour from pink to scarlet red, with an irregular border of black behind. The fringes of the wings are white.

The under surface of both pairs of wings is of a deep red colour, with the front edge of the fore wings yellowish; the white bands on the upper surface of the fore wings are not reproduced, but the black dots are more prominent, and being more or less confluent, appear as broken bands. The hind wings are marked nearly as above.

The head is white, spotted with black; the shoulder covers white, with some yellow at the base, and two black dots on each; the thorax and abdomen whitish, the former with six black dots, the latter banded with black beneath.

Drasteria Erichtea (CRAM.)

Fig. 18.



In fig. 18 we have this insect in the perfect state well represented. Although it is one of our commmonest moths, a day-flier, abundant almost everywhere, yet we have never heard of its having had a common name bestowed upon it. We are not going to christen it, for we are no admirer of common names where they can be avoided, and we think they can in this instance. *Drasteria erichtea* is not harsh and unpronounceable, as is the case with many, especially of our more recent names, as well as some that have been resurrected, and those who do not care to burden their memories with both names, may drop the latter, and will still be understood if they speak of the moth as "the common *Drasteria*."

The female moth, when its wings are spread, will measure about one and a half inches; the male about a quarter of an inch less. The fore wings are grayish brown, with bands and dots of dark brown; one band crosses the wing about an eighth of an inch from the base, and a second—which sometimes does not extend entirely across—is placed midway between the first and the outer margin. There is a dull patch of brown near the front edge of the wing, between the first and second bands, and two or three prominent black dots similarly situated between the second band and the apex; the outer edge is also widely margined with brown.

The inner portion of the hind wings is similar in colour to the front pair; the outer half is crossed by two darker bands irregular in outline, the space between them being occupied by a paler hue, as also is the space between the outside band and the hind margin, which latter is narrowly bordered with the darker shade. The markings on both wings vary much in intensity, being sometimes almost black, in other instances very faint.

The under surfaces of both wings are much paler, with the markings of the upper surface partially but indistinctly produced.

Drasteria erichtea appears among our earliest insects in spring, having passed the winter in the chrysalis state; it is also found up to quite a late period in the autumn. It frequents fields and meadows, and open grassy spots along the sides of our railroad tracks. Its flight is sudden, and after a short but rapid course, it as suddenly alights.

The caterpillar feeds on clover, and when full grown measures one and a quarter inches in length or more. It has a medium sized head, rather flat in front, with darker longitudinal lines. The body above is reddish brown, with many longitudinal lines and stripes of a darker shade. There is a double whitish line down the back, with a stripe of the darker shade of brown on each side, and lower down, close to the spiracles, is another stripe of the same dark hue, while between these two are faint longitudinal lines. The spaces between the segments, from fifth to eighth inclusive, are nearly black above, a feature only seen, however, when the body is coiled up; the larva readily assumes this attitude when disturbed.

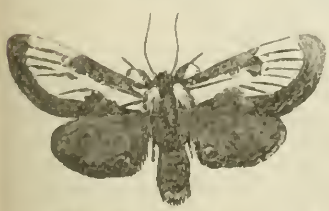
The under surface is a little darker than the upper, with many longitudinal lines of a still deeper shade, and a central stripe of blackish green from the sixth to the ninth segments. The feet and prolegs are greenish and semi-transparent, with faint lines and darker dots. This larva has but three pairs of prolegs, and hence it alternately arches and extends its body in progression.

The specimens from which the above description was taken were full grown by the third week in September, when they became chrysalids, and remained in that condition until early the following spring.

THE BEAUTIFUL WOOD NYMPH (*Eudryas grata*).

This moth (see fig. 19) is truly a beautiful creature. Its fore wings are creamy white with a glossy surface, with a wide brownish purple stripe along the anterior edge, reaching from the base to a little beyond the middle of the wing. On the outer margin is a broad band of the same hue, widening posteriorly, with a wavy white line running through it, composed of minute pearly dots or scales. It is bordered internally with dull deep green. The brownish purple band is continued along the hinder edge, but it is much narrower here, and terminates a little before it reaches the base. There are also two brown spots, one round, the other reniform, near the middle of the wing, often so suffused with pearly white scales as to be indistinct above, but clear and striking on the under side.

Fig. 19.



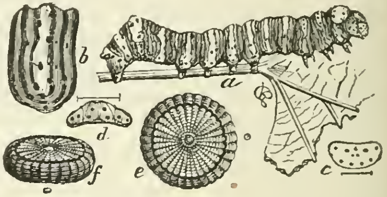
Colours, creamy white and brownish purple.

The hind wings are reddish yellow, with a broad brownish purple band along the outer margin, extending nearly to the outer angle, and powdered here and there with a few whitish pearly scales; there is also a faint dot on the middle of the wing, which is reproduced more prominently on the under side. The under surface of both wings is reddish yellow. The head is black, and there is a wide black stripe down the back, merging into a series of spots of the same, which extend nearly the whole remaining length of body. The sides of the body are reddish yellow, with a row of blackish dots close to the under surface. The fore legs are beautifully tufted with white, the shoulder covers also are white, and so is the under surface of the body.

When this moth is at rest—that is, during the day time—its wings are closed like a roof over its back, and its tufted fore legs are stretched out.

The insect passes the winter in the chrysalis state, emerging as a moth from the middle of June to the middle of July. The earliest recorded date we have of the appearance of the moth is June 25th. It is usually common during the last week in June and the first in July, when it may often be found in the day time fast asleep on the leaves of the grape vine.

Fig. 20.



Soon after the moths appear they begin to deposit their eggs. These are among the prettiest and most beautiful of insect eggs; at *e*, fig. 20 (after Riley), we have a view of the upper surface, and at *f* a side view of this charming object. It is round and very flat; its colour is yellowish or greenish yellow, with an enclosed ring of black placed a little beyond the middle, and sometimes nearer to the outer margin. In the centre of the egg is a large, nearly round dot, and at a little distance from this a circle of smaller dots, from which arise a series of from 24 to 27 raised striae, diverging equally as they approach the outer edge, and crossed by many gracefully curving lines which interlace also the spaces between.

When mature, the young caterpillar escapes from the upper part of the egg, lifting the centre and rupturing the portion placed over the black ring. In some cases we have observed the eggshell to be eaten by the newly hatched larva; in others it remains almost untouched. The young larvæ have a strange habit of twisting their hinder segments and throwing them forward, resting on the anterior segments in a curious manner. At this age they eat small holes all over the vine leaves in different parts; they are often solitary, but sometimes two or three may be found on a single leaf.

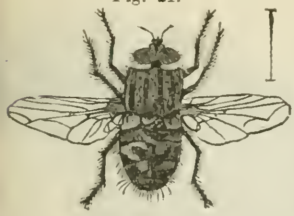
When mature, the full grown larva appears as at *a*, fig 20; it is then nearly one and a-half inches long, tapering towards the head, thickening towards the posterior extremity. The head is of an orange colour, with a few round black dots and pale brownish hairs.

The body above is pale bluish, crossed by bands of orange and many lines of black. Each segment, excepting the terminal one, is crossed by an orange band, all of which are nearly uniform in width, excepting that on the 12th segment, which is much wider. These are all more or less dotted with round black dots, from each one of which arises a single short brown hair. There are also crossing each segment six black lines, placed nearly at equal distances along each side, but with a wider space in the middle, where the orange band occurs. The twelfth segment is much raised, and the terminal one suddenly sloped. The under side is very like the upper, and also marked with orange and black; feet and prolegs orange, spotted with black.

The larvæ feed on Virginia Creeper (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*) as well as on the grapevine, and Mr. Bowles, of Montreal, has found them feeding on the hop.

When full grown, they descend to seek some secure retreat in which to pass the chrysalis, or inactive stage of their existence. They are fond of boring into old pieces of wood, and in the chambers thus formed they find secure lodgment; they will also bore into corn cobs. When rearing them we have supplied pieces of cork for this purpose, and have had as many as twenty-one chrysalids enclosed within two small bungs about 1½ inches in diameter, and one inch thick. The excavation is but little larger than the chrysalis which is to rest in it; it is not lined with silk, but is made moderately smooth, and is furnished with a cap or cover composed of minute fragments of cork, formed into a sort of membrane by means of a glutinous secretion mixed with threads of silk. When nicely finished, the surface of this cover is slightly glossy, the glossiness extending a little beyond the actual orifice, indicating that the glutinous matter has been of a thin consistence and has spread a little during its application. When the lid is lifted the head of the chrysalis is usually found quite close to it.

Fig. 21.



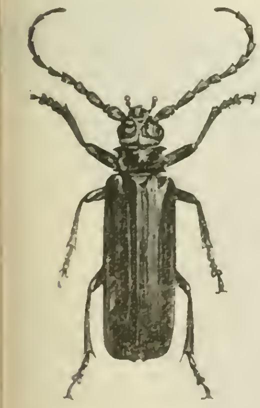
The chrysalis is about seven-tenths of an inch long, of a nearly uniform dark brown colour, and roughened with small blackish points or granulations.

This insect is subject to the attacks of a parasite, a two-winged fly—a Tachina—probably the species known as the red-tailed Tachina fly, *Exorista leucania* (see fig. 21, after Riley). It is not much unlike the common house fly in appearance, is about a quarter of an inch long, with a white face, large reddish eyes, a dark hairy body with four, more or less, distinct lines down the thorax, and patches of a greyish shade along the sides of the abdomen. The parent fly deposits her eggs on the back of the caterpillar, usually a short distance behind the head, where they are cemented firmly by means of a peculiar secretion with which the insect is furnished. Three or four of these eggs are usually placed upon a single caterpillar, where, after a few days, they hatch, when the tiny worms eat their way through the skin into the interior of the body, where they feed upon the fatty matters, instinctively avoiding the vital organs. When the caterpillar is about full grown it dies, and from its body emerge these three or four full-grown whitish grubs, which soon after their exit change to chrysalids. These are nearly one-fifth of an inch long, oval, smooth and of a dark brown colour, from which in due time the perfect flies escape.

The Cylindrical Orthosoma (*Orthosoma cylindricum*, Fabr.)

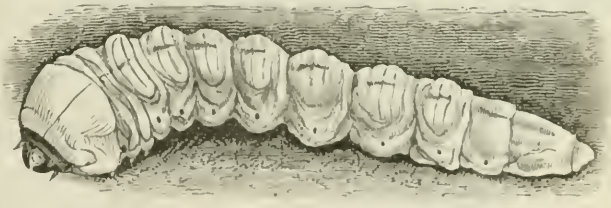
This formidable looking, long-horned beetle, fig. 22, is very common in most portions of Ontario during the month of July. It flies at night with a rapid and noisy flight, entering the open windows of lighted rooms during the evenings, often to the great alarm of nervous inmates. This beetle measures an inch and a quarter, or even more in length, and is about one-third of an inch in width. Its body is long and narrow, and of a light brown colour, which assumes a darker shade on the head and antennæ. The thorax is furnished with three sharp teeth on each side, and each wing case has three slightly raised ribs or lines.

Fig. 22.



The larva of this insect inhabits decaying pine wood, especially pine stumps, and is supposed to be several years in completing its growth; it closely resembles the larva of its near relative, *Prionus laticollis*, shown in fig. 23 (after Riley). This latter, however, differs somewhat in its habits and appetite, seeming to prefer boring into and feeding on living roots, such as those of the Lombardy Poplar, Balm of Gilead, Apple, Pear, and especially roots of the Grape-vine; in the latter case frequently causing the sudden death of the vines attacked.

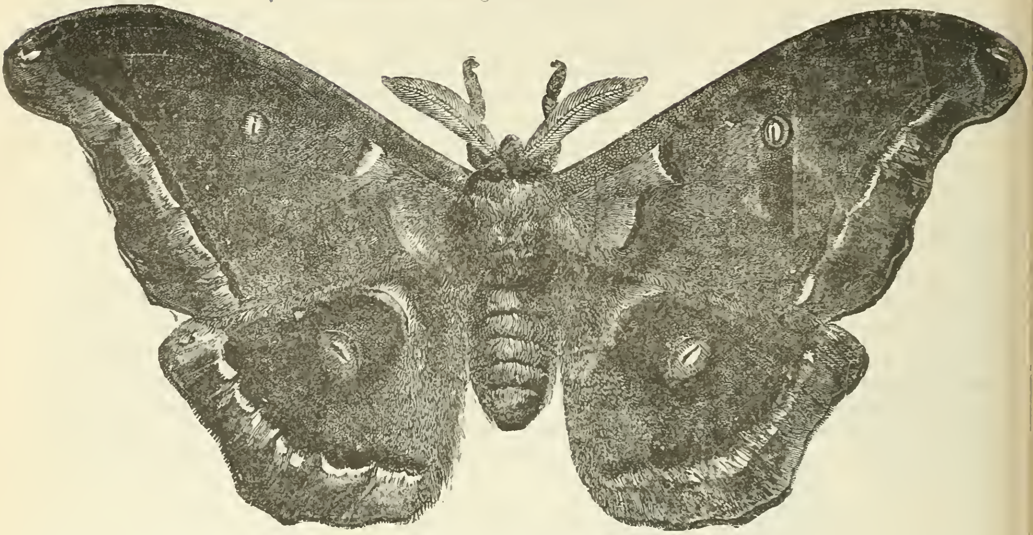
Fig. 23.



The American Silkworm (*Telea polyphemus*).

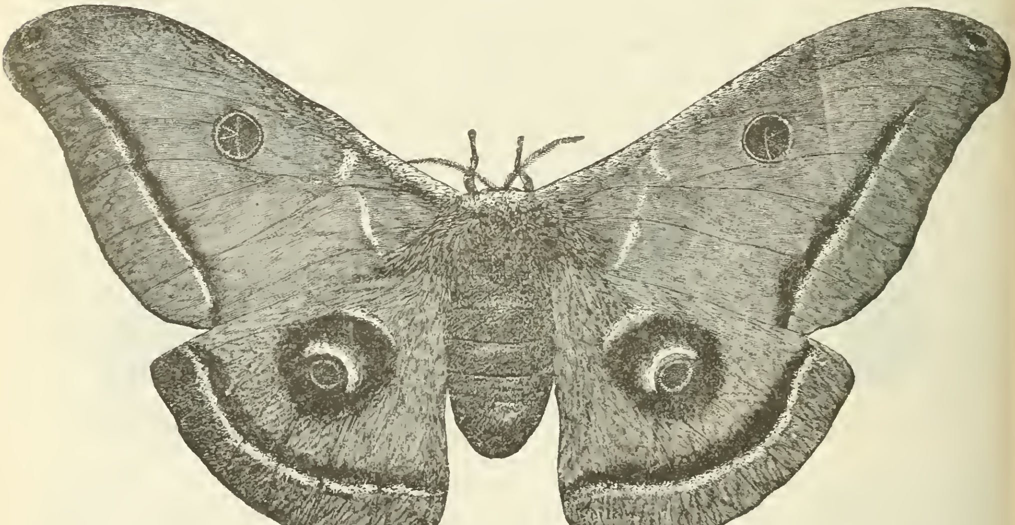
In our Report last year we gave our readers a sketch of the life history of our regal *cecropia* moth; the magnificent moth to which we now propose to refer is a fitting sequel

Fig. 24.



to that. It is, we think, one of the handsomest creatures in existence, with an expanse of wing of from five to six inches. In fig. 24 we have a representation of the male moth; fig. 25 shows that of the female.

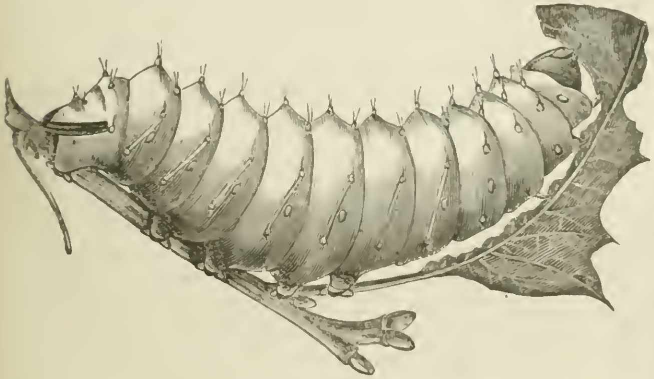
Fig. 25.



The moth is usually of a rich buff or ochre yellow colour; sometimes inclining to pale grey or cream colour; at others assuming a deeper, almost brown, colour. Towards the base of the wings they are crossed by an irregular pale white band, margined with red; towards the outer margin is a stripe of pale purplish white, bordered within by one of rich deep brown. Near the middle of each wing is a transparent eye like spot, with a slender line across the middle; those on the front wings are largest, nearly round, margined with yellow, which is edged outside with black. On the hinder wings the spots are more eye-like in shape, are margined with yellow, with a line of black margined with blue above, and the whole set in a large oval patch of deep rich brownish black, the widest portion of the patch being above the eye spot, where also it is sprinkled with bluish atoms. The front edge of the fore wings is grey. The antennæ in both sexes are pectinate or toothed, those of the male (which are very beautiful) being much more deeply toothed than in the female—a character by which the sexes may be readily distinguished. This lovely creature flies only at night, and when on the wing is of such a size that it is often mistaken in the dusk for a bat. When at rest, the wings are held elevated above the body, like those of a butterfly; but, if disturbed, they are spread out flat, both pairs being shown. Early in June the moths first make their appearance, and they may be found throughout that month. In a few days they pair, after which the female deposits her eggs, usually on the under side of the leaves of the oak, maple or hazel; they are generally placed singly, but occasionally two or three may be found on the same leaf.

The egg is about one-tenth of an inch in diameter, convex above and below, with the convex portions whitish and the nearly cylindrical sides brown. Mr. L. Trouvelot, of Boston, who has reared great numbers of these insects for the purpose of experimenting on the silk obtained from their cocoons, gives the result of his valuable observations in the first volume of the *American Naturalist.* He says that one hundred of the eggs, on the day they are laid, will weigh eight grains; that one hundred and ten of the empty shells weigh only one grain, and that six thousand of the newly hatched worms will weigh about one ounce. They are not long, however, in increasing their weight; in ten days they weigh ten times their weight at birth; in twenty days, sixty times; thirty days, 620 times; forty days, 1,800 times; and in fifty-six days, 4,140 times their original weight, having consumed in this period about one hundred and twenty oak leaves, weighing three-quarters of a pound.

Fig. 26.

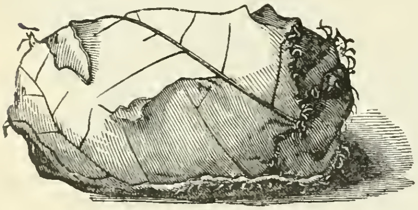


The larva when fully grown appears as represented in fig. 26; it then measures over three inches in length, with a very thick body. Mr. Trouvelot thus describes its appearance: "The head is of a light chestnut brown colour; the body of a handsome transparent light yellowish green, with seven oblique lines of a pale yellowish colour on each side of the body; the segments are each adorned with six tubercles, giving rise to a few hairs, which are tinted sometimes with orange, with a silvery spot on the middle; there are six rows of protuberances, two on the back and two on each side, and the oblique lines run between the two rows of lateral tubercles, uniting the lower one to the upper one by a yellowish line. The under side of the body is longitudinally striped with a faint yellowish band; the spiracles are of a pale orange colour, and the feet are brown. The posterior part is bordered by a purplish brown angular line similar to the letter V."

Having reached maturity the larva begins to search about with a restless air among the branches for a suitable place in which to construct its cocoon. The selection being made, "it now," says Mr. Trouvelot, "feels with its head in all directions to discover any leaves to which to attach the fibres that are to give form to the cocoon. If it finds the place suitable, it begins to wind a layer of silk around a twig, then a fibre is attached to a leaf near by, and by many times doubling this fibre and making it shorter every time, the leaf is made to approach the twig at the distance necessary to build the cocoon; two or three leaves are disposed like this one, and then fibres are spread between them in all directions, and soon the ovoid form of the cocoon distinctly appears. This seems to be the most difficult feat for the worm to accomplish, as after this the work is simply mechanical, the cocoon being made of regular layers of silk united by a gummy substance. The silk is distributed in zigzag lines of about one-eighth of an inch long. When the cocoon is made, the worm will have moved his head to and fro, in order to distribute the silk, about two hundred and fifty-four thousand times."

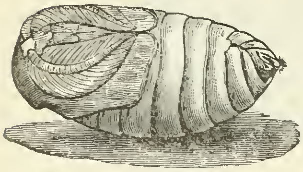
"After about half a day's work, the cocoon is so far completed that the worm can hardly be distinguished through the fine texture of the wall; then a gummy resinous substance, sometimes of a light brown colour, is spread over all the inside of the cocoon. The larva continues to work for four or five days, hardly taking a few minutes of rest, and finally another coating is spun in the interior, when the cocoon is all finished and completely air-tight." The finished cocoon is shown in fig. 27.

Fig. 27.



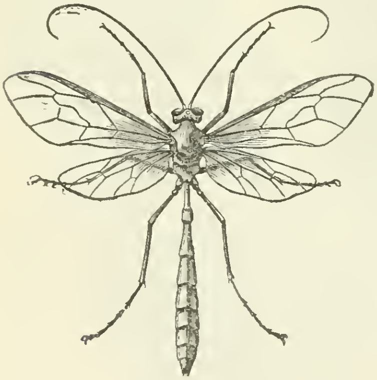
During this process of spinning, the larva, as might be expected, diminishes in size, which is due mainly to the enormous quantity of silk it has produced. Within two or three days after the completion of the cocoon, the worm sheds its larva skin and enters upon the chrysalis stage of its existence. The chrysalis (see fig. 28) is of a dark chestnut brown colour, its hind segment being armed with a small brush-like cluster of hooks. Through the anterior segments the antennæ, and —on a diminutive scale—the wings of the future moth may be clearly seen. In this condition the insect passes the winter, emerging as a moth in the following June.

Fig. 28.



This insect, especially in the larval state, is subject to the attack of many foes. It has been estimated that ninety per cent. and upwards of the larva fall a prey to insectivorous birds; the thrushes, catbirds and orioles are said to be especially active in this department. They also have their insect enemies. Besides the ordinary run of spiders, bugs, wasps, &c., they have a special and most dangerous foe in a species of Ichneumon fly, known as *Ophion macrurum* (fig. 29). This active creature may often be seen in summer flying about, searching among the leaves of shrubs and trees for her lawful prey; having found the object of her search, she watches her opportunity to place quickly upon the skin of her victim a small oval white egg. This process is repeated until some eight or ten eggs are placed, each one securely fastened by a small quantity of a glutinous substance attached to it for this purpose by the Ichneumon. In a few days these eggs hatch, when the tiny worms pierce through the skin of the caterpillar, and commence to feed on the fatty portions within. The caterpillar continues to grow, and usually lives long enough to make its cocoon, when it dies; and in the following summer, in place of the moth there issues its enemy, the Ichneumon parasite.

Fig. 29.



ON SOME OF OUR COMMON INSECTS.

By R. V. Rogers, Kingston, Ont.

The Luna Moth (*Actias luna*, Linn.)

If any of the insect host is a proof of high art in nature, and of the beauty of the Creator's thoughts, it is most assuredly the fair creature whose name is mentioned above. Allied to families whose members are among the greatest of the insect world, and having cousins and connections surpassing in size and beauty all others of their kingdom in this Dominion, still this moth is as pre-eminent above its fellows as is its namesake—the fair empress of the sky—above the lesser lights that rule the night.

So conspicuous is the Luna in her royal robes that she has a right to feel slighted at being thus long almost unnoticed in the pages of the Entomologist, and now it is hard upon her to be described among "Some of our Common Insects;" but blue blood always tells, and queenly grace and beauty will ever distinguish the Luna from among the *profanum vulgus* of the Articulata.

And now for a biographical sketch of this beauty from the cradle to the grave, and beyond that, after it assumes the resurrection attire, to that day when, its work accomplished, it lays itself down that its body may mingle again with its parent dust.

The eggs, which are more than one hundred in number, are of a dark brown or chocolate colour, smooth and .005 of an inch in length; the sides are flattened and of a lighter shade. In a fortnight the little larvæ begin to appear, making their escape into the outer world by eating an oval opening in the end of the shell. Now one can see that the inner surface of the egg is perfectly white. The little wriggling caterpillars, when they first emerge, are about .02 of an inch in length, and exhibit a black head, greenish on top and yellowish in front; a body black, adorned with two yellow spots on each segment, and decorated with numerous yellow hairs; the under part of the body and feet are of a light yellow. Some crawl about with the empty shell on their tails, others carry it as an umbrella over their heads, but the majority seem to discard it at once, as their human superiors do a friend from whom nothing more is to be expected. Some that I attempted to bring up by the hand, without the assistance of that most careful of mothers, Dame Nature, had in a week grown over a third of an inch in length, and showed the warts crowned with little hairs on each segment. In ten days they began to change their skin, having eaten so much that their first clothes had become too tight for them. Now they showed a head and body of light green, with yellow knobs on each segment: the hairy appendages were not so numerous or distinct as before, and a few of those on the front segments were dark. In a fortnight from its birth the largest one was nearly half an inch long, and when they had been in the land of the living for a month they were nearly an inch in length. When fully grown the head of the caterpillar is nearly elliptical in shape, and of a pearl colour; the rest is of a delicate pale and very clear bluish-green colour. A very pale yellow stripe extends along each side of the body, from the first to the tenth segment, just below the line of the spiracles; and the back is crossed, between the rings, by narrow transverse lines of the same colour. After the manner of its kith and kin, each segment is adorned with small pearly warts—tinged with purple—five or six in number, each furnished with a few little hairs. At the end of the tail are three brown spots, edged above with yellow.

When at rest, this magnificent caterpillar (which, by the way, is very similar to that of its congener, *Telea polyphemus*, save that the latter is destitute of the lateral yellow stripe, and the bands between the segments, the tail being bordered by a brown V-shaped mark) is nearly as thick as a man's thumb; its rings being bunched and body shortened, the length is only about two inches, but when it sets out on its travels, it stretches itself to about three inches. In the CANADIAN ENTOMOLOGIST (vol. vi., p. 86) Mr. Gentry describes an interesting variety in which the general colour is a dull reddish brown; the lateral and transverse stripes of yellow have vanished, the abdominal spots shine conspicuously, but without the yellow edging; the pearl-coloured warts with their purple edge have, however, assumed a richer hue, and blaze like a coronet of rubies.

When the larva has passed its allotted days in eating the leaves of the hickory, beech, oak or walnut, and is thinking seriously of preparing its silken shroud and the casket in which it is to lie until its resurrection morn, it casts about and draws together two or three leaves of a tree, and within this hollow spins an oval and very close and strong cocoon of whitish silk. It is about 1¾ inches in length, of a chestnut brown on the outside; very thin, and frequently rough on the surface; covered with warts and excrescences, but seldom showing the print of leaves. Harris says that the cocoons are formed on the trees, and that they fall to earth with the leaves shaken off by autumnal gales; but other observers assert that the larva crawls to the ground just before its change, and there prepares for its future transformations.

In this state, too, the Luna greatly resembles the Polyphemus, and many a collector having—after careful searching—got together a fair supply of what he deems Luna chrysalids, is greatly chagrined by finding dusky, one-eyed giant Polyphemi issue from the silken tombs, instead of a bright throng of empresses of the night in their delicate bridal attire. The Polyphemus cocoons are, however, white or dirty white; rather smaller than the Lunas, with rounded ends; sometimes angular, because of leaves moulded unevenly into the surface, and generally coated with a white powder.

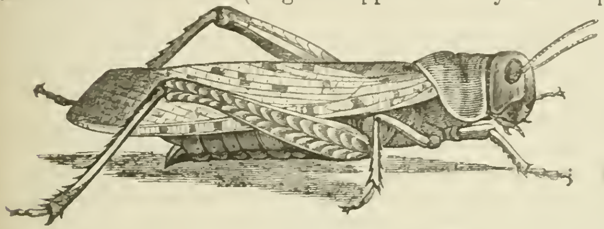
About the month of June the Lunas awake from their long and death-like sleep, burst asunder their cerements—having first loosened the compact threads by ejecting a liquid—and issue forth in all their glory, no more to be mistaken for the sober one-eyed Cyclopeans, but resplendent in gay attire. The wings, which expand from 4¾ to 5½ inches, are of a delicate light green colour, and the hinder ones are each prolonged into a tail of an inch and a half or more in length—longer, indeed, than those of the day-flying Papilios. Along the front edge of the fore wings is a broad purple-brown stripe, extending also across the thorax, and sending backwards a little branch to a glittering, eye-like spot near the middle of the wing. These eyes (of which there is one on each of the wings) are transparent in the centre, and encircled by rings of white, yellow, blue and black. The hinder borders are more or less edged with purple brown. All the nervures are very distinct and pale brown. Near the body the wings are densely covered with hairs. The under sides are similar to the upper, except that an indistinct undulating line runs along the margin of both wings.

As for the body that bears these lovely appendages, the thorax is white, sometimes yellowish or greenish, crossed by the purple-brown stripe that traverses the whole length of the upper edge of the front wings; the abdomen is of the same colour as the thorax, and covered with white hairs like wool. The head is white and small, and adorned with wide, flat and strongly pectinated antennæ of a brownish tinge. The legs are purple-brown.

Such is Luna in her various transformations to outward appearance; notwithstanding her size and loveliness, her habits and peculiar instincts are not very noteworthy. The gift of superior beauty, as among the highest of animals so in the insect world, is not frequently accompanied by remarkable intelligence or superior sense; and the most gaudy butterfly or moth is a fool in comparison with the dingy-coloured bee. The caterpillars of butterflies and moths have some various instincts—chiefly in the direction of silk spinning and sepulchre building—but the perfect insects only live "to increase and multiply their race, and embellish nature. Their existence in the perfect state is usually very brief; it is one of the prettiest of honeymoons, and often love subdues and destroys every other passion. The gourmandizing caterpillar is never troubled by the ardent flame which consumes even the thought of sipping the nectar of the flowers that rival in beauty the wings of the perfect representation of elegance and love. The early insect lives and eats, and the perfect form lives and dies."

THE WESTERN LOCUSTS.

BY THE REV. C. J. S. BETHUNE.



In our last Annual Report (1874) we devoted a considerable portion of our space to an account of the Locusts (or grasshoppers as they are improperly termed), which were so destructive that year throughout large tracts of country in Manitoba and the neighbouring regions of British America, and in many of the States between the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi River. We now propose to supplement that account by information that we have gleaned from various sources, and that, we trust, will prove interesting to the reader.

During the present year (1875) it is cheering to find that the extent of the plague has been very much diminished, and that many portions of the West are rapidly recovering from the devastation and suffering of the previous year. In the Province of Manitoba, where very serious havoc has been committed by the insect, there are this year many localities where the injury is but trifling. To quote a correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* (October 30, 1875)—" No better wheat and potatoes can anywhere be found than were lately harvested at Portage La Prairie and along the Red River between Fort Garry and Pembina, and in the neighbourhood of St. John. All this is spring-sown, in rich, well-drained land. Efforts in the infested regions, made by settlers and their families during the few hours in which the locust rested, such as building fires, surrounding the field or garden with a ditch into which the insects fall and drown, beating them with bushes, &c., have been successful in saving large parts of the crops." On the other hand, he states: " Many of the farmers this year let their fields go waste rather than plant for the locusts to eat, as they had done for two years. In the gardens of Government House and of the Penitentiary, in the old field at Kildonan, and along the banks of both rivers, we saw the effects of the ravages. The garden of Deer Lodge was destroyed in a few hours." With regard to the future he adds: " It is generally hoped that but little of this plague will be felt for some years in Manitoba. The grounds for such confidence are the historical facts as to its periodicity, the great numbers of the parasites found on the specimens examined, and the fact that the locusts flew off without depositing their eggs. In lands where nature has dealt with less lavish hand the farmer might well hesitate to embark his means and labour in tillage; but the great returns which the marvellously rich, deep soil of this Province will yearly produce, will doubtless allow an ample margin for periodical losses from this plague, and these losses too may be anticipated, and to a great extent met and lessened, by united skilful effort when the lands become settled, as no doubt they soon will be, with industrious farmers using all modern means of agriculture."

Another writer in the same newspaper (Mr. J. M. Machar—*Daily Globe*, Dec. 18. 1875) gives the following information respecting Manitoba:—" Between the Assiniboine and the southern shore of Lake Manitoba there lies a district of about ten miles square, chiefly settled and farmed by emigrants from Ontario. These farmers have harvested, in spite of the grasshoppers, a two-thirds crop, which is better than an average crop in Ontario. Instead of sowing nothing, as did many of their neighbours in the parishes of Baie St. Paul and Francois Xavier, or watching the grasshoppers devour what they had sown, as did most of the others, these brave men sowed in hope, and when the enemy appeared, turned out and fought him. I saw a forty-acre field of splendid wheat at Portage Creek, which had been saved by spreading a swathe of straw across the middle of the field; then the whole family armed themselves with boughs, and forming line drove the grasshoppers before them into the straw. When evening came a match was applied, and in five minutes nothing was left of the invaders but their horny coverings, which, at the time of my visit in August, still littered the ground in millions."

THE LOCUSTS IN THE WESTERN STATES.

Throughout the Western States that lie beyond the Mississippi River, where last year fully one hundred thousand people were estimated to have been seriously affected by the plague of locusts—many being reduced to poverty and starvation—this year the actual suffering has been comparatively slight. From the official reports of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, we gather that the dreaded locust "seems to be perishing from the assaults of parasites; its demonstrations of destructive power were far less formidable than last year." In the early part of the season very serious apprehensions were felt as to the safety of the crops in many localities, but as the summer advanced it was found that though much injury was inflicted in particular places, there was no such wide-spread havoc as in the preceding year.

In the "Monthly Report" for May and June, for instance, it is stated that "The destructive locust, *Caloptenus spretus*, has recommenced its depredations west of the line of the Missouri, and in some counties to the east of that river. It was reported that they were hatching in immense numbers in five of the counties of Minnesota. In some cases they were burned in great numbers in piles of straw. In Missouri they were very destructive in the north-western part of Vernon County; in Platte they swept all the grain and grass crops; they were also a terrible scourge in five other counties. (All of these suffered severely last year—they lie along the western boundary of the State.) In Kansas they had eaten all the stacked tame-grass hay and all the old meadows, twenty-five per cent. of the wheat, and most of the growing corn-plants; in Marshall County they destroyed wheat, oats and gardens; Leavenworth records the most terrible visitation yet known—the popular dismay is indescribable. Similar reports come from seventeen other counties. In some villages the streets are covered with these insects. Fruit-trees have in many cases failed to bear, from the fact that they were last year deprived of all their foliage and young-wood growth by these pests. From some counties come bitter complaints of the falsehoods of newspaper writers and others, palliating or denying the real extent of the disasters. These false representations are made in the interest of speculative property-holders, who fear a depreciation of their investments. In a few counties the injuries have as yet been small, but all such places are yet liable to destructive visitation. The cotton-plant was especially relished by these insects. In Nebraska they had destroyed twenty per cent. of the small grain, and were still at work. In Colorado they were numerous and destructive in three counties."

In the *Prairie Farmer* of the 29th of May it is stated that "the reports from the grasshopper regions of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska are somewhat conflicting, yet on the whole a little more cheerful from many localities than they were last week. From Sedalia, Missouri, comes an account of three deaths from starvation. At a meeting held at Jefferson City, it was stated that suffering in many parts of the State was imminent, and it was resolved that the Governor should appoint commissioners in every county of the State to solicit relief, and that collections for the sufferers should be taken up in all the churches on the Fast Day, June 3rd." This 'Fast Day' was appointed by proclamation of the Governor of the State of Missouri, as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God for deliverance from the plague of locusts, and was, on the whole, very religiously observed throughout the State.

The same paper quoted above relates further that the ravages still continue in the neighbourhood of St. Joseph. "The feeling regarding them varies with localities; some are despondent, while others think the damage will be light. The people of Nebraska generally are reported to be very hopeful; they believe that the entire corn crop at least will be saved. They have developed in patches, but are doing less harm than was anticipated."

In the next issue of the *Prairie Farmer* (June 5th) a further account is given of the locust ravages, as follows :—

" Though in many localities the locusts have begun to try their wings, they do not yet seem ready for a prolonged or general flight. They seem to fly short distances in all directions, though we hear little of encroachments on new ground to the eastward. A few days more will settle the question as to direction and probable damage. All we know now is that in Missouri there is already considerable suffering among the people. A meeting was held at Independence on the 31st. From all portions of the county there came sad accounts of suffering. A relief committee was appointed. From Lexington we hear that the locusts are still at work, with no immediate prospect of leaving. A committee for relief purposes has been appointed. At Fort Scott, Kansas, the pests are reported as on the wing for the north-west. At Olathe they are moving northward. We have few particulars from Nebraska, but from what we do hear, conclude that there is little cause for alarm. The same may be said of Minnesota. In Nebraska, however, there is developing disease among the people, resulting from the privations of the past few months. Scurvy prevails to a considerable extent."

The July " Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture " at Washington gives a record of the plague of locusts, from which we gather the following :—

" They appeared in several counties of Minnesota. Blue earth offered a bounty for their destruction. About 20,000 bushels were collected and destroyed at a cost of $32,000, without perceptibly diminishing their numbers." They were very destructive in three other counties, but were comparatively innocuous in the rest from which reports had come. In Iowa, Montgomery County had a very destructive visitation in the western part, the greatest injury being to the corn crop. They are also noted in eight other counties. In Missouri they did serious damage in several of the counties mentioned in the preceding month's report. " They swept away all the crops in Clay County ; in Carroll they chewed tobacco." In Texas they were injurious to the cotton-plant. In Kansas they inflicted a very serious amount of damage ; in three counties, three-fourths of the crops were destroyed ; they were " very bad " in fourteen more counties ; while lighter visitations were reported from six others. In Nebraska they are reported as more or less injurious in thirteen counties.

After this the various records show a brighter state of things, the numerous ravages already referred to proving, in many instances. much less serious than was at first apprehended. A correspondent of the *Prairie Farmer*, writing from Johnson County, Nebraska, on the 29th of July, states that " the grasshoppers hatched and commenced eating the wheat on April 28th, and stayed with us until June 13th. They commenced flying when the wind was north-west, and continued to fly up to the 27th of June—some days partly in clouds that could be seen when three miles off, but they did not light much in our county. As to wheat, there may be one-third of a crop of inferior quality, but potatoes and grass never looked better. If nothing happens to the corn, it will be the largest crop raised in the county." Another correspondent from the same State, writing a fortnight later, says : " We have splendid prospects for crops of all kinds planted since the grasshoppers left. Most of our small grain has been harvested, threshed and marketed by the grasshoppers, and so far we have not received any returns ; but we have the best prairie grass I ever saw. If the frost holds off as late as usual, we shall have a large quantity of corn and buckwheat." The " Monthly Report " from Washington, for August and September, mentions locust ravages in a few counties of the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, but notices a great decrease in the reported devastations. " The pest," it states, " is evidently declining very fast, and the earnest hopes of a cessation of their ravages expressed by our correspondents appear to have a solid foundation in facts." The very perceptible reduction in the extent of the plague is attributed to the immense development of parasites upon the bodies of the locusts. The reports for the three remaining months of the year all show that " the plague was stayed " before it caused the utter ruin that was so widespread during the previous year. To give a few instances out of many :—A writer from Minnesota says, " I cannot report in comparison with last year, as we then produced nothing of any account, owing to destruction by grasshoppers. This year all kinds of crops raised here are generally good. The end of the season finds the farmers in better condition than for three or four years." Another from Clay County, Missouri, writes: "Since the destruction by the grasshoppers, crops of all kinds have grown beyond precedent as to quantity and quality. Food for stock is abundant, and pastures abound with rye instead of blue-grass." A third, from Kansas, the State that has suffered most of all from the locusts, states that "the failure of wheat, oats, timothy, clover, flax, &c., by ravages of the grasshopper, caused the planting of an extraordinary breadth of corn, potatoes, beans, buckwheat and vines of all kinds. Then the finest season for the growth of these crops has brought our farmers bountiful harvests of them." Others from different parts of the same State write: "Last year we had almost nothing; this year we have great abundance." "All our crops were destroyed last year, while this year they are all good." "Last season we had nothing worth noting; this season our crops are large beyond any precedent." From Nebraska, it is reported that "neither corn nor potatoes were raised last year; the whole crops were destroyed by grasshoppers; this season we have the best crops ever raised."

From the foregoing Reports it is evident that the locust visitation of this year, though very alarming in the earlier portion of the season, has proved to be of only moderate importance. No doubt there have been here and there, in the infested region, individual cases of extreme suffering, but the general population have escaped without any serious hardship. Where the invading horde of locusts makes but one attack, there is no doubt that it can be repelled and got rid of by vigorous efforts, especially if the population is sufficiently dense to admit of concerted action over a considerable area; but, on the whole, it is apparent that natural causes alone have operated in the reduction of the great army, and that no human measures have had any appreciable effect in averting a repetition of the frightful sufferings of the ever memorable "Locust Year," 1874.

MEANS OF REDUCING THE RAVAGES OF THE LOCUSTS.

In our Report of last year we gave an account of various methods that may be employed in the reduction of the ravages of the locusts; since its publication much has been said and written in different quarters upon the same subject, as, from the vast amount of devastation caused by the insect, it had become a matter of supreme importance to the people of the whole continent, whether personally affected or not. Naturally, therefore, the subject came up for discussion at the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Detroit in August last. Papers were there read by Dr. LeConte, of Philadelphia, retiring President of the Association, the most eminent of American Entomologists, and Professor Riley, the State Entomologist of Missouri, who has made the locusts a subject of personal study since their appearance in his State. As Dr. LeConte's paper has already been quoted by Mr. Saunders in the earlier portion of this Report, we need only desire the reader to refer to it there.

From Professor Riley's paper, which was of considerable length, we make the following quotations, which the reader will observe set forth for the most part similar modes of prevention to those briefly suggested by us in our last Report (pages 40 and 41):—

"The means to be employed against the ravages of the locust in the more fertile country subject to its periodical visitations, but in which it is not indigenous, may be classed under five heads:—1. Natural agencies. 2. Artificial means of destroying the eggs. 3. Means of destroying the unfledged young. 4. Remedies against the mature or winged insects. 5. Prevention.

"1. *Natural Agencies.*—These are, 1st., climatic conditions which induce disease and prevent the insect's continued multiplication in much of the country it invades. 2nd. Natural enemies, consisting of birds, reptiles and mammals which devour, or in other ways destroy it, and of predaceous and parasitic species of its own class. The agencies in the first and last categories are beyond man's control, and will do their appointed work uninfluenced by his action; but the others are more within his control. Almost all birds inhabiting the western plains feed upon the locust and its eggs, and the prairie chicken and quail are untiring in this good work. The States subject to locust ravages should pass more stringent laws for the better protection of these game birds, with which the markets of the East are annually glutted. Many of the harmless reptiles—toads, snakes and lizards—should be spared from the ruthless war which most persons, ignorant of their habits, wage against them.

"2. *Artificial means of destroying the Eggs.*—The fact that man can accomplish most in his warfare against locusts by destroying the eggs, has long been recognised by European and Asiatic Governments liable to suffer from the insects. The eggs are laid in masses, just beneath the surface of the ground, seldom to a greater depth than an inch; and high, dry ground is preferred for the purpose. Very often the ground is so completely filled with these egg-masses, that not a spoonful of the soil can be turned up without exposing them, and a harrowing, or shallow ploughing, will cause the surface to look quite whitish as the masses break up and bleach from exposure to the atmosphere. Great numbers will be destroyed by such harrowing or ploughing, as they are not only thereby more exposed to the attacks of natural enemies, but they lose vitality through the bleaching and desiccating influence of the dew, and rain and sun. If deeply turned under by the plough, many of them will rot, and the young that chance to hatch will come forth too late the next year to do much harm—providing the same ground be not re-turned so as to bring the eggs to the surface in the spring. Excess of moisture for a few days is fatal to the eggs, and they may very easily be destroyed where irrigation is practicable. Where stock can be confined and fed on soil filled with such eggs, many of these will be destroyed by the trampling. All these means are obviously insufficient, however, for the reason that the eggs are too often placed where none of them can be employed. In such cases they should be collected and destroyed by the inhabitants, and the State should offer some inducement in the way of bounty for such collection and destruction. Every bushel of eggs destroyed is equivalent to a hundred acres of corn saved, and when we consider the amount of destitution caused in some of the Western States by the locust invasion of 1874, and that in many sections the ground was known to be filled with eggs—that, in other words, the earth was sown with the seeds of future destruction—it is surprising that the Legislatures of those States did not make some effort to avert future injury by offering a liberal price per bushel for the eggs. A few thousand dollars taken out of the State treasury for this purpose would be well spent, and be distributed among the very people most in need of assistance.

"3. *Destruction of the Unfledged Young.*—As I have stated in the articles already alluded to, heavy rolling, where the surface of the soil is sufficiently firm, destroys the larger portion of them, but is most advantageously employed when the insects are most sluggish. They drive almost as readily as sheep, and may be burned in large quantities by being driven into windrows or piles of burning hay or straw. But the experience of the present year convinces me that by far the most effectual way for man to protect his crops and do battle to these young locust armies—especially where, as in West Missouri, this spring, there was no hay or straw to burn—is by ditching. A ditch two feet wide and two feet deep, with perpendicular sides, offers an effectual barrier to the young insects. They tumble into it and accumulate, and die at the bottom in large quantities. In a few days the stench becomes great, and necessitates the covering up of the mass. In order to keep the main ditch open, therefore, it is best to dig pits or deeper side ditches at short intervals, into which the hoppers will accumulate, and may be buried. We hear much talk about the powerlessness of man before this mighty locust plague; but I am quite confident that here we have a remedy that is at once thorough and effectual, whereby the people of some of the States, at least, may avert in future such evil as that which befel them this spring. There have been a number of partial attempts at ditching by simply turning a couple of furrows with the plough. Even these will often divert the encroaching insects from their course; but they can never be relied on, and you may rest assured that whenever you hear a man declare that ditching is no protection, he refers to such slovenly half-made ditches. No instance has come to my knowledge where a ditch, such as I first described, has failed to effectually keep off the insects. Made around a field about hatching time, no hoppers will get into that field till they acquire wings, and by that time the principal danger is over, and the insects are fast disappearing. If any should hatch within the inclosure, they are easily driven into the ditches dug in different parts of the field.

"There are various other ways of catching and destroying the young locusts, as driving them into converging barriers by means of ropes dragged on the ground, with a person at each end, and then crushing them with shovels or burning them by means of torches made of rags and dipped in coal oil and attached to sticks; catching them with nets, &c.; but nothing equals ditching. As for protecting plants by the application of powders and liquids, I have come to the conclusion that it is out of the question.

"If the eggs are duly destroyed, there will be no trouble from the young locusts; but where these once abound, pecuniary inducement to collect and kill them should be offered by the State. It is one of the best means of giving aid and employment to the sufferers, who cannot pursue their ordinary avocations till the plague measurably leaves or is banished.

"In this connection I would also urge the employment of military force, a large amount of which, in times of peace, could be ordered into the field at short notice.

"To many, the idea of employing soldiers to assist the agriculturist in battling with this pest may seem amusing and farcical enough, but though the men might not find glory in the fight, the war—unlike most other wars— could only be fraught with good consequences to mankind. In Algeria, the custom prevails of sending the soldiers against these insects. While recently in the south of France, I found, to my great satisfaction, that at Arles, Bouche du Rhone, where the unfledged locusts (*Caloptenus Italicus*, a species closely allied to the Rocky Mountain locust) were doing great harm, the soldiers had been sent in force to battle with them, and were then and there waging a vigorous war against the tiny foes. A few regiments, armed with no more deadly weapon than the common spade, sent out to the suffering parts of Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska last spring, might, in a few weeks, have entirely routed this pygmean army, and materially assisted the farmer in his ditching operations.

"A few other suggestions, and I will dismiss this part of the subject. Hogs and poultry of every description delight to feed on the young hoppers, and will flourish where these abound when nothing else does. It will be well, in the event of a future invasion, for the people in the invaded districts to provide themselves with as large a quantity as possible of this kind of stock. Where no general and systematic efforts were made to destroy either the eggs or the young locusts, and it is found that, as spring opens, these young hatch out in threatening numbers, the intelligent farmer will delay the planting of everything that he cannot protect by ditching, until the very last moment, or till toward the end of June—using his team and time solely in the preparation of his land. In this way he will not only save his seed and the labour of planting, and, perhaps, replanting, but he will materially assist in weakening the devouring armies. Men planted this spring and worked with a will and energy born of necessity, only to see their crops finally taken, their seed gone, and their teams and themselves worn out. The locusts finally devoured every green thing, until, finding nothing more, they began to fall upon each other and to perish. This critical period in their history would have been brought about much earlier if they had not had the cultivated crops to feed upon; and if by concert of action this system of non-planting could at first have been adopted over large areas, the insects would have been much sooner starved out and obliged to congregate in the pastures, prairies and timber. Moreover, the time required for early planting and cultivating, if devoted to destroying the insects after the bulk of them hatch out toward the end of April, would virtually annihilate them.

"4. *Destruction of Winged Insects.*—Man is comparatively powerless before the vast swarms that wing their way from their native breeding places, and this part of the subject may be passed over in this connection.

"5. *Prevention.*—What I have so far said is, perhaps, of more interest to the farmer than to the members of this association; but in dealing with the fifth mode of counteracting the injuries of the Rocky Mountain locust, I appeal more especially to your wisdom and judgment. Prevention, in dealing with insect ravages, is always better than cure. 'A little fire is quickly trodden out, which, being suffered, rivers cannot quench.' The proper way to deal with this insect is to attack it in its native breeding places.

"In my seventh Report I have shown that the insect is not autochthonous in much of the more fertile country it devastates, and that it never extends east of the 17th meridian. I have also given reasons for believing that the swarms from which we most suffer originate in the Rocky Mountain regions of Dakota, Wyoming, Montana and British America. Our efforts should be directed to its restriction within its natural limits.

"In conclusion, the most important results are likely to flow from a thorough study of the Rocky Mountain locust in its native haunts and breeding places. By learning just when and how to strike the insect, so as to prevent its undue multiplication there—whether by some more extensive system of irrigation, based on improved knowledge of the topography and water supply of the country, or by other means of destroying the eggs—we may hope to prevent the fertile States to the east from future calamity. This knowledge can never be acquired by any single individual. The subject is of national importance, and should receive the consideration of the National Government. It is not merely the question of saving to the nation, in future, such vast sums of money as this insect has filched from the producers of some of the Western States (amounting during the past three years to many millions of dollars); it is a question affecting the welfare of the whole commonwealth on the other side of the Mississippi, and the ultimate settlement of a vast tract of country extending from the base of the Rocky Mountains eastward, to which settlement the ravages of the locust in question offer the most serious obstacle."

We have quoted somewhat fully from Prof. Riley's paper, as almost every word of it is just as applicable to the Dominion of Canada and the Province of Manitoba as to the United States and the State of Missouri.

As a result of the papers of Messrs. LeConte and Riley, the standing Committee of the American Association authorized the circulation, for the signatures of members, of a memorial to the Congress of the United States; we understand that it was signed by many most influential and distinguished members.

The text of the memorial wlll be found in the introductory portion of this report.

Should the Congress of the United States accede to the prayer of this memorial, as we trust they will, it is earnestly to be hoped that the Legislature of the Dominion will appoint a similar Commission, to co-operate with that of our neighbours in all matters that concern vast areas of the continent, and not merely particular localities. In the case of the locust, it is evident that an exploration of the British American portion of the Rocky Mountains lying between the 49th and 51st parallels of latitude, if not somewhat further to the north as well, is urgently needed with a view to the discovery of the native haunts of the insect, or at any rate to the settlement of the question whether it breeds within the limits of our country or not. Much indeed might be done by the addition of a competent entomologist to the staff of the various surveying parties that are from time to time sent out for the settlement of boundaries, and the surveying of railway routes. Should it be discovered that the locusts do deposit their eggs and come to maturity year after year in any special locality on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains, then it would be a wise expenditure of public money to send a properly equipped party to the haunt of the enemy, and strive by every means to accomplish his extermination. The expenses of such a force would be a thousand times repaid by the saving of the crops and fruits of the farmers of Manitoba, and by the removal of what is felt by many to be a serious drawback to the settlement of the Province. Should our neighbours, however, south of the 49th parallel, not unite in the endeavour to keep the enemy in control, any labour on our part would be of little avail. Just as a farmer cannot hope to exterminate the thistles from his fields, if those about him allow the weed to scatter its seeds with every wind that blows; so we cannot hope to free our own territory from recurring plagues of locusts, if the Government of the United States do not join with us in the work. In any case, however, it will be wise to lose no time in discovering, by careful exploration, whether the insect is indigenous to British America or not. The settlement of this point will be one great step towards the accomplishment of an efficient protection against future invasions.

Since the above was written we learn that a Bill has been introduced into the Senate of the United States by the Hon. Mr. Ingalls, for the Protection of Agriculture, and that it has been received and referred to a Committee. In the introduction of the Bill especial reference was made to the depredations of locusts, chinch-bugs, army-worms, cotton-worms, the Hessian fly, &c. It was stated that the farmers of the United States are estimated to have suffered a loss last year of $200,000,000 by these insects, and that $40,000,000 would hardly cover the loss by locusts alone; it was further declared that in seven counties of Minnesota $80,000 were expended in destroying 60,00 bushels of locusts.

The Bill authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to appoint, upon the nomination of the National Academy of Sciences, a Commission, to consist of three eminent entomologists, to serve five years, at a salary of $5,000 per annum each, and to be allowed travelling expenses, &c. They are to devote themselves to the investigation of insects most injurious to the great staples, especially the Rocky Mountain locust, the army-worm, chinch-bug, Hessian fly and cotton-worm. The results of their labours are to be reported to Congress at least once a year.

It is evident that the memorial of the American Association, referred to above, has already produced an effect upon the Legislature of the United States. We have little doubt that the Bill, with perhaps some slight modifications, will be passed by Congress; and we have equally little doubt that, if the work is entrusted to the right men, we shall soon observe some very important results, that will speedily repay the nation many times over for any expenditure that may be incurred. We trust now that the matter will be brought before the consideration of the Legislature of the Dominion, in order that there may be the fullest co-operation with the work on the other side of the line.

LOCUSTS AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

The use of locusts as an article of food was referred to in our last Report, where, after mentioning various instances in which different species of the insect have been made use of in this way in many parts of the world, we stated that "it remains to be proved that a nutritious article of food may not be obtained from the Rocky Mountain locust (*Caloptenus spretus*); certainly it is an experiment worth trying; if successful we should have a double benefit—the lessening of the numbers of the locusts and the supply of food wherewith to meet the famine that they have produced." We are glad to find that our friend, Professor Riley, who has had excellent opportunities for the purpose, has made the experiment with decided success. From his paper on the subject, read before the American Association, we make the following extracts:—

"Whenever the occasion presented, I partook of locusts prepared in different ways, and one day I ate of no other kind of food, and must have consumed, in one form and another, the substance of several thousand half-grown locusts. Commencing the experiments with some misgivings, and fully expecting to have to overcome disagreeable flavour, I was soon most agreeably surprised to find that the insects were quite palatable, in whatever way prepared. The flavour of the raw locust is most strong and disagreeable; but that of the cooked insects is agreeable, and sufficiently mild to be easily neutralized by anything with which they may be mixed, and to admit of easy disguise, according to taste or fancy. But the great point I would make in their favour is, that they need no elaborate preparation or seasoning. They require no disguise, and herein lies their value in exceptional emergencies; for when people are driven to the point of starvation by these ravenous pests, it follows that all other food is either very scarce or unattainable. A broth, made by boiling the unfledged *Calopteni* for two hours in the proper quantity of water, and seasoned with nothing in the world but pepper and salt, is quite palatable, and can scarcely be distinguished from beef broth, though it has a slight flavour peculiar to it and not easily described. The addition of a little butter improves it, and the flavour can, of course, be modified with mint, sage and other spices, *ad libitum*. Fried or roasted in nothing but their own oil, with the addition of a little salt, they are by no means unpleasant eating, and have quite a nutty flavour. In fact it is a flavour, like most peculiar and not unpleasant flavours, that one can soon learn to get fond of. Prepared in this manner, ground and compressed, they would doubtless keep for a long time. Yet their consumption in large quantities in this form would not, I think, prove as wholesome as when made into soup or broth; for I found the chitinous covering and the corneous parts, especially the spines on the tibiæ, dry and chippy, and somewhat irritating to the throat. This objection would not apply with the same force to the mature individuals, especially of larger species, where the heads, legs and wings are carefully separated before cooking; and, in fact, some of the mature insects prepared in this way, then boiled and afterward stewed with a few vegetables and a little butter, pepper, salt and vinegar, made an excellent fricassee.

"Lest it be presumed that these opinions result from an unnatural palate, or from mere individual taste, let me add that I took pains to get the opinions of many other persons. Indeed, I shall not soon forget the experience of my first culinary effort in this line—so fraught with fear and so forcibly illustrating the power of example in overcoming prejudice. This attempt was made at an hotel. At first it was impossible to get any assistance from the followers of the *ars coquinaria*. They could not have more flatly refused to touch, taste or handle, had it been a question of cooking vipers. Nor love nor money could induce them to do either, and in this respect the folks of the kitchen were all alike, without distinction of colour. There was no other resource than to turn cook myself, and operations once commenced, the interest and aid of a brother naturalist and two intelligent ladies were soon enlisted. It was most amusing to note how, as the rather savoury and pleasant odour went up from the cooking dishes, the expression of horror and disgust gradually vanished from the faces of the curious lookers-on, and how, at last, the head cook—a stout and jolly negress—took part in the operations; how, when the different dishes were neatly served upon the table and were freely partaken of with evident relish and many expressions of surprise and satisfaction by the ladies and gentlemen interested, this same cook was actually induced to try them and soon grew eloquent in their favour; how, finally, a prominent banker, as also one of the editors of the town, joined in the meal. The soup soon vanished and banished silly prejudice; then cakes with batter enough to hold the locusts together disappeared and were pronounced good; then baked locusts with or without condiments; and when the meal was completed with dessert of baked locusts and honey *à la* John the Baptist, the opinion was unanimous that that distinguished prophet no longer deserved our sympathy, and that he had not fared badly on his diet in the wilderness. Prof. H. H. Straight, of the Warrensburg (Mo.) Normal School, who made some experiments for me in this line, wrote: 'We boiled them rather slowly for three or four hours, seasoned the fluid with a little butter, salt and pepper and it made an *excellent* soup, *actually;* would like to have it even in prosperous times. Mrs. Johonnot, who is sick, and Prof. Johonnot pronounced it excellent.'

"I sent a bushel of the scalded insects to Mr. Jno. Bonnet, one of the oldest and best known caterers of St. Louis. Master of the mysteries of the cuisine, he made a soup which was really delicious and was so pronounced by dozens of prominent St. Louisans who tried it. Shaw, in his *Travels in Barbary* (Oxford, England, 1738), in which two pages are devoted to a description of the ravages of locusts, mentions that they are sprinkled with salt and fried, when they taste like craw-fish; and Mr. Bonnet declared that this locust soup reminded him of nothing so much as crawfish bisque, which is so highly esteemed by connoisseurs. He also declared that he would gladly have it on his bill of fare every day if he could get the insects. His method of preparation was to boil on a brisk fire, having previously seasoned them with salt, pepper and grated nutmeg, the whole being occasionally stirred. When cooked they are pounded in a mortar with bread fried brown, or a puree of rice. They are then replaced in the saucepan and thickened to a broth by placing on a warm part of the stove, but not allowed to boil. For use, the broth is passed through a strainer and a few croutons are added. I have had a small box of fried ones with me for the past two months, and they have been tasted by numerous persons, including the members of the London Entomological Society and of the *Société Entomologique de France.* Without exception they have been pronounced far better than was expected, and those fried in their own oil with a little salt are yet good and fresh; others fried in butter have become slightly rancid—a fault of the butter."

Mr. Riley concludes his interesting account by saying, "I can safely assert from my own personal experience, that our Rocky Mountain locust is more palatable when cooked than many animals which we habitually use on our tables. I mention the species more particularly, because the flavour will doubtless differ according to the species, or even according to the nature of the vegetation the insects were nourished on. I have made no chemical analysis of this locust food, but that it is highly nourishing may be gathered from the fact that all animals fed upon the insects thrive when they are abundant; and the further fact that our locust-eating Indians, and all other locust-eating people, grow fat upon them.

"Locusts will hardly come into general use for food except where they are annually abundant, and our western farmers who occasionally suffer from them will not easily be brought to a due appreciation of them for this purpose. Prejudiced against them, fighting to overcome them, killing them in large quantities, until the stench from their decomposing bodies becomes at times most offensive—they find little that is attractive in the pests. For these reasons, as long as other food is attainable, the locust will be apt to be rejected by most persons. Yet the fact remains that they do make very good food. When freshly caught in large quantities, the mangled mass presents a not very appetizing appearance, and emits a strong, and not over-pleasing odour; but rinsed and scalded, they turn a brownish red, look much more inviting, and give no disagreeable smell.

"The experiments here recorded have given rise to many sensational newspaper paragraphs, and I consider the matter of sufficient importance to record the actual facts, which are here given for the first time.

"Like or dislike of many kinds of food are very much matters of individual taste, or national custom. Every nation has some special and favorite dish, which the people of other nations will scarcely touch, while the very animal that is highly esteemed in one part of a country is not unfrequently rejected as poisonous in another section. We use many things to-day that were considered worthless or even poisonous by our forefathers. Prejudice wields a most powerful influence in all our actions. It is said that the Irish, during the famine of 1857, would rather starve than eat our corn bread; and if what I have written shall in the future induce some of our western people to profit by the hint, and avoid suffering from hunger or actual starvation, I shall not have written in vain."

Like the mysterious individual who first tasted oysters, and introduced them to the favourable consideration of the world, we certainly think that Prof. Riley deserves the thanks of the community for his courage in making the experiment of eating locusts, and the zeal with which he carried it out. No doubt our north-western friends, in the Province of Manitoba, especially those of French descent, who are usually more skilled in the arts of cookery than their Anglo-Saxon or Irish neighbours, will ere long look upon Prof. Riley as a public benefactor—one who has introduced a new and estimable addition to the luxuries of the table.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (F).

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS FOR THE YEAR 1875.

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CROP RETURNS.

(*Circular to the Secretaries of Electoral Division Agricultural Societies.*)

Bureau of Agriculture and Arts, Ontario,
Toronto, September 20th, 1875.

Sir,—I have to request, in accordance with the practice of previous years, that you will furnish me with as accurate a Return as possible of the results of the harvest in your Electoral Division, by filling up the accompanying Schedule. You will please insert what is considered to be a correct *average* per acre, stated in measure or weight, of the respective crops. The column for "Remarks" may be filled with brief statements of the varieties or kinds that are considered most hardy and prolific, and with any facts connected with, and throwing light on, the modes of cultivation.

In order that the information which I seek by means of this circular may be received in time for insertion in my Report to Parliament, I urgently request that you will not fail to make your return *by the 25th December, at the latest.*

I enclose several copies of this Schedule, that you may, if you deem it desirable, transmit them to your Township Societies, or to any persons interested in, and competent to give reliable information on the subjects embraced by this enquiry.

Any blank Schedules which you may thus send out should, after being filled up, *be remitted to you* (not to this Department), in time for you to make up the Return for your Electoral Division, as before stated, since any information reaching me after the 25th December will not be available for my Report.

As Returns from *Electoral Division Societies only* are required, the Secretaries of all such Societies are particularly requested to remit them to this Department by the time above specified, whether they have received or not the information they may have solicited from other parties.

As some Societies neglected last year to comply with my request, by omitting to fill up and remit in time the Schedules, thereby greatly impairing the utility of the object sought, I beg respectfully to say that I shall fully expect *all the Electoral Division Societies* of the present year to send in their Returns punctually, by the date before mentioned.

You will please sign and date your Return, and insert the name of the Electoral Division on the back of this Circular.

Yours respectfully,

S. C. Wood,
Commissioner.

SUBJECTS OF ENQUIRY.

Average per acre and *quality* of the following crops:—Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Oats, Rye, Barley, Peas, Beans, Hay, Corn, Potatoes, Turnips, Carrots, Parsnips, Mangel Wurzel.

Please furnish information available as to—1st. Insects injurious to Grains and Roots and Fruits; 2nd. Special Crops, as Flax, Hops, &c.; 3rd. Labour and wages, improved implements and machines; 4th. Character of the season in relation to Fruit.

ANALYSIS OF CROP RETURNS.

ADDINGTON.

Fall Wheat.—12 bushels; good quality; "Deihl" and "Soules" badly winter-killed; not much cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—17 bushels; good sample; "Fife" the principal variety.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—16 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—32 bushels; generally discoloured.

Peas.—20 bushels; good quality.

Beans.—60 bushels; good quality; the white variety not largely grown.

Hay.—20 cwt.; good quality; injured greatly by drought in May and June.

Corn.—44 bushels; quality not very good.

Potatoes.—60 bushels; very badly injured by the Colorado Beetle, which was more numerous and injurious than any previous season.

Turnips.—80 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—100 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—100 bushels; good quality.

Fruit.—Not extensively cultivated.

BRUCE, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; average quality; in some places injured by frost when sown late. The midge slightly injurious in some localities.

Oats.—40 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—30 bushels; discoloured by rains.

Peas.—20 bushels; average sample.

Hay.—25 cwt.; quality generally good.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; quality good; Colorado Beetle numerous when not checked by hand-picking and Paris Green.

Turnips.—400 bushels; average quality.

Carrots.—500 bushels; not largely grown, as is the case with Parsnips and Mangels. One or two Hop plantations have been started. Labour was high during harvest. The season for fruit good.

CARLETON.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality; "Fife" somewhat injured by midge in places; "Black Sea" and "Club" seem less affected.

Oats.—40 bushels; sample good; "Norway" succeed the best.

Barley.—50 bushels; quality good; colour injured in harvesting by wet. In some places there was an unusual yield of this grain.

Peas.—25 bushels; quality good, and well saved.

Hay.—20 cwt.; quality good.

Corn.—50 bushels; quality good; well saved; not cultivated extensively.

Potatoes.—250 bushels; good quality; Colorado Beetle came late, and did but little harm.

Turnips.—500 bushels; good quality; Skirving's Improved principally cultivated.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good quality; White Belgian and Long Red principally cultivated.

Parsnips.—200 bushels; quality good; not much grown as a field crop.

Mangels.—600 bushels; quality excellent; Long Red chiefly grown.

Labour much lower, exceeding the demand. This season proved generally favourable to fruit.

DUFFERIN.

Fall Wheat.—19 bushels; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—23 bushels; quality excellent.

Oats.—45 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—35 bushels; sample plump, but considerably discoloured.

Peas.—28 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—35 cwt.; good quality.

Potatoes.—75 to 150 bushels; quality good. The Beetle very numerous, but its ravages kept in check by Paris Green.

Turnips.—400 bushels; good quality.

Carrots, Parsnips and *Mangels* but little cultivated.

Fruit generally an average yield.

Labourers were scarce during the busy season.

DUNDAS.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels; good quality; more than usual sown.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—40 bushels; grain plump, but discoloured in harvesting.

Peas.—20 bushels; middling quality.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—30 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; good quality; Colorado Beatle appeared, but did no serious damage.

Turnips, Carrots and Mangels but little cultivated; labour scarce and wages high, a great obstacle to the culture of hoed crops. Fruit generally good.

DURHAM, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality; free from insects.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality very superior.

Oats.—40 bushels; good sample.

Rye.—20 bushels; middling quality.

Barley.—35 bushels; a great portion discoloured by rain in harvesting.

Peas.—35 bushels; quality good.

Hay.—A very light crop; much of the clover damaged by rain.

Corn and Beans not much cultivated; the former was prevented by early frosts from maturing.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; *Turnips,* 450; *Carrots,* 400; the quality of all being good. *Parsnips and Mangels* but little cultivated. Labour very high during the season. The Champion Reaper is getting into general favour. The season not very favourable to fruit, though pretty good crops of *Apples, Plums, Cherries* and small fruits. *Apples* somewhat injured by worms, and *Plums* by curculio. Culture of *Pears* greatly on the increase. Tree pedlars have been very abundant.

DURHAM, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—Very little grown in this Riding.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good; some late sown injured by midge.

Oats.—50 bushels; good sample, and a large breadth sown.

Rye.—12 bushels; good quality, but little cultivated.

Barley.—40 bushels; plump sample, but 75 per cent. badly discoloured by rain.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—25 cwt.; average quality.

Corn and Beans.—Not much cultivated.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; good quality; Colorado Beetle abundant, but its ravages greatly prevented by the use of Paris Green.

Turnips.—600 bushels; quality good.

Carrots.—700 bushels; quality good; not largely sown.

Mangels.—700 bushels; fair quality; not largely cultivated.

Farm labourers scarce and wages high. Mechanics' wages lower, the supply exceeding the demand. Season favourable to *Fruit,* except *Grapes,* which suffered severely from frosts.

ELGIN, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—22 bushels; good quality; winter killed in exposed situation; when sheltered the crop was very heavy.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; good quality; not largely cultivated.

Oats.—60 bushels; good quality; a heavy crop.

Rye.—20 bushels; good quality; not much cultivated.

Barley.—44 bushels; grain plump, but much discoloured by rains.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—30 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—180 bushels; the Beetle not near so numerous as last year, and the damage done not so great.

Turnips.—800 bushels; very good quality.

Carrots.—600 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—1,000 bushels; good quality.

Flax culture increasing—good crop and remunerative. *Hops* raised in a few places. Labourers in good supply. *Apples* a good crop, and mostly free from Codling moth. *Pears* an average yield. *Plums* greatly injured by curculio. Small fruits abundant.

ESSEX, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good; "Diehl," "Treadwell" and "Scott," the leading varieties.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; good sample; "Fife" and "Mediterranean" principally raised.

Oats.—45 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—Not much cultivated.

Barley.—22 bushels; quality good.

Peas.—16 bushels; quality good.

Beans.—20 bushels; excellent quality.

Hay.—30 cwt.; excellent quality.

Corn.—36 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—800 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—250 bushels; good quality; the Beetle did but comparatively little injury; other root crops but little raised; *Hops* raised to a small extent. *Fruit* but indifferent.

GLENGARRY.

Fall Wheat—25 bushels; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; middling.

Oats.—30 bushels; middling.

Barley.—20 bushels; good sample.

Peas.—15 bushels; very much injused by mildew.

Hay.—40 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—60 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; extra quality; Colorado Beetle not much known here as yet.

Mangels.—400 bushels; quality good.

Turnips destroyed by the fly; *Carrots and Parsnips* not much raised; *Hops* a fair crop. Labour lower than of late years. Season too dry for fruit generally; *Plums* injured by early frosts; *Apples* the principal fruit in this section.

GREY, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality; crop very variable; in places injured by frost and snow.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; quality good; in places winter-killed; midge injurious in some sections.

Oats.—35 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—30 bushels: some much discoloured.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality; haulm long and heavy.

Hay.—Variable, from 10 cwt. to 30 cwt.; good quality.

Potatoes.—Very variable, from 80 to 200 bushels; good quality; the Beetle very prevalent and destructive in some places.

Turnips.—350 bushels; good quality.

Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels but little cultivated at present.

Farm labour equal to the demand. The season, on the whole, favourable to fruit.

GREY, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels; quality good; " Egyptian White" and "Treadwell" succeed best.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; good sample; "Glasgow" chiefly sown; "Red Chaff" coming into favour.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality; "Common" or "Canadian" give the best return.

Barley.—40 bushels; discoloured by rain.

Peas.—30 bushels; a fine crop, of good quality.

Hay.—30 cwt.; fair quality.

Rye, Beans and Corn are very little cultivated.

Potatoes.—100 bushels per acre; good quality; not so largely cultivated as formerly, on account of the Colorado Beetle, which has been materially checked, and in some cases destroyed, by the application of Paris green.

Turnips.—500 bushels; excellent crop, of good quality.

Carrots.—600 bushels; good quality; some specimens of the "White Belgian" measured 14 inches in circumference.

Parsnips.—600 bushels; not largely culivated.

Mangels.—900 bushels; a magnificent crop.

Midge and other injurious insects all but unknown this season. Labour easily obtained, except in harvest. Improved hay-rakes are giving great satisfaction. Season favourable to most kinds of fruit; apples and plums yielded abundantly.

HASTINGS, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels; medium quality; badly winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—12 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—24 bushels; middling quality.

Rye.—17 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—20 bushels; good quality; its culture extending.

Peas.—12 bushels; quality middling.

Beans.—12 bushels ; but few sown.

Hay.—20 cwt. ; quality middling.

Corn.—40 bushels in the ear ; ripened imperfectly from early frosts.

Potatoes.—150 bushels ; good quality. The Colorado Beetle numerous, and would have been destructive but for repeated hard picking, &c. Other root crops not much cultivated. *Hops* rather increasing ; a good crop. Labour considerably lower. *Apples and Cherries* good.

HASTINGS, EAST

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; good quality : not largely cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good sample.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good sample.

Rye.—20 bushels ; good sample.

Barley.—30 bushels ; good sample.

Peas.—20 bushels ; good sample.

Hay.—20 cwt. ; good sample.

Corn.—50 bushels ; quality middling.

Potatoes.—100 bushels ; quality middling. The beetle did considerable mischief.

Turnips.—400 bushels ; good quality.

Mangels.—900 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots and Parsnips not cultivated as field crops. *Hop* culture is extending ; crop fair ; labour yet scarce. *Fruit* average crop, and quality excellent.

HASTINGS, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; quality good ; *Club and Fife* principally cultivated.

Oats.—30 bushels ; good sample ; somewhat injured by rust.

Rye.—12 bushels ; quality good ; not largely grown.

Peas.—18 bushels ; good quality ; *Jane and Golden Vine* principal sorts.

Barley.—20 bushels ; plump, but discoloured in many places by rain.

Beans.—30 bushels ; good sample, but injured in some situations by frost.

Hay.—30 cwt. ; good quality.

Corn.—20 bushels ; sample good.

Potatoes.—40 bushels ; quality good where not too much injured by the beetle. In some places entirely destroyed.

Turnips.—24 bushels ; very poor. The same of *Carrots* and *Mangels* ; not largely cultivated. *Hops* are raised in a few places ; quantity and quality good. Gang ploughs and improved mowers and reapers, and Frinze and Pope's knitting machines are a great saving to the farmer. Season for fruit not very favourable on the whole ; *Apples* the principal crop.

HURON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; fair quality ; badly winter-killed in places, where not from 30 to 35 bushels per acre of excellent quality.

Spring Wheat.—22 bushels ; good quality. *Fife* does not yield as formerly. *Club* turned out well, but liable to rust. *Red Wheat* yields well, but fetches from 25 to 30 cents per bushel less than *Fife* or *Club*.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good quality ; the best for years as to quality.

Barley.—35 to 40 bushels ; grain plump, but generally discoloured by rain in harvesting

Peas.—35 bushels ; good quality ; an excellent crop ; cool, moist weather favourable.

Hay.—30 to 40 cwt. per acre ; quality good.

Corn and Beans not much cultivated, except the former as green food for cattle.

Potatoes—270 bushels ; quality excellent ; Colorado Beetle did but little injury.

Turnips.—700 bushels ; good quality ; largely cultivated.

Carrots.—600 bushels ; quality good ; cultivation extending.

Parsnips.—1,000 bushels ; but little cultivated.

Mangels.—750 to 1,400 bushels ; good quality ; culture steadily advancing.

Flax.—A good crop; culture extending; two flax mills in the riding. Labor very scarce in harvest; reaping machines quite general. *Apples* a fair crop; nests of caterpillars on many trees, where neglected, destroyed both foliage and fruit. *Pears*—Some trees killed by a kind of blight. *Plums*—a poor crop.

KENT, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels; fair quality; considerably winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; *Fife* was good.

Oats.—35 bushels; *Black* and *Norway* much sown.

Barley.—34 bushels; quality good; four-rowed much cultivated.

Peas.—25 bushels; quality very good, free from bugs. *Golden Vine* principal variety.

Beans.—20 bushels; sample heavy; largely grown.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality; not so large a crop as last year.

Corn.—40 bushels; frosts prevented thorough ripening.

Potatoes.—130 bushels; good quality; beetle not so injurious as in former years.

Turnips.—800 bushels; good quality; the *Swede* principally raised.

Carrots.—500 bushels; good quality; *White Belgian* chiefly cultivated.

Mangels.—800 bushels; good quality; *Long Red* and *Globe* principally raised.

Tobacco raised in the county, but not so largely as formerly. Labour plentiful and cheaper. *Fruit* generally good. *Grapes* rather extensively grown, and a pretty good crop.

KENT, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; quality good; a good deal winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good sample; not much cultivated.

Oats.—45 bushels; very good quality.

Barley.—40 bushels; grain heavy; a little discololoured by rain in places. Culture extending.

Peas.—35 bushels; good quality; very few bugs.

Beans.—25 bushels; quality good; largely cultivated in southern part of county; the late sown injured by frost.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—45 bushels; quality inferior; injured by early frosts; largely cultivated.

Potatoes.—250 bushels; good quality; the beetle has almost disappeared.

Turnips.—400 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—600 bushels; good quality; culture extending.

Tobacco successfully grown in the south of the county. Labour cheaper than for some years. *Apples* and *Peaches* a short crop; plenty of other fruits.

LAMBTON, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; average quality.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; quality good.

Oats.—40 bushels; medium quality

Barley.—40 bushels; discoloured by rains in harvesting.

Peas.—35 bushels; medium quality; the bug did considerable damage in some localities.

Hay.—30 cwt; middling quality; a little better than last year.

Corn.—45 bushels; quality inferior; much did not ripen in consequence of moist and cool weather.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; extra quality; the Colorado Beetle not so injurious as last year.

Turnips.—150 bushels; these with *Carrots*, *Parsnips* and *Mangels* not much cultivated. Labour a little scare during harvest. *Apples* about half a crop. *Plums* very large. *Peaches* an average; these with *Pears* and *Apricots* not largely cultivated.

LAMBTON, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—23 bushels; good quality; badly injured by frost in exposed situations; Seneca hardy; Scott yielded well.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; quality excellent; a better crop than usual.

Oats.—45 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—37 bushels; good sample.

Peas.—27 bushels; good sample.

Hay.—18 cwt; very well saved.

Corn.—100 bushels; not extensively raised.

Potatoes.—230 bushels; quality very good; Colorado Beetle again made its appearance in considerable numbers, but when hand picked, &c, very little damage was done.

Turnips.—300 bushels; mostly swedes.

Mangels.—300 bushels; quality good.

Flax a good crop. *Apples* poor, and scarcely any *Plums.*

LANARK, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; sample good grasshoppers injurious to grain in some sections.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—30 bushels; quality good.

Barley.—25 bushels; quality fair.

Peas.—25 bushels; good quality.

Beans.—20 bushels; good quality; not largely raised.

Hay.—25 cwt; well saved.

Potatoes.—250 bushels; quality extra good; tubers large, the best crop for many years. The beetle was numerous at first, but did eventually but little mischief.

Turnips.—600 bushels per acre; good quality; but not much cultivated.

Carrots.—500 bushels; good quality; but, like turnips and mangels, not extensively grown. Labour equal to the demand. Drills and grain sowing machines in more demand. The season was favourable to all kinks of fruit, except apples.

LEEDS, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality; but little cultivated

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—35 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—20 bushels; good quality; not largely cultivated.

Barley.—35 bushels; good quality.

Peas.—25 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—20 cwt; good quality.

Corn.—30 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—100 to 175 bushels; extra quality; Colorado Beetle appeared early in considerable numbers, but did comparatively little injury.

Mangels.—600 bushels; excellent quality: should be more largely cultivated.

Turnips, *Carrots* and *Parsnips* grown only to a small extent.

Labour more plentiful and wages lower. Increased demand for improved implements and machines. Season favourable to Fruit. *Cheese* making in factories has already attained an important position and is increasing.

LENNOX.

Fall Wheat.—Very little cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—10 bushels; middling quality; affected in places by rust;

Rye.—25 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—35 bushels; quality good.

Peas.—20 bushels; quality good.

Beans.—35 bushels; quality good, but few cultivated.

Hay.—20 cwt.; quality good, but short crop.

Corn.—40 bushels; injured in ripening by frost.

Potatoes.—100 bushels; good quality; injured more or less by Colorado Beetle, but not so much as last year.

Carrots.—600 bushels; quality good.

Mangels.—800 bushels; an excellent crop.

Turnips and Parsnips.—Not much raised as field crops.

Good demand for farm labour; average season for fruit.

LINCOLN.

Fall Wheat.—6 bushels; quality poor; frozen and killed during winter; midge was also destructive.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; good quality; not largely cultivated.

Oats.—40 bushels; sample good.

Rye.—20 bushels; sample good; not largely sown.

Barley.—35 bushels; considerably discoloured.

Peas.—35 bushels; good quality.

Beans.—20 bushels; good quality, but few sown.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality; clover injured by frost, and drought in spring.

Corn.—75 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—50 bushels; good quality; the Beetle not so destructive as last year.

Turnips.—300 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—200 bushels; good quality.

Parsnips.—100 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—400 bushels; good quality.

The culture of root-crops, except potatoes, is on a small scale. Labour more abundant and cheaper than during several previous years.

MIDDLESEX, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels; quality good.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good.

Oats.—60 bushels; quality good.

Barley.—40 bushels; quality good.

Peas.—30 bushels; fair quality.

Hay.—20 cwt.; fair quality.

Potatoes—250 bushels; quality very good; the Beetle disappearing.

Turnips.—400 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—400 bushels; quality good.

Mangels.—400 bushels; quality good.

Great demand continues for farm labourers. The season was backward for apples, grapes and fruit generally; curculio injurious to stone fruits, and the long and severe winter injured many trees.

MIDDLESEX, EAST.

Fall Wheat.—28 bushels; excellent quality; in some places more or less winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—60 bushels; quality injured by rain.

Barley.—45 bushels; plump, but much of it discoloured.

Peas.—25 bushels; good quality; pretty free from bugs.

Hay.—30 cwt.; injured in some places by rain in curing.

Corn.—40 bushels; inferior quality; not being perfectly ripened,

Potatoes.—300 bushels; good quality; the Beetle appeared in great numbers, but were kept under control by Paris Green, mixed with plaster.

Turnips.—500 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good quality; injured by drought in spring.

Mangels.—300 bushels; good quality.

Flax and Hops are raised in considerable quantities in several parts of the Riding, but their culture is not increasing. Dairying is fast advancing; farm labourers are plentifull; apples scarce; an abundant crop the year before; other fruits about an average. On the whole, it has been the best season the farmers have had in this Riding for many years.

MONCK.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels; poor quality; greatly winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—50 bushels; good quality; Norway yielded the best.

Barley.—40 bushels; sample in places discoloured; six-rowed variety chiefly sown.

Peas.—25 bushels; good quality; less affected by bug than formerly.

Hay.—10 cwt.; poor quality; clover much winter-killed.

Corn.—30 bushels; quality inferior, owing to early drought and frosts.

Potatoes.—130 bushels; quality good; Beetle less injurious than last year; Early Rose, Peerless, Garnet Chili and Peachblows the principal varieties.

Turnips.—500 bushels; good quality; should be more largely cultivated.

Carrots.—400 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—500 bushels; good quality; the two last but little grown.

Farm labour scarce Grain drills are coming generally into use. Fruit: Cherries and Pears good crops, as also small fruit; Apples and Peaches not so good.

NORFOLK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—11 bushels; quality fair; badly winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—45 bushel; good sample.

Rye.—12 bushels; average quality; not much raised in this section; badly winter-killed in some places.

Barley.—35 bushels; fair quality, but injured in colour.

Peas.—30 bushels; good sample.

Hay.—15 cwt.; fair sample; injured in some places by grasshoppers, in others by the severity of the winter.

Corn.—25 bushels; quality good. The yield in some sections was much larger, but the grain was inferior, not ripening fully.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; quality good; Colorado Beetle in some places injurious, but less so on the whole than last year.

Turnips.—200 bushels per acre; *Carrots*, 300 bushels; and *Mangels*, 250 bushels: all of good quality. Farm labourers, a good supply.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.

Fall Wheat—20 bushels; medium quality; badly winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels; good quality; Club and Fife very good samples; Red Chaff or Hunter Wheat, introduced here two years ago, yielded a little better, but of less value in the market. Midge in some fields did a little injury.

Oats.—40 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—35 bushels; a large portion discoloured by wet.

Peas.—23 bushels; fair quality; injured by a heavy hail storm in July.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Corn.—35 bushels; quality indifferent.

Potatoes.—95 bushels; medium quality; badly attacked by the Colorado Beetle

Turnips.—500 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—500 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—600 bushels; good quality.

Farm labourers more readily obtained. Season pretty favourable to fruit, though the curculio injured the plums in some places, and apples were attacked by the borer and a worm that eat the centre of the fruit, causing it to fall prematurely.

PEEL.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality.
Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.
Oats.—45 bushels; quality extra good.
Rye.—22 bushels; sample good.
Barley.—40 bushels; discoloured by rain.
Peas.—30 bushels; good quality.
Hay.—20 cwt.; a very light crop.
Rye, Beans, and Corn.—Very little cultivated.
Potatoes.—300 bushels; quality good; the Beetle injurious in places; Paris Green a sure preventive.
Turnips.—600 bushels; extra quality; some fields yielded 1,000 to 1,200 bushels per acre.
Carrots and Mangels.—500 bushels; quality good; good supply of labour, but wages continue high, from 18 to 20 dollars a month with board, for six to eight months. *Apples* a small crop. *Cherries* and *Plums* very good.

PERTH, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—25 bushels; good quality.
Spring Wheat.—30 bushels; sample superior.
Oats.—45 bushels; quality good.
Barley.—35 bushels; grain heavy, but discoloured.
Peas.—30 bushels; fair quality.
Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.
Corn.—Mostly grown for feeding stock in a green state.
Potatoes.—200 bushels; good quality; Colorado beetle diminishing in numbers and virulence.
Turnips.—500 bushels; quality good.
Carrots.—500 bushels; fair quality.
Mangels.—600 bushels; good quality.
Flax.—A good crop; 1,600 acres in cultivation.
Fruit.—*Plums* almost a failure, other kinds good.

RENFREW, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality; winter-killed in places; quantity sown greater than usual.
Spring Wheat.—15 bushels; good sample.
Oats.—50 bushels; good sample; a large yield throughout this section.
Rye.—15 bushels; fair quality; more sown for seeding ground with grass.
Barley.—18 bushels; not much cultivated.
Peas.—30 bushels; some much injured by rains in harvest.
Hay.—10 cwt.; greatly injured by drought and frosts in spring, afterwards by grasshoppers.
Corn.—30 bushels; fair sample; not much cultivated.
Potatoes.—250 bushels; excellent quality; the beetle appeared in countless numbers; Paris Green was found effectual, and the season was peculiarly favourable to this crop.
Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels not largely cultivated; there were specimens of good growth and quality at the County Show.

The dulness of the lumber trade has caused farm labour to decline in value; from $14 to $20 a month, with board, &c., are the highest prices. Improved implements and machines are being largely introduced. *Fruit* generally pretty good, better than last year.

RUSSELL.

Fall Wheat.—30 bushels ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—18 bushels ; good quality.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good quality.

Barley.—40 bushels ; good quality.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good quality.

Rye.—20 bushels ; good quality.

Beans.—40 bushels ; good quality ; these and *Rye* but little cultivated.

Hay.—20 cwt. ; excellent quality.

Corn.—45 bushels ; good quality ; not extensively grown.

Potatoes.—250 bushels ; quality extra fine ; the beetle was in abundance, but did but little mischief.

Turnips.—700 bushels ; good quality.

Carrots.—600 bushels ; good quality.

Parsnips.—700 bushels ; good quality.

Mangels.—750 bushels ; good quality ; the three last not extensively grown.

Labourers rather scarce. *Fruit* in general pretty good.

SIMCOE, WEST.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; quality generally good, but somewhat damaged in places by rain in harvest.

Spring Wheat.—17 bushels ; good sample and well harvested.

Oats.—30 bushels ; medium quality.

Barley.—30 bushels ; plump sample, but discoloured by wet.

Peas.—25 bushels ; good quality.

Hay.—30 cwt. ; pretty well saved.

Potatoes very variable in quantity ; quality middling ; more or less injured by the beetle, but not so bad as last year.

Turnips.—600 bushels ; medium quality.

Carrots, Parsnips and Mangels only cultivated in small quantity.

Rye, Beans and Corn not much grown as field crops. Tent catterpillar and curculio injured, more or less, *Apples and Plums.*

VICTORIA, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels ; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—15 bushels ; good quality.

Oats.—30 bushels ; good quality.

Barley.—27 bushels ; good quality ; cultivation increasing.

Peas.—20 bushels ; good quality ; extensively grown.

Hay.—26 cwt. ; good quality.

Potatoes. 100 bushels ; good quality. The beetle very prevalent and in places destructive ; Paris Green was found very beneficial.

Turnips.—300 bushels. *Carrots, Parsnips* and *Mangels* but little cultivated.

Labour more abundant, and not quite so high as in late years ; from $16 to $18 per month with board, &c. *Fruit* not extensively grown ; season pretty favourable, except for *Grapes* which did not ripen well.

WATERLOO, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—23 bushels ; quality good ; killed by frost in some places.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels ; fair sample.

Oats.—40 bushels ; good quality.

Barley.—38 bushels ; plump, but considerably discoloured.

Peas.—35 bushels; good quality; in some places the crop reached from 40 to 60 bushels.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Corn and *Beans* but little cultivated.

Potatoes.—Very variable; from 50 to 100 bushels; good quality; Colorado beetle pretty general and injurious in places.

Turnips.—400 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good quality.

Mangels.—500 bushels; good quality.

Flax.—Raised in some sections; a good crop.

Labourers in most places sufficient; in others scarcely equal to the demand, especially in harvest.

Apples in some sections injured by the worm; the yield pretty good; *Plums* generally abundant.

Grapes as a rule did not ripen, in consequence of wet and cold.

WATERLOO, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—15 bushels; fair quality. Very much winter-killed; the sixth season of suffering from this cause. The culture is diminishing, and greater attention paid to spring crops and dairying.

Spring Wheat.—19 bushels; quality middling; Red Chaff the leading sort cultivated.

Oats.—36 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—40 bushels; good quality; some rather discoloured,

Rye.—18 bushels; fair quality; not much sown.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality; haulm injured by rains.

Hay.—15 cwt.; good quality; a total failure in some places from winter-killing, drought and grasshoppers.

Corn.—25 bushels; good quality; extensively raised for fodder.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; fair quality; the beetle very troublesome and injurious at places; Paris green applied with success.

Turnips.—500 bushels; good quality; generally a good crop.

Carrots, Parsnips and *Mangels* but little cultivated.

Flax considerably cultivated; a good and paying crop on heavy damp land. *Hops* are raised to some extent; a profitable crop when properly managed. Labour more plentiful than for the last two seasons; improved implements and machines getting into general use.

Apples an average crop and not so much affected by the worm. *Grapes* and other fruits about an average. Grasshoppers troublesome in many places.

WENTWORTH, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—14 bushels; good quality; very much winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good sample.

Oats.—40 bushels; good sample.

Barley.—35 bushels; heavy grain, but in places somewhat discoloured.

Peas.—25 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—15 cwt.; good quality; a very poor crop.

Corn.—30 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—But little raised.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; good quality; the beetle not so numerous and injurious as last year; Paris green found efficacious.

Turnips.—600 bushels; quality good.

Carrots.—600 bushels; quality good.

Mangels.—800 bushels; quality good.

Labor quite equal to the demand.

Apples were a light crop; plums and other fruit a good average.

WENTWORTH, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels; quality good; badly winter-killed.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; sample good.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality.

Rye.—20 bushels; good quality; but little cultivated.

Barley.—35 bushels; grain heavy, but generally injured in colour by rain.

Peas.—30 bushels; plump, and free from bugs.

Hay.—1 ton per acre; quality pretty good.

Corn.—40 bushels; good quality.

Potatoes.—150 bushels; quality good; more injured in some places by the Colorado Beetle than last year.

Turnips.—700 bushels; good quality.

Carrots.—300 bushels; medium quality.

Mangel Wurzel.—1,000 bushels; good quality.

Hops grown to a small extent; crop fair. Labourers not so scarce as last year. Apples somewhat deficient; small fruits a medium crop.

WELLAND.

Fall Wheat.—10 bushels; inferior quality; severely winter-killed

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; good quality.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality.

Barley.—30 bushels; good quality.

Peas.—20 bushels; early sown somewhat injured by the bug.

Beans.—15 bushels; good quality; rather largely cultivated.

Hay.—20 cwt.; good quality; yield on new meadows heavy.

Corn.—75 bushels in ear; quality pretty good, but late sown injured by frost.

Potatoes.—200 bushels; good quality; not much injured by the beetle.

Turnips.—300 bushels; good quality, the fly did but little injury.

Carrots.—200 bushels; good quality; not much grown as a field crop.

Mangels.—800 bushels; good quality; not largely cultivated.

A few Hops are raised, but no Hemp or Flax.

Labourers in good demand. Vibrator Threshing Machine coming into use. Fruit:—Some trees were killed by the extreme cold of last winter, Most kinds of fruits were plentiful, except grapes.

WELLINGTON, SOUTH.

Fall Wheat.—18 bushels; quality good; winter-killed in some places.

Spring Wheat.—17 bushels; good sample; greatly injured in Puslinch by the Hessian fly and grasshoppers.

Oats.—39 bushels; fair quality.

Rye.—20 bushels; good quality; mostly grown in Puslinch.

Barley.—42 bushels; grain heavy, but in some places discoloured.

Peas.—30 bushels; good quality.

Hay.—15 cwt.; good quality; the late dry seasons have much affected this crop.

Potatoes.—120 bushels; quality good; very much injured in the southern part of the Riding by the Colorado Beetle.

Turnips.—350 bushels; fair quality; much injured in Puslinch by grasshoppers, thereby reducing the average of the county.

Carrots.—300 bushels; good quality; not extensively grown.

Mangels.—200 bushels; good quality.

Parsnips not much cultivated as a field crop. Labour rather scarce; high during summer and harvest, afterwards the reverse; the season for fruit more favourable than the last.

WELLINGTON, CENTRE.

Fall Wheat.—20 bushels; quality good; not extensively cultivated.

Spring Wheat.—25 bushels; good sample, except when injured by wet the end of harvest.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality when early harvested.

Barley.—35 bushels; much of it discoloured; in some instances 60 bushels per acre were grown.

Peas.—35 bushels; sample heavy, but injured in some cases by rain.

Hay.—30 cwt.; good quality.

Rye, Beans and *Corn* but little cultivated, except the latter for green food for cattle.

Potatoes.—Impracticable to give an average, as the crop was so very variable; the Colorado Beetle was more prevalent than last year, doing much mischief, destroying the crop entirely in some places; Paris Green was successfully then employed.

Turnips.—700 bushels; good quality.

Carrots, Parsnips and *Mangels.*—Very little as yet cultivated.

Good farm hands would in small numbers find employment at $160 a year with board; Apples, the principal fruit of this section, were a good crop.

YORK, NORTH.

Fall Wheat.—28 bushels; good quality.

Spring Wheat.—20 bushels; middling quality; rusted in places.

Oats.—40 bushels; good quality; but some rusted in places.

Barley.—40 bushels; grain plump, but considerably discoloured.

Peas.—30 bushels; quality excellent.

Hay.—20 cwt.; good quality.

Potatoes.—80 bushels; good quality; considerably injured by the beetle, which was more prevalent than last year.

Turnips.—300 bushels; fair quality.

Carrots.—400 bushels; fair quality.

Mangels.—400 bushels; not largely cultivated.

Wages, $15 to $18 a month, with board &c.; self-binding machines are being introduced; the season pretty favourable to most kinds of fruit; apples not so much affected by the Codling moth as last year; it seems to be disappearing.

Estimated average of grain per acre, made up from Returns of Electoral Division Societies to the Bureau of Agriculture, for the years 1872, 1873, 1874 *and* 1875.

	1875—43 Returns.	1874—43 Returns.	1873—62 Returns.	1872—39 Returns.
Fall Wheat ...	20½ bushels	18¼ bushels	22 bushels	18 bushels.
Spring Wheat..	19¾ do	16½ do	15½ do	19 do
Oats	40¾ do	38¾ do	39½ do	33 do
Rye	18 do	17½ do	19¾ do	17 do
Barley	34½ do	30½ do	27⅓ do	28 do
Peas	26½ do	24¾ do	26¾ do	21 do

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1875.

APPENDIX TO REPORT

OF THE

Commissioner of Agriculture and Arts.

APPENDIX (G).

AMOUNTS EXPENDED FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND ARTS IN ONTARIO IN 1875.

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1875.

NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.	NAME OF SOCIETY.	AMOUNT.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Addington	700 00	*Brought forward*	18,500 00
Algoma	700 00	Hastings, East	700 00
Brant, North	700 00	Hastings, West	700 00
Brant, South	700 00	Huron, North	700 00
Brockville	350 00	Huron, South	700 00
Bruce, North	700 00	Huron, West	700 00
Bruce, South	700 00	Kent, East	700 00
Cardwell	700 00	Kent, West	700 00
Carleton	700 00	Kingston	350 00
Cornwall	300 00	Lambton, East	700 00
Dufferin	700 00	Lambton, West	700 00
Dundas	700 00	Lanark, North	700 00
Durham, East	700 00	Lanark, South	700 00
Durham, West	700 00	Leeds (North) and Grenville	700 00
Elgin, East	700 00	Leeds, South	700 00
Elgin, West	700 00	Lennox	700 00
Essex, North	700 00	Lincoln	700 00
Essex, South	700 00	London	350 00
Frontenac	700 00	Middlesex, North	700 00
Glengarry	700 00	Middlesex, East	700 00
Grenville, South	700 00	Middlesex, West	700 00
Grey, East	700 00	Monck	700 00
Grey, North	700 00	Muskoka	700 00
Grey, South	700 00	Niagara	350 00
Haldimand	700 00	Norfolk, North	700 00
Halton	700 00	Norfolk, South	700 00
Hamilton	350 00	Northumberland, East	700 00
Hastings, North	700 00	Northumberland, West	700 00
Carried forward	18,500 00	*Carried forward*	36,350 00

No. 1.—Amounts paid to Agricultural Societies in 1875.—*Continued.*

Name of Society.	Amount.	Name of Society.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Brought forward	36,350 00	*Brought forward*	47,900 00
Ontario, North	700 00	Simcoe, South	700 00
Ontario, South	700 00	Stormont	700 00
Ottawa	350 00	Toronto	550 00
Oxford, North	700 00	Victoria, North	700 00
Oxford, South	700 00	Victoria, South	700 00
Peel	700 00	Waterloo, North	700 00
Perth, North	700 00	Waterloo, South	700 00
Perth, South	700 00	Welland	700 00
Peterborough, East	700 00	Wellington, North	700 00
Peterborough, West	700 00	Wellington, Centre	700 00
Prescott	700 00	Wellington, South	700 00
Prince Edward	700 00	Wentworth, North	700 00
Renfrew, North	700 00	Wentworth, South	700 00
Renfrew, South	700 00	York, North	700 00
Russell	700 00	York, East	700 00
Simcoe, East	700 00	York, West	700 00
Simcoe, West	700 00		
Carried forward	47,900 00	Total	58,950 00

No. 2.—Amounts paid to Mechanics' Institutes in 1875.

Name of Institute.	Amount.	Name of Institute.	Amount.
	$ cts.		$ cts.
Aurora	200 00	*Brought forward*	8,840 00
Aylmer	330 00	Mitchell	400 00
Ayr	180 00	Newmarket	260 00
Barrie	300 00	Niagara	323 00
Berlin	400 00	Ottawa, St. Patrick	200 00
Bowmanville	400 00	Paisley	400 00
Bracebridge	400 00	Paris	400 00
Bradford	104 00	Parkhill	400 00
Brampton	400 00	Peterborough	400 00
Brantford	400 00	Port Elgin	160 00
Brighton	400 00	Port Hope	400 00
Brussels	376 00	Port Perry	200 00
Clinton	400 00	Preston	400 00
Collingwood	250 00	Richmond Hill	100 00
Dundas	400 00	St. Catharines	400 00
Durham	108 00	St. Mary's	400 00
Elora	400 00	St. Thomas	400 00
Fergus	400 00	Smith's Falls	150 00
Galt	400 00	Sarnia	400 00
Garden Island	400 00	Seaforth	400 00
Guelph	400 00	Simcoe	400 00
Grimsby	130 00	Stratford	400 00
Hamilton	400 00	Strathroy	313 34
Harriston	400 00	Thorold	400 00
Hespeler	156 00	Toronto	400 00
Kincardine	106 00	Uxbridge	400 00
London	400 00	Woodstock	400 00
Milton	200 00	Wroxeter	400 00
Carried forward	8,840 00	Total	18,146 34

No. 3.—Total Payments for Encouragement of Agriculture and Arts for 1875.

SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expended in 1875.	Unexpended or Over-expended.
	$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts.
Agricultural and Arts Association	10,000 00	10,000 00	
Art Union, Ontario	500 00	500 00	
Dairymen's Association	700 00	700 00	
Electoral Division Societies	54,800 00	58,950 00	4,150 00*
Entomological Society	750 00	750 00	
Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00	1,000 00	
Mechanics' Institutes	20,000 00	18,146 34	1,853 66†
Sundries, including Scientific Research :— Additional Grant to Dairymen's Association, $600; Hamilton Horticultural Society, $150; Illustrations for Entomological Report, $100; Fees for Inspection of Institutes, $549; Ontario Veterinary School Prizes, $20; Ontario Poultry Society, $200; Printing Reports, &c., $989 29	2,500 00	2,608 29	108 29*
Total	90,250 00	92,654 63	2,404 63*

* Over-expended. † Unexpended.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER,

1874.

Laid before the Legislative Assembly, by Command.

Toronto:
PRINTED BY HUNTER, ROSE & CO., 25 WELLINGTON STREET WEST.
1875.

To His Excellency the Honourable JOHN CRAWFORD, *Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY:

The undersigned has the honour to present to your Excellency the PUBLIC ACCOUNTS of the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Respectfully submitted.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
Toronto, December 31st, 1874.

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTS

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

1874.

No. 1.

Balance Sheet, showing the Receipts and Payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1874, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Cash Balance, as per Statement No. [illegible] of 1873			277,948 05
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND.			
From Grammar School Lands	18,617 30		
From Crown Lands Sales	162,154 43		
From Woods and Forests	342,943 97		
From casual fees, &c.	642 95		
Municipal Loan Fund old debt, per Statement No. 4	32,383 63		
Interest on Investments, per Statement No. 6	248,130 68		
Licenses, per Statement No. 7	115,499 17		
Casual Revenue, per Statement No. 8	28,548 80		
Algoma Taxes, per Statement No. 9	5,571 43		
Law Stamps, per Statement No. 10	75,164 01		
Education Department, per Statement No. 11	55,307 31		
Reformatory	4,026 39		
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	16,048 06		
Do London	3,434 07		
Do Rockwood	1,725 60		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	3,902 58		
Institution for the Blind, Brantford	1,564 29		
			1,115,664 67
Drainage Debentures			2,888 31
From Agricultural Farm, Mimico, on account of sale of lots			1,810 20

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
CONSOLIDATED REVENUE FUND. *As per Statement No. 14.*			
For Civil Government	159,180 49		
For Colonization Roads	90,762 43		
For Legislation	176,289 79		
For Administration of Justice	208,373 36		
For Lunatic and other Institutions maintenance	213,752 69		
For Central Prison	30,472 43		
For Reformatory, Penetanguishene	21,433 45		
For Agricultural College	14,722 44		
For College of Technology	5,707 11		
For Immigration	134,640 66		
For Agriculture, Scientific and Mechanics Institutes	86,438 24		
For Hospitals and Charities	43,020 00		
For Education	487,444 80		
For Education Refunds	748 64		
For Crown Lands Expenditure	78,968 02		
For Crown Lands Refunds	23,265 97		
For Miscellaneous	17,338 20		
		1,792,558 72	
OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	2,143 58		
Do London	28,499 40		
Inebriate Asylum	23,887 67		
Reformatory, Penetanguishene	1,594 40		
Central Prison	102,059 24		
Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	5,033 96		

Municipal Loan Fund new debt, per Statement No. 5	....	....	799,525 70
To amount withdrawn from Special Deposit account	....	....	1,553,380 92
OPEN ACCOUNTS.			
From Dominion of Canada	1,333,569 42		
From Municipalities Fund	91,623 54		
From Common School lands.........	101,266 09		1,526,459 05
Carried forward	....	....	5,277,676 90

Institute for the Blind, Brantford.	8,071 40		
Agricultural College and Farm, Mimico	2,221 50		
Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph	23,609 66		
School of Industrial Science.........	2,208 11		
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	12,002 73		
Normal School, Ottawa..............	60,957 63		
Osgoode Hall, Toronto	2,436 32		
Government House, Toronto, capital account..............................	2,796 22		
Parliament Buildings, Toronto ...	9,687 71		
Court House and Gaol. Sault Ste. Marie	958 29		
Registry Office and Lock-up, New District	2,987 50		
Registry Office, Parry Sound	102 82		
Washago and Gravenhurst Road...	2,171 80		
Navigation, Sydenham River	301 00		
Muskoka River Works	4,625 62		
Lock between Mary and Fairy Lakes	16,947 42		
Roads in Ryerson Township.........	504 00		
Navigation, Trent River	2,000 00		
Navigation, Cameron and Balsam Rivers	1,191 31		
Navigation, Kaministiquia River.	11,408 96		
Navigation, Gull and Burnt Rivers	11,762 21		
Bridges at Port Carling	1,834 91		
Navigation, Scugog River......... ..	3,987 50		
Surveys and Drainage of Swamp Lands	53,128 31		
Public Works, miscellaneous	8,014 10	409,438 28	2,201,997 00
For Stationery Office supplies, for general service	788 68		
For Drainage Debentures, as per Statement No. 12......	54,238 56		
For Railway Aid Fund, as per Statement No. 32..........	61,802 00		
For Railway Subsidy Fund, as per Statement No. 33......................	52,010 90		
For Municipalities Fund, as per Statement No. 25...........	116,867 54		
For Land Improvement Fund, as per Statement, No. 28	22,686 55		
Carried forward	308,394 23	....	2,201,997 00

No. 1.—Balance Sheet, showing the Receipts and payments of the Treasurer of Ontario during the year 1874, with the Cash Balances on 1st January and 31st December.—*Concluded.*

RECEIPTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.		PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward			5,277,676 90		*Brought forward*	308,394 23		2,201,997 00
					For Surplus Distribution, as per Statement No. 34	1,361,101 59		1,669,495 82
								3,871,492 82
					For Investments, Special Deposits, as per Statement No. 13			1,235,000 00
					Bank of Montreal, balance of cash account	2,629 89		
					Bank of Commerce	106,513 78		
					Ontario Bank	32,085 91		
					Royal Canadian Bank	29,954 50		171,184 08
			5,277,676 90					5,277,676 90

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Wm. Cayley, *Auditor.*

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 2.

STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1874.

—	$ cts.	—	$ cts.
Canadian Bank of Commerce	106,513 78	Dominion of Canada	44,261 09
Ontario Bank	32,085 91	Law Society	107,918 07
Royal Canadian Bank	29,954 50	Consolidated Fund	5,201,751 32
Bank of Montreal	2,629 89	Municipalities Fund	75,724 45
Toronto General Hospital	4,000 00	Canada Land and Emigration Company	8,023 41
Special Deposits—Bank of Montreal	50,000 00	Common School Lands	698,646 83
Do Bank of Commerce	300,000 00	Railway Aid Fund	1,038,770 00
Do Ontario Bank	200,000 00	Railway Subsidy Fund	247,989 10
Do Bank of Hamilton	50,000 00	Municipal Loan Fund—New Debt	799,525 70
Do Dominion Bank	153,174 38		
Do St. Lawrence Bank	85,000 00		
Do Royal Canadian Bank	240,171 31		
Do Merchants' Bank of Canada	50,000 00		
Do Bank of Toronto	100,000 00		
Do Quebec Bank	100,000 00		
Investment Account	2,747,805 01		
Drainage Debentures	104,173 87		
Stationery Supply Account	6,921 12		
Arbitration	20,273 65		
Public Works—Miscellaneous	28,354 13		
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto—Capital Account	207,499 71		
Government House, do	113,586 56		
Government Buildings do	98,396 25		
Deaf and Dumb Institute, Belleville—Capital Account	126,832 68		
Survey and Drainage of Swamp Lands do	243,861 27		
Muskoka Gaol and Registry Office do	1,157 74		
Court House and Gaol, Algoma do	13,557 60		
Lock, Cameron and Balsam Lakes do	25,153 33		
Lunatic Asylum, London do	102,398 52		
Lock on Rosseau River do	36,945 96		
Lock at Young's Point do	30,892 72		
Improvement of Navigation, Scugog River do	42,957 61		
Institution for the Blind, Brantford do	125,291 16		
Washago and Gravenhurst Road do	30,639 23		
Cut between Lakes Joseph and Rosseau do	9,995 75		
Carried forward	5,920,226 64	*Carried forward*	8,222,609 97

No. 2.—STATEMENT of the Balance of Open Accounts, December 31st, 1874.—*Concluded.*

—	$ cts.	—	$ cts.
Brought forward	5,920,226 64	*Brought forward*	8,222,609 97
Reformatory, Penetanguishene Capital Account	17,515 38		
Improvement of Navigation, Kaministiquia River—Capital Account	22,865 02		
Do Sydenham River do	2,136 26		
College of Technology, Toronto do	57,527 65		
Agricultural Farm, Mimico do	48,344 50		
Do and College, Guelph do	102,488 30		
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto do	40,708 59		
Central Prison, Toronto do	428,875 91		
Improvement of Navigation, Pigeon River do	4,999 62		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Parry Sound do	2,638 97		
Do Thunder Bay do	7,307 98		
Improvement of Navigation, Nottawasaga River do	5,915 09		
Roads in Ryerson do	4,883 66		
Muskoka River Works do	10,660 26		
Inebriate Asylum do	55,000 80		
Normal School, Ottawa do	62,189 03		
Lock, Mary and Fairy Lakes do	17,966 73		
Improvement of Navigation, Otonabee River do	2,517 25		
Portage du Fort Bridge do	4,997 99		
Lock-up, Bruce Mines do	2,268 79		
Improvement of Navigation, Trent River do	2,000 00		
Registry Office and Lock-up, Minden do	2,987 50		
Osgoode Hall do	2,436 32		
Asylum for Adult Idiots, London do	18,453 02		
Bridges at Port Carling do	1,834 91		
Surplus Distribution do	1,361,101 59		
Gull and Burnt River Dams and Slides do	11,762 21		
Total	8,222,609 97	Total	8,222,609 97

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

WM. CAYLEY, *Auditor.*

No. 3.

STATEMENT of the Consolidated Revenue Fund, including the items transferred to it, to 31st December, 1874.

1874.	—	$ cts.	$ cts.	1874.	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
Dec. 31.	To Expenditure as per Statement No. 1		1,792,558 72	Jan. 1	By balance as per Statement No. 3, 1873	4,505,453 56	
					By receipts do No. 1, 1874	1,115,664 67	5,621,118 23
	To Law Society of Upper Canada : For allowance as an equivalent for fees		14,500 00		*By Municipalities Fund :* For 20 per cent. on amount collected during the year for cost of management	18,324 71	
	To Land Improvement Fund		22,686 55		By Refunds of 1874	778 85	19,103 56
	To Railway Aid Fund		100,000 00		*By Dominion of Canada :* Half-year's subsidy and special payments to January 1	598,136 40	
	To Interest Account : Error in Credit to Interest of Payments made on account of Drainage Debentures, 31st December, 1873		1,125 60		Half-year's subsidy and special payments to July 1	598,136 40	1,196,872 80
	To balance carried down		5,201,751 32		*By Dominion of Canada :* By half-year's interest on Special Funds to January 1	74,847 13	
					By half-year's interest on Special Funds to July 1	74,847 14	149,694 27
					By error in Credit of Interest on Ontario excess of Debt, July 1, 1873		145,833 33
			7,132,622 19				7,132,622 19
					By balance brought down		5,201,751 32

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 4.

STATEMENT of the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario on account of the Municipal Loan Fund Old Debts during the year ended 31st December 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Treasurer, Town of Goderich	On account of Interest payable in 1873............	2,945 67	
Do do Stratford	do do	2,670 41	
Do do Port Hope......	do do	4,626 00	
Do do St. Catharines.	do do	8,028 57	
Do do Guelph	do do	167 05	
Do do Cornwall	do do	54 10	
Do do Niagara	do do	710 25	
Do City of Ottawa............	do do	918 20	
Do Township of Hope	do do	87 37	
Do do Ops.........	do do	992 75	
Do Counties of Northumberland and Durham.	do do	11,183 26	
			32,383 63

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 5.

STATEMENT of the several amounts received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario on account of the Municipal Loan Fund New Debts during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Treasurer, City of Ottawa	On account of balance of debt.........................	34,524 77	
Bank of Montreal	do sale of debentures	504,886 89	
Canadian Bank of Commerce......	do do	100,478 73	
Do	do do payment on account.	42,000 00	
Do	do do proceeds of sight bill on Bank of Scotland.	68,677 77	750,568 16
Treasurer, Town of Chatham	do interest coupons, payable in 1874	5,173 92	
Do do Peterborough..	do do do	3,601 34	
Do do Guelph	do do do	1,241 00	
Do do St. Catharines	do do do on acct.	4,000 00	
Do do Cornwall	do do do	535 33	
Do do Lindsay	do do do	995 26	
Do do Stratford	do do do	1,326 17	
Do do Port Hope......	do do do	2,311 67	
Do do Barrie......	do do do	48 67	
Do City of London	do do do	12,605 67	
Do County of Perth	do do do	10,220 01	
Do Counties of Northumberland and Durham.	do do do	5,572 34	
Do Township of Ops.........	do do do	462 33	
Do do Hope......	do do do	863 83	48,957 54
			799,525 70

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st. 1874

No. 6.

Statement of Interest received on account of Investments during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	NATURE OF INVESTMENT.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Hon. Receiver-General	Twelve Months' Dividend on $350,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Stock to September 30	21,000 00	
Do	do Interest on $500,000, 6 per cent. Dominion Bonds to September 30	30,000 00	
Do	do do £150,000, 5 per cent. Dominion Debentures to July 1	36,500 00	
Do	do do £250,000, 5 per cent. Dominion Bonds to July 1	59,727 26	147,227 26
Bank of Montreal	Interest on 5 per cent. Special Deposits to 31st December, 1874	12,737 15	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do do	20,690 78	
Bank of Toronto	do do	8,490 38	
Dominion Bank	do do	11,634 72	
Royal Canadian Bank	do do	16,696 38	
Quebec Bank	do do	7,171 24	
Ontario Bank	do do	18,068 49	
Merchant Bank of Canada	do do	1,212 33	
St. Lawrence Bank	do do	1,517 80	
Bank of Hamilton	do do	1,205 48	99,424 75
Canadian Bank of Commerce	On account of Interest on Drainage Debentures to 31st December, 1874		1,478 67
			248,130 68

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, December 31st, 1874.

No. 7.

REVENUE received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Licenses during the year 1874.

DIVISION.	ISSUER.	City Tavern Licenses.	Town Tavern Licenses.	Township Tavern Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Saloon Licenses.	Pawnbrokers' Licenses.	Wholesale.	Total No. of Licenses sold.	Total amount received.
											$ cts.
Algoma	J. M. Hamilton		3	9	3	6				21	507 60
Brant	John Cameron		47	43		29	5			124	2,538 00
Bruce	W. Gunn		81	99		25				205	1,974 00
Carleton	E. Sherwood			89		5				94	1,343 95
Durham, East	F. Murphy		13	21	1	13	4		2	54	1,015 20
Do	James H. Ford		1							1	14 10
Durham, West	R. Armour		6	21		6				33	553 46
Dundas	J. P. Crysler			34		7				41	620 40
Elgin	A. McIntyre		26	83		25	4			138	2,415 80
Essex	S. S. Macdonell		33	79		28	8		6	154	2,754 20
Frontenac	Samuel Shaw	88		71	1	27	9			196	4,361 60
Glengarry	L. McDougall			35		19				54	690 90
Grenville	W. J. Scott		10	34		14	2		1	61	1,083 00
Grey	W. Armstrong		16	96	3	20	3			138	2,270 10
Haldimand	J. R. Martin			96		16				112	1.626 20
Halton	W. L. P. Eager		11	50		4				65	1,057 50
Hamilton City	S. B. Freeman	104				93	10	1		208	5,454 10
Do	R. F. Keays	3	1							4	112 80
Hastings	A. Diamond		20	93		23	4		1	141	2.470 10
Huron	D. Lizars		10	140		38				188	3,008 00
Kent	W. Douglas		37	80		37	4			158	2,796 50
Do	M. Weir		2	5	1	4				12	183 30
Lambton	J. P. Bucke		19	67		44	3		1	134	2,392 30
Lanark, North	J. Menzies			21		3				24	338 40
Do South	Charles Rice		11	29		17	1		2	60	1,119 51
Leeds	O. Jones		17	78		18	4			117	1,959 90
Lennox and Addington	J. B. McGuin		8	44		7				59	935 24
Lincoln	J. McKeown		30	46		18	2			96	1,814 20
London City	C. Hutchinson		8	179		22	1		1	211	3,506 20
Middlesex	W. C. L. Gill	65				35	10		3	113	3,125 50
Muskoka	T. M. Bowerman		1	2						3	74 70
Niagara, Town and Township	G. B. Boyle		11	5	1	5				22	474 70
Norfolk	C. C. Rapelje			73		6				79	1,142 10
Northumberland, East	H. Purdy			29		9				38	563 10
Do West	W. H. Eyre		18	18		7	4			47	972 90
Nipissing	J. Doran					2				2	75 20

No. 7.—Revenue received by the Treasurer of Ontario on account of Licenses during the year 1874.—*Concluded.*

DIVISION.	ISSUER.	City Tavern Licenses.	Town Tavern Licenses.	Township Tavern Licenses.	Vessel Licenses.	Shop Licenses.	Saloon Licenses.	Pawn-brokers' Licenses.	Whole-sale.	Total No. of Licenses sold.	Total amount received.
											$ cts.
Ontario, North	A. D. Williams			41		15				56	874 20
Do South	J. E. Farewell		1	13		5				19	324 30
Do do	H. J. Macdonell		6	25		15				46	841 10
Ottawa City	W. F. Powell	110				77	10		6	203	5,527 20
Oxford	John Parker		36	65		29	3			133	2,467 50
Peel	Robert Broddy		8	82		15	1			106	1,663 32
Perth	James O'Loane		51	90		33	4			178	3,299 40
Peterborough	J. O'Bierne		36	51		13	4			104	1,976 40
Do	G. T. Leonard		3	4		3				10	149 50
Prescott	E. T. Dartnell			48		9				57	839 20
Prince Edward	J. P. Roblin		6	16	3	3				28	521 07
Russell	James Keays			15		1				16	225 50
Renfrew	A. Irving			100	1	33				134	1,974 10
Simcoe	J. R. Cotter		34	189		42				265	4,234 70
Stormont	R. McDonald		13	40		5				58	959 74
Toronto and part of York	John Shaw	268		83	1	190	10		18	570	14,067 10
Do	Thomas Dexter	31		6	10	16		6	3	72	2,169 80
Do	O. R. Gowan				5					5	141 00
Victoria	W. Grace		13	61		13	4		1	92	1,583 90
Waterloo	James Colquhoun		23	111		21	1			156	2,617 90
Welland	J. P. Willson		20	121		28	4		3	176	3,036 20
Wellington	H. W. Peterson		33	150		52				235	4,023 20
North York	J. J. Pearson			59		17				76	1,146 80
Thunder Bay District	D. D. Van Norman			18		8				26	521 70
Parry Sound District	P. McCurry			6						6	83 75
Wentworth	John Moore	7			3	14			4	28	752 00
Do	S. H. Ghent		17	92		18	3			130	2,133 80
Total		676	739	3,256	33	1,307	122	7	52	6,192	115,449 17

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 8.

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended the 31st December, 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
D. E. McIntyre	Sheriff of the Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry, fines and forfeitures	10 45	
R. N. Waddell	Sheriff of the Counties of Northumberland and Durham, fines and forfeitures	38 00	
R. Broddy	Sheriff of the County of Peel, fines and forfeitures	28 50	
J. C. Currie, Deputy.	do Huron, do	33 25	
G. Davidson	do Waterloo, do	5 70	
W. Patrick	do Leeds, do	28 50	
E. Deedes	do Norfolk, do	5 70	
E. C. Thomas	do Wentworth, do	969 00	
R. Hobson	do Welland, do	821 75	
W. Fergusson	do Frontenac, do	48 45	
F. W. Jarvis	do York, do	38 00	
J. McEwen	do Essex, do	207 63	
C. Munro	do Elgin, do	71 63	
J. Woodruff	do Lincoln, do	104 50	
G. J. Grange	do Wellington, do	7 00	
J. Morris	do Renfrew, do	19 00	
G. Taylor	do Hastings, do	57 95	
J. Maughan	do Grey, do	57 00	
B. W. Smith	do Simcoe, do	28 50	
J. Hossie	do Perth do	47 50	
J. Smith	do Brant, do	47 50	
G. Perry	do Oxford. do	9 50	
			2,685 01
J. M. Savage	Registrar of Algoma, fines and forfeitures		154 53
W. Turner	Justice of Peace, Wentworth, fines	1 00	
J. Baxter	do York, do	20 00	
A. MacNabb	do do do	40 00	
J. Davidson	do Silver Islet, do	61 00	
P. J. Poussett	Police Clerk, Sarnia, do	2 50	
R. J. Dalton	do	50 00	
J. B. McGuin	do	101 30	
			275 80
A. G. Hills	Stipendiary Justice, "Niagara Falls Police Fund," fines		671 10
Joseph Dickey	Inspector of Division Courts, from		
	H. Hall, Clerk 8th Division Court, County of Wentworth	34 90	
	F. Grange, Clerk 4th Division Court, County of Bruce	18 50	
	J. Eastwood, Clerk 5th Division Court, County of Bruce	100 80	
	D. Canfield, Clerk 5th Division Court, County of Oxford	59 50	
	J. Fenton, Clerk 3rd Division Court, County of Carleton	63 60	
	S. Whalley, Clerk 5th Division Court, County of Perth	9 80	
	J. J. Barker, Clerk 2nd Division Court, County of York	72 50	
	W. S. Buckwell, Clerk 6th Division Court, County of Brant	13 80	
	C. Clark, Clerk 1st Division Court, Counties of Northumberland and Durham	142 00	
	For value of Stamps omitted to be affixed to papers in their Courts.		515 40
Hon. Prov. Secretary	On account fees received from F. Schofield, transfer of Lansdowne Lands		200 00
	Carried forward		4,501 84

No. 8.—*Continued.*

STATEMENT of Casual Revenue received by the Treasurer of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended the 31st December, 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,501 84
Hon. Prov. Secretary	Fees received in Secretary's Office, viz. :		
	51 Commissions under Great Seal, at $13 00	663 00	
	5 do Privy Seal, at 13 00	65 00	
	57 do do at 8 00	456 00	
	80 Judicial and Notarial Certificates, 1 00	80 00	
	5 Declarations of Companies, 5 00	25 00	
	2 Charters of Companies, 10 00	20 00	
	14 do do 25 00	350 00	
	17 do do 30 00	510 00	
	7 do do 40 00	280 00	
	1 do do 50 00	50 00	
	3 do do 60 00	180 00	
	1 Co-operative Association, 5 00	5 00	
	1 Notice of Increase of Capital Stock, 5 00	5 00	
	3 County Court Certificates, 2 00	6 00	
	3 Superior do do 4 00	12 00	
	3 Exemplifications of Judgment, 4 00	12 00	
	1 Passport, 5 00	5 00	
		2,724 00	
	Less returned to Ontario Ladies' College	20 00	
			2,704 00
Hon. Prov. Registrar	Fees received in Registrar's Office, viz. :		
	1 Exemplification of Patent, $ 8 00	8 00	
	1 do do 12 00	12 00	
	10 do do 8 25	82 50	
	53 Certified Copies of Patents, 2 50	132 50	
	11 do do 4 50	5 50	
	26 Searches 25	6 50	
			247 00
Hon. Prov. Secretary	On account of Marriage License Fees		2,952 88
Hon. Com. Crown Lands	Refund unexpended balance, Pembroke and Mattawa Road, 1873	150 00	
	Refund Sale of Horses, Colonization Roads	166 75	
			316 75
J. Simsor	On account of Sale of Grass and Barley		8 05
W. Edwards	On account of Rent of Music Hall		1,395 73
Hunter, Rose & Co	On account of *Gazette*		11,485 00
John Notman	On account of Statutes sold		1,100 00
John Notman	Accountant Legislative Assembly—fees received by him for Private Bills		3,788 00
J. Creasor	County Attorney — Unclaimed moneys in Division Courts, County of Grey	12 69	
W. H. Bowlby	do Unclaimed moneys in Division Courts, County of Waterloo	36 86	
			49 55
	Total		28,548 80

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 9.

STATEMENT showing the several amounts received by the Treasurer of Ontario, on account of Taxes on Patented Lands in the District of Algoma, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

FROM WHOM RECEIVED.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.
J. M. Hamilton.............	Collector of Taxes, Algoma; on Account of Taxes...	4,342 01	
Montreal Mining Co.........	do ...	17 89	
Samuel Barker	do ...	33 32	
Hugh Wilson	do ...	22 30	
George Ley	do ...	18 82	
Wm. McDonagh..............	do ...	1 22	
Mrs. Phœbe Glass...........	do ...	3 69	
Joseph Price	do ...	282 77	
G. D. Ferguson	do ...	33 42	
E. R. Jones	do ...	50 00	
J. C. T. Cochrane...........	do ..	15 22	
George Jackson	do ...	20 71	
Wm. Jackson	do ...	25 22	
D. McDonald	do ...	40 39	
S. A. Wilson	do ...	7 41	
E. A. Armstrong	do ...	10 00	
John Parsons *et al*...........	do ...	78 92	
James Davidson	do ...	217 40	
A. H. Nicolay & Co.	do ...	8 00	
Thomas Scott	do ...	14 89	
J. Cattanach	do ...	6 62	
J. Notman	do ...	33 23	
Williams & Murray	do ...	8 00	
G. W. Warner	do ...	7 96	
W. P. Howland................	do ...	19 53	
Fitch & Colborne	do ...	134 84	
Wilson & McArthur.........	do ...	17 75	
McArthur & Cooper.........	do ...	45 34	
McArthur & Cockburn ...	do ...	5 18	
A. McArthur	do ...	10 28	
J. Cockburn.......	do ...	5 03	
W. J. Cooper	do ...	12	
Wm. Kerr	do ...	33 95	
			5,571 43

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 10.

STATEMENT of Revenue received on account of Law Stamps, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

COUNTY.	DISTRIBUTOR.	Paid for Law Stamps.	Paid on Account of Old Credits.	Total.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brant	G. R. Van Norman	1,234 05		1,234 05
Bruce	D. W. Ross	228 00		228 00
Carleton	R. Lees	2,812 00		2,812 00
Elgin	James Stanton	940 50		940 50
Essex	S. S. Macdonell	1,044 25		1,044 25
Frontenac	A. Kirkpatrick	1,045 00		1,045 00
Grey	John Creasor, jun.	689 00		689 00
Haldimand	J. R. Martin	475 00		475 00
Halton	John Dewar, jun.	760 00		760 00
Hastings	C. L. Coleman	1,230 50		1,230 50
Huron	Ira Lewis	1,472 50		1,472 50
Kent	Wm. Douglas	1,173 25		1,173 25
Do	M. Weir	249 95		249 95
Lambton	J. P. Bucke	942 39		942 39
Lanark	Charles Rice	847 40		847 40
Lennox and Addington	W. A. Reeve	840 75		840 75
Leeds and Grenville	Samuel Reynolds	1,039 30		1,039 30
Lincoln	John McKeown	480 00		480 00
Middlesex	Charles Hutchinson	3,756 75		3,756 75
Norfolk	L. H. Hunt	836 00		836 00
Northumberland and Durham	J. D. Armour	1,748 00		1,748 00
Ontario	J. E. Farewell	1,337 50		1,337 50
Owen Sound, Town	C. McFayden	535 00		535 00
Oxford	F. R. Ball	1,197 00		1,197 00
Peel	George Green	617 50		617 50
Perth	M. Hayes	1,401 25		1,401 25
Prince Edward	P. Lowe	299 25		299 25
Peterborough	C. A. Weller	1,081 12		1,081 12
Prescott and Russell	J. W. Marston	237 50		237 50
Renfrew	H. H. Loucks	562 05		562 05
Simcoe	J. R. Cotter	2,654 75		2,654 75
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	James Dingwall	1,045 00		1,045 00
Victoria	A. LaCourse	760 00		760 00
Do	A. P. Devlin	380 00		380 00
Waterloo	W. H. Bowlby	760 00		760 00
Wentworth	S. B. Freeman	1,330 00		1,330 00
Do	B. B. Osler	2,744 90		2,744 90
Wellington	H. W. Peterson	1,787 00		1,787 00
Welland	L. D. Raymond	1,348 05		1,348 05
York	W. W. Baldwin	30,400 00		30,400 00
York Surrogate Court	W. Cayley	684 00		684 00
Algoma District	E. Biggings	38 00		38 00
Do	Samuel McLean	35 86		35 86
Bruce Mines	John Hancock	11 59		11 59
Severn Bridge	J. H. Jackson	37 43		37 43
Hopefield	H. Y. Read	4 39		4 39
McKellar	H. Armstrong	17 58		17 58
Parry Sound	S. G. Best	12 70		12 70
		75,164 01		75,164 01

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 11.

STATEMENT of Receipts from the Education Department for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

SERVICE.	PARTICULARS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Normal and Model Schools	Fees from Model School Pupils	8,549 00		
	Interest on $1,100 Dominion Stock to 30th September, 1874	66 00		
	do on Debenture	12 00	8,627 00	
Depository	Sales of Maps, Apparatus, Prizes and Libraries, 1874		33,507 39	
Superannuated Teachers	Subscriptions during the year	12,856 75		
	Interest on $2,000 Dominion Stock to 30th September, 1874	120 00	12,976 75	
Journal of Education	Subscriptions and advertisements		74 14	
Office Contingencies	Postage Stamps sold		122 03	
	Total			55,307 31

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 12.

STATEMENT of Amounts invested in Drainage Debentures during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

Date.	———	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874.			
Jan. 9	To amount paid to the Township of Raleigh	246 40	
Feb. 10	Do do Richmond	1,446 00	
	Do do Mosa	2,200 00	
	Do do Raleigh	2,148 80	
April 7	Do do Gosfield	2,558 00	
	Do do Southwold	1,515 00	
June 13	Do do Yonge and Escott Rear	1,500 00	
July 14	Do do Tilbury East	3,820 00	
	Do do Romney	4,000 00	
	Do do Tilbury East	418 00	
20	Do do Moore	5,900 00	
	Do do do	3,471 00	
Sept. 1	Do do Tilbury East	5,416 05	
14	Do do Sarnia	860 00	
Oct. 10	Do do do	1,100 00	
	Do do Malahide	3,500 00	
Nov. 6	Do do Howard	715 62	
	Do do Gosfield	2,999 99	
23	Do do Burke	5,280 00	
	Do do Tilbury East	1,460 70	
Dec. 1	Do do Camden	900 00	
16	Do do Camden East	1,083 00	
	Do do Dawn	1,700 00	
			54,238 56

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 13.

STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ended 31st December, 1874, showing also the present state of the Investment Account.

To Whom Paid.	Nature of Investment.			Amount.	Total Amount.
				$ cts.	$ cts.
Bank of Montreal	Special Deposits bearing interest at 5 per cent.			300,000 00	
Canadian Bank of Commerce	do do			300,000 00	
Royal Canadian Bank	do do			150,000 00	
Ontario Bank	do do			150,000 00	
Dominion Bank	do do			50,000 00	
Bank of Toronto	do do			50,000 00	
Quebec Bank	do do			50,000 00	
Bank of Hamilton	do do			50,000 00	
St. Lawrence Bank	do do			85,000 00	
Merchants' Bank of Canada	do do			50,000 00	1,235,000 00
	Memorandum as to Amounts Invested.				
	Amount of Investments made in 1868		850,000 00		
	do 1869		705,471 68		
	do 1871		1,192,333 33	2,747,805 01 (*a*)	
	Amount of special deposit, December 31, 1873		1,646,729 61		
	Amount of special deposit made during 1874, as per above Statement		1,235,000 00		
			2,881,729 61		
	Less amounts withdrawn to meet Railway Aid Payments, Surplus Distribution, Current Expenditure, &c., from—				
	Bank of Montreal	400,000 00			
	Bank of Commerce	300,000 00			
	Royal Canadian Bank	210,000 00			
	Ontario Bank	250,000 00			
	Dominion Bank	150,000 00			
	Bank of Toronto	143,380 92			
	Quebec Bank	100,000 00	1,553,380 92	1,328,348 69 (*b*)	4,076,153 70

No 13.—STATEMENT of Investments made during the year ended 31st December, 1874, &c.—*Concluded.*

To Whom Paid.	Nature of Investment.		Amount.	Total Amount.
			$ cts.	$ cts.
	(*a*) Composed of—			
	Dominion 6 per cent. Bonds purchased June 5, 1868	500,000 00		
	do 6 do Stock purchased October 28, 1868	350,000 00		
	do 5 do Debentures purchased March 2, 1869	705,471 68		
	do 5 do Bonds purchased July 19, 1871	1,192,333 33		
		2,747,805 01		
	(*b*) Composed of special deposits now in—			
	Canadian Bank of Commerce	300,000 00		
	Ontario Bank	200,000 00		
	Dominion Bank	153,174 38		
	Bank of Toronto	100,000 00		
	Royal Canadian Bank	240,174 31		
	Bank of Montreal	50,000 00		
	Quebec Bank	100,000 00		
	Bank of Hamilton	50,000 00		
	St. Lawrence Bank	85,000 00		
	Merchants' Bank of Canada	50,000 00		
		1,328,348 69		

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 14.

STATEMENT of Expenditure by the Provincial Treasurer on account of the Province of Ontario, during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.			
Thomas J. Harris	Service as Gardener	432 00		
Thomas Pickle	do Assistant do	360 00		
Robert Martin	do Caretaker	365 63		
Toronto Water Co.	Water Supply	265 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas do	900 25		
P. Burns	Fuel	2,334 55		
George Evans	Tinsmith's Work	123 80		
John Ritchie & Son	Plumbing, &c.	488 37		
T. Lalor & Son	do	133 55		
James Hathaway	Carpenter's Work	15 91		
R. Jones	Bricklayer's do	21 10		
J. Murphy	Plastering	44 10		
George Booth	Painting	27 50		
W. Milligan	do	78 42		
J. R. Armstrong & Co.	Repairing Grates	15 75		
Ridout & Co.	Hardware	16 68		
P. Patterson & Son	do	31 51		
James Fleming	Seeds, Plants, Flowers, &c.	134 24		
J. & J. Pape	do do	36 50		
T. Farnham	do do	209 00		
A. Coleman	do do	15 00		
John Davis	do do	50 50		
J. Simmers	do do	43 38		
M. Mansfield	do do	2 50		
J. Kennedy	Cartage	48 15		
G. Busby	do	38 50		
Noah L. Piper & Son	Furnishings	2 00		
William Rennie	do	38 25		
	Carried forward	6,272 14		

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,272 14		
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE.—*Continued.*			
McDunnough & James	Furnishings	15 50		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	13 30		
T. J. Harris	Gravel, &c.	15 00		
James Adams	Flags	38 48		
John Crowe	Sweeping Chimneys	7 55		
L. Glynn	Clearing Snow	74 00		
H. W. Reffel	Valuating Furniture	61 15		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	10 50	6,507 62	
	LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
E. G. Curtis	Four months' salary as Private Secretary to 30th April, 1874	333 33		
F. C. Law	Eight do do to 31st December, 1874	666 67		
G. P. Hillier	Twelve do Messenger do	400 00		
		1,400 00		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 15	299 17	1,699 17	
	EXECUTIVE COUNCIL AND ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. O. Mowat	Twelve months' salary as Attorney-General and Premier	4,000 00		
J. G. Scott	do do Clerk to Executive Council	2,800 00		
H. Kinloch	do do Secretary to Attorney-General	1,000 00		
George B. Nicol	do do Clerk do	700 00		
E. H. Heward	do do do do	500 00		
M. Smith	do do Messenger	450 00		
		9,450 00		

		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Contingencies.		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 15	3,355 59	12,805 59
	TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
	Salaries.		
Hon. A. Crooks	Twelve months' salary as Treasurer	3,200 00	
W. R. Harris	do do Accountant	1,800 00	
Henry Totten	do do Clerk	1,200 00	
R. M. Wilson	Six do do do to 30th June 1874	550 00	
A. T. Deacon	Twelve do do do	950 00	
Henry Alley	Three and a-half months' salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1874	262 50	
A. J. Rattray	Twelve months' salary as Clerk	768 68	
P. Simser	do do Messenger and Clerk	475 00	
Hon. W. Cayley	do do Auditor	2,000 00	
C. H. Sproule	do do Book-keeper	1,100 00	
W. R. Nursey	Four do do Clerk to 30th April, 1874	266 66	
		12,572 84	
	Contingencies.		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 15	2,161 86	14,734 70
	Cost of maintenance of East Wing, including repairs		4,093 20
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.		
	Salaries.		
Hon. C. F. Fraser	Three months' salary as Secretary and Registrar to 31st March, 1874	800 00	
Hon. A. McKellar	Nine do do do to 31st December, 1874	2,400 00	
I. R. Eckart	Twelve do Assistant-Secretary	1,600 00	
R. S. Brodie	do do Clerk	900 00	
Henry Alley	Eight and a-half months' do to 31st August, 1874	466 66	
J. B. McLachlan	Three and a-half months' salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1874	204 17	
Frank Jones	Twelve months' salary as Clerk	350 00	
John F. C. Ussher	do do Deputy-Registrar	1,200 00	
George Hobbs	do do Clerk	750 00	
John A. W. Innes	do do do	600 00	
A. Burtchell	do do Messenger	400 00	
	Carried forward	9,670 83	39,840 28

Civil Government.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		9,670 83	39,840 28	....
	SECRETARY AND REGISTRAR'S OFFICE.—*Continued.*				
	Contingencies.				
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15		2,631 46		
	REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S BRANCH.				
H. S. Crewe	Twelve months' salary as Chief Clerk	1,000 00			
Charles Heron	do do Clerk	700 00			
Fred. Warwick	do do do	700 00			
R. F. Smyth	do do do	700 00			
James M. Ridley	do do do	700 00			
D. C. Del' Hoste	One month's do do to 31st January, 1874	58 33			
J Hetherington	Eight months' do do to 31st December, 1874	466 67			
L. G. Mercer	Three and a half months' salary as Clerk to 31st Dec., 1874	107 00			
Hon. A. Crooks	To pay salaries of District Registrars	3,750 00			
Do	do disbursements do	223 63			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	161 60			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	739 71			
John Notman	Stationery	125 81			
William Briggs	Packing cases	16 00			
C. T. Whatmough	Furnishings	4 85			
R. A. Wood	do	4 35			
Lash & Co.	do	3 00			
D. Cowans	Gazetteer	3 75			
Express Co.	Charges	34 85	9,499 55		
				21,801 84	
	DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.				
	Salaries.				
Hon. A. McKellar	Three months' salary as Commissioner to 31st March, 1874		800 00		
Hon. C. F. Fraser	Nine do do to 31st December, 1874		2,400 00		

Kivas Tully	Twelve months' salary as Architect	2,200 00		
T. N. Molesworth	do Engineer	1,800 00		
W. Edwards	do Secretary	1,600 00		
F. T. Jones	do Law Clerk	1,200 00		
R. Purdon	do Architectural Draughtsman	939 00		
W. J. S. Holwell	Six and a half months' salary as Engineering Draughtsman	493 75		
J. C. McNabb	do Assistant Engineering Draughtsman	458 98		
R. McCallum	Twelve months' salary as do do	942 00		
M. Wilson	do First Clerk	800 00		
J. P. Edwards	do Clerk	600 00		
D. Grant	do Carpenter	624 00		
D. A. McDonald	do Messenger	400 00		
		15,257 73		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	2,840 41		
			18 098 4	
	DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.			
	Salaries.			
George Buckland	Twelve months' salary as Secretary	800 00		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	87 13		
			887 13	
	DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION			
	Salaries.			
D. Spence	Twelve months' salary as Secretary	1,200 00		
E. Jenkinson	do	400 00		
		1,600 00		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	976 98		
			2,576 98	
	Carried forward		83,204 37	

Civil Government.—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	....	83,204 37	....
	INSPECTION—PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	Salaries.			
J. W. Langmuir	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	3,000 00		
T. C. Scoble	do Clerk	1,200 00		
W. P. Band	do do	600 00		
		4,800 00		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15	1,199 98		
			5,999 98	
	CROWN LANDS DEPARTMENT.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Twelve months' salary as Commissioner	3,200 00		
Thomas H. Johnson	do Assistant Commissioner	2,800 00		
George Kennedy	do Law Clerk	1,600 00		
H. A. Ford	do Short-hand Writer	1,000 00		
J. C. Tarbutt	do Chief Clerk, Free Grants and Sales Branch	2,000 00		
A. Kirkwood	do Clerk, do	1,700 00		
J. M. Grant	do do do	1,250 00		
P. Alma	do do do	850 00		
J. J. Murphy	do do do	850 00		
Thomas Devine	do Deputy-Surveyor General	2,000 00		
E. Fox	do Clerk	1,380 00		
G. B. Kirkpatrick	do do	1,250 00		
H. J. Jones	do Chief Clerk, Patents Branch	1,800 00		
J. Innes	do Clerk do	1,100 00		
W. H. Bell	do do do	800 00		
J. W. Bridgland	do Superintendent, Colonization Roads	1,800 00		
G. B. Cowper	do Chief Clerk, Woods and Forests Branch	2,000 00		
A. J. Taylor	do Clerk do	1,400 00		
H. G. Langlois	do do do	850 00		
E. G. Kirby	do do do	550 00		
Wm. Ford	do Accountant, Accounts Branch	2,000 00		
D. G. B. Ross	do Bookkeeper, do	1,250 00		

R. H. Browne	do Clerk		1,250 00		
F. P. Stow	do do		850 00		
John Morphy	do Registrar		1,600 00		
J. Bradshaw	do Housekeeper		500 00		
A. McDonald	do Messenger		500 00		
			38,130 00		
	Contingencies.				
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15		19,778 03	57,908 03	
	MISCELLANEOUS.				
	Gratuities.				
E. S. Wiggins	Allowance on retiring from Institution for the Blind, Brantford	1,000 00			
H. McCandless	do School of Agriculture, Guelph	1,000 00			
R. M. Willson	do Treasury Department	275 00			
W. R. Nursey	do do	200 00			
D. C. A. Del' Hoste	do Registrar-General's Department	58 33			
			2,533 33		
	Official Gazette.				
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, &c.		3,969 99		
	Queen's Printer's Office.				
John Notman	Twelve months' salary as Queen's Printer	1,200 00			
William Gundy	do Clerk	240 00			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	61 92			
John Notman	Stationery	76 80			
			1,578 72		
	Inspection of Registry Offices.				
Hon. Sidney Smith	Twelve months' salary as Inspector		2,000 00		
	Inspection of Division Courts.				
Joseph Dickey	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	1,399 96			
do	Travelling Expenses	467 18			
			1,867 14		
	Inspection of County Offices.				
M. B. Jackson	Travelling Expenses		118 93	12,068 11	
	Carried forward				159,180 49

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ ts.
	Brought forward			159,180 49
	LEGISLATION.			
	Salaries.			
Hon. R. M. Wells	Services as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—First Session	1,500 00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	do Sergeant-at-Arms do do	600 00		
A. Leith	do Law Clerk do do	1,000 00		
C. T. Gillmor	12 months' salary as Clerk of the House	1,800 00		
J. J. Vance	do Clerk of Private Bills	1,200 00		
A. H. Sydere	do Clerk of Routine and Records	900 00		
J. M. Delamere	do Clerk	600 00		
John Notman	do Accountant	400 00		
S. J. Watson	do Librarian	1,200 00		
J. J. Vankoughnet	do Clerk of Crown in Chancery	400 02		
Thomas Philips	do Housekeeper	600 00		
William Johnson	do Messenger	450 00		
Wm. Bowman	do do	450 00		
Wm. Kennedy	do do	450 00		
James Foley	do Fireman	400 00		
James Wells	do Night Watchman	400 00		
		12,350 02		
	Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	3,146 63		
			15,496 65	
	Repairs.			
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	1,538 20		
P. Burns	Fuel	1,961 13		
Toronto Water Co.	Water	374 00		
Wm. Milligan	Painting	79 48		
G. Pearcy	do	36 70		
George Evans	Tinsmithing, &c.	281 03		
J. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing, &c.	473 70		
T. Lalor & Sons	do	170 47		
J. Hathaway	Carpenter work	38 97		

R. Jones	Bricklaying	57 54		
J. Murphy	Plastering	35 50		
P. O. Brien	Cartage	21 00		
J. Kennedy	do	46 90		
George Duthie	Clearing snow	48 97		
H. W. Reffell	Valuating furniture	12 50		
J. Simser	Services clearing snow, &c.	67 04		
T. Sinclair	do	74 00		
J. Wells	do	10 00		
J. Milloy	do	10 00		
F. Hayward	Sweeping chimneys	4 60		
R. Phillips	Whitewashing	2 50		
T. Clark	Sundry repairs	7 00		
C. Wilson	do	5 34		
D. Gibson	do	10 35		
J. Adams	do	11 80		
John B. Smith	Lumber	33 08		
P. Patterson & Son	Hardware	79 64		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	783 69		
Henry Graham & Co.	Carpeting	305 53		
John Smith	Stove	25 00		
J. Johnston	Weather strips	79 75		
Toronto Lime Co.	Lime	6 65		
J. Edwards	Furnishing	240 30		
D. Kennedy	do	18 40		
G. Phipps	do	14 50		
Arthurs & Co	do	79 30		
John Kay	do	9 70		
E. & C. Gurney	do	11 75		
J. M. Adams	do	81 95		
Dickey, Neill & Co.	do	120 20		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	12 00		
			7,280 16	
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.			
R. A. Kent	Services as Writer	308 00		
F. J. Joseph	do	433 00		
J. Landy	do	396 00		
C. C. Robinson	do	290 50		
A. M. Fraser	do	231 00		
P. A. Stewart	do	192 50		
J. F. Sutton	do	192 50		
John Rosseau	do	192 50		
F. Holmes	do	192 50		
Charles Ridout	do	192 50		
W. Skynner	do	192 50		
H. C. Otter	do	217 50		
R. D. O'Brien	do	174 00		
	Carried forward	3,205 00	22,776 81	159,180 49

Legislation.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	3,205 00	22,776 81	159,180 49
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.—Continued.			
John McDonell	Services as Writer	252 00		
C. Fraser	do	23 00		
J. W. Hetherington	do	130 00		
E. Handy	do	92 00		
Thomas Langton	do	200 00		
H. W. Eddis	do	306 55		
H. Kinloch	do	55 00		
Wm. Hallowell	do	32 50		
John Simser	Services as Messenger	115 50		
R. McBride	do	115 50		
T. Flahiff	do	115 50		
Edward Capp	do	115 50		
P. Aylward	do	76 50		
H. Thompson	do	115 50		
F. Clarke	do	115 50		
J. Houlehan	do	115 50		
P. Walsh	do	115 50		
M. Haley	do	115 50		
J. Kennedy	do	126 00		
M. Braces	do	115 50		
J. F. Kelly	do	115 50		
F. Rogers	do	115 50		
W. J. Burrows	do	115 50		
T. Harrington	do	3 00		
J. Juby	do	3 00		
W. Fahey	do	3 00		
W. H. Thompson	Services as Page	57 75		
James Jones	do	33 00		
W. J. Wells	do	57 75		
A. McLelland	do	57 75		
P. Cummings	do	57 75		
C. H. Thompson	do	57 75		
John O'Donnell	Services as Fireman	145 50		
R. Gilpin	do	145 50		
John Murphy	do	219 00		
J. Wells	do	10 50		

Thomas Phillips	To pay Dusters	210 00		
			7,061 30	
	Postages and cost of House Post Office.			
Joseph Leslie	Postage	2,398 75		
John Buckley	Carriage of mails	506 00		
Express Co.	do parcels	157 65		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Stamp	9 00		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do	14 50		
			3,085 90	
	Stationery, including Printing Paper, &c.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	14,181 42		
James Barber	Printing paper	10,132 00		
Willing & Williamson	Binding	33 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	24 80		
H. A. Nicholson	Printing, &c., *re* work on Palæontology of Ontario	902 25		
John Notman	Stationery—House supply	1,564 16		
			26,838 13	
	Statutes.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and Binding, &c.	2,829 26		
John Notman	Freight, &c.	207 86		
			3,037 12	
	Expenses of Elections.			
Ormand Jones	Expenses as Returning Officer, South Leeds	60 00		
W. F. Powell	do Ottawa City	191 38		
James Ingersoll	do South Oxford	57 75		
Robert Broddy	do Peel	269 57		
John Hossie	do North Perth	426 38		
J. A. Hall	do West Peterborough	176 56		
Samuel Lount	do South Simcoe	388 46		
J. Anderson	do North Wellington	415 59		
Judge Boyd	Disbursements in *re* Voters' Lists Trials	60 00		
			2,045 69	
	Library.			
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Sundry supplies	682 26		
Willing & Williamson	do	1,094 60		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	461 09		
R. Carswell	do	295 53		
Dawson Brothers	do	151 25		
A. Piddington	do	123 98		
E. G. Allen	do	265 66		
S. J. Watson	do	201 15		
Canadian Institute	do	25 00		
Henry Wettenhall	do	21 75		
J. M. Trout	do	21 00		
	Carried forward	3,346 27	64,844 95	159,180 49

Legislation.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
	Brought forward	3,346 27	64,844 95	159,180 49
	Library.—Continued.			
John Lovell	Sundry supplies	18 75		
Mail Printing Co.	do	15 00		
James Carson	do	14 00		
W. O. Connor	do	52 50		
Fisher & Taylor	do	6 00		
George Booth	do	17 50		
C. R. Chisholm	do	15 00		
John Notman	do	9 00		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	5 75		
J. B. Jackson	do	10 00		
L. A. Lovekin	do	6 00		
Rowsell & Hutchinson	do	48 17		
Express Co.	Charges	31 60		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	5 00	3,600 54	
	Indemnity to Members.			
John Notman	To pay Members of Legislative Assembly		49,351 80	117,797 29
	EXPENSES OF SECOND SESSION, 1874.			
	(*Covered by Estimates of* 1875.)			
	Salaries.			
Hon. R. M. Wells	Services as Speaker of the Legislative Assembly—Second Session	1,500 00		
F. J. Glackmeyer	do Sergeant-at-Arms do do	600 00		
A. Leith	do Law Clerk do do	500 00	2,600 00	
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages.			
A. M. Fraser	Services as Writer	123 00		
F. Holmes	do	100 00		
F. J. Joseph	do	160 00		
R. A. Kent	do	200 00		
J. Landy	do	184 00		

C. C. Robinson	do	123 00		
J. Rosseau	do	100 00		
P. A. Stewart	do	120 00		
W. Skinner	do	100 00		
J. Sutton	do	120 00		
John Porter	do	125 00		
J. Fraser	do	60 00		
M. C. Fraser	do	48 75		
John Watson	do	40 00		
P. Aylward	Services as Messenger	60 00		
F. Clark	do	60 00		
M. Haley	do	69 00		
J. Houlehan	do	60 00		
J F. Kelly	do	60 00		
J. Kennedy	do	75 00		
R. McBride	do	60 00		
R. D. O'Brien	do	92 00		
F. Rogers	do	60 00		
John Simser	do	75 00		
P. Walsh	do	60 00		
J. McDonell	do	117 50		
H. C. Ward	do	60 00		
T. Walsh	do	60 00		
W. Wells	do	60 00		
J. Wells	do	50 00		
A. Bowman	do	60 00		
W. H. Thompson	Services as Page	30 00		
C. H. Thompson	do	30 00		
P. Kannan	do	30 00		
P. Cummins	do	30 00		
Henry Harris	do	15 75		
James Jones	do	12 00		
R. Gilpin	Services as Fireman	60 00		
J. Murphy	do	178 50		
J. O. Donnell	do	61 50		
Thomas Phillips	To pay Dusters, &c.	122 50		
			3,312 50	
	Postages and cost of House Post Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	397 45		
J. Buckley	Carriage of mails to trains	255 00		
Express Co.	Charges	129 50		
			781 95	
	Stationery, including Printing, &c.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Binding	6,810 22		
John Notman	Stationery House supply	1,565 38		
			8,375 60	
	Carried forward		15,070 05	276,977 78

Legislation.—*Concluded.*—Administration of Justice.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			15,070 05	276,977 78
	Contingencies.				
W. N. Alger	Cavalry escort	103 00			
J. Stovel	Furnishings	201 00			
W. Arthurs & Co.	do	2 00			
G. Harrison	do	27 70			
W. Brydon	do	21 60			
C. Thompson	do	69 90			
R. W. Laird	Maps	16 50			
Willing & Williamson	Books, &c.	133 05			
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	do	43 75			
S. J. Watson	do	100 00			
H. Anderson	Engrossing	37 00			
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do	12 90			
Rice, Lewis & Co.	Hardware	19 00			
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Repairing clocks	20 00			
T. Phillips	Office cleaning, &c.	92 75			
Sundry persons	Cab hire	13 50			
do	Cartage	6 25			
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	11 09			
Express Co.	Charges	36 70			
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising	992 69			
J. Notman	To pay sundry persons for attendance before Investigation Committee.	1,170 89	3,131 27		
	Repairs.				
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	68 84			
Henry Graham & Co.	Matting	20 04			
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	11 25			
George Evans	Tinsmithing	121 65			
C. Burns	Ice	70 00	291 78		
	Indemnity to Members.				
John Notman	To pay Members of Legislative Assembly			39,999 40	
	Total Expenditure		176,289 79		58,492 50

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

	Salaries.				
T. W. Taylor	Twelve months' salary as Master	3,000 00			
Walter M. Ross	do Taxing Officer	1,200 00			
John P. Macdonell	do Clerk	1,200 00			
A. N. Buell	do Accountant	2,240 00			
James C. Lillie	Six do Clerk to 30th June, 1874	250 00			
B. W. Murray	Six do Clerk to 31st December, 1874	250 00			
A. Grant	Twelve do Registrar	1,840 00			
A. Holmstead	do Clerk	1,000 00			
W. Ault	do do	1,200 00			
F. Arnoldi	do do	600 00			
W. D. Crofton	do do	538 89			
J. W. Beaven	Five do do to 31st December, 1874	193 46			
Sir J. L. Robinson	Twelve do Clerk of Surrogate Court	1,600 00			
G. S. Holmstead	do Referee in Chambers	2,000 00			
A. F. McLean	do Clerk	1,000 00			
R. Park	do Usher of Court	450 00			
D. Sutherland	do Housekeeper	400 00			
		18,962 35			
	Contingencies.				
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	1,848 88			
				20,811 23	
	COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH.				
	Salaries.				
R. G. Dalton	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	3,000 00			
John Small	do Clerk	1,200 00			
Alex. McDonell	do do	1,000 00			
M. C. Jarvis	Ten do do	491 09			
Allan Cameron	Twelve do Clerk of Process	1,400 00			
James Alexander	do Housekeeper	500 00			
A. Fleming	do Usher and Crier	160 00			
James Bacon	do Messenger	160 00			
		7,911 09			
	Contingencies.				
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15.	922 25			
				8,833 34	
	Carried forward			29,644 57	335,470 28

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		29,644 57	335,470 28
	COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.			
	Salaries.			
M. B. Jackson	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of the Crown and Pleas	2,500 00		
S. B. Clark	do do	1,200 00		
B. T. Jackson	do do	1,000 00		
P. O. Connell	do Usher and Crier	160 00		
	Contingencies.	4,860 00		
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15	264 89		
			5,124 89	
	COURT OF ERROR AND APPEAL.			
Hon. W. H. Draper, C.B.	On account of salary as President, Court of Error and Appeal	1,000 00		
Hon. W. B. Richards	do Chief Justice, Court of Queen's Bench	1,000 00		
Hon. J. H. Hagarty	do do do Common Pleas	1,000 00		
Hon. J. C. Morrison	do Judge, Court of Queen's Bench	1,000 00		
Hon. Adam Wilson	do do	1,000 00		
Hon. J. W. Gwynne	do Judge, Court of Common Pleas	1,000 00		
Hon. Thomas Galt	do do	1,000 00		
Hon. J. G. Spragge	do Chancellor	1,000 00		
Hon. S. H. Blake	do Vice-Chancellor	1,000 00		
Hon. S. H. Strong	do do	1,000 00		
James Alexander	Services as Usher	50 00		
			10,050 00	
	PRACTICE COURT.			
W. B. Heward	Six months' salary as Clerk to 31st December, 1874	900 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	16 51		
John Notman	Stationery	6 93		
			923 44	
	CROWN CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.			
Hon. E. B. Wood	Services, Winter Assizes, 1874, York	696 00		
Do	do Spring do Brant, Norfolk and Haldimand	448 00		

K. McKenzie	do	Fall	Assizes, 1873,	York	867 00		
Do	do	Spring	Assizes, 1874,	York	445 50		
John Iddington	do	Spring	do	Lambton	106 00		
Hugh McMahon	do	Fall	do	Lincoln and Elgin	256 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Essex and Kent	190 00		
Do	do		do	Elgin	133 00		
T. B. McMahon	do		do	Perth	90 30		
Do	do	Fall	do	Lambton and Wellington	218 39		
John McKeown	do	Fall	do	Welland and Haldimand	108 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Lincoln	92 00		
B. M. Britton	do	Fall	do	Prince Edward, Lennox and Addington, Hastings, and Leeds and Grenville	353 10		
Do	do	Spring	do	Hastings and Lennox and Addington	186 75		
J. S. Sinclair	do	Fall	do	Oxford and Grey	562 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Welland	245 50		
Do	do	Fall	do	Perth	70 50		
E. T. Dartnell	do	Fall	do	Prescott and Russell	52 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	do	52 00		
J. D. Armour	do	Fall	do	Victoria and Peterborough	96 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	do	162 00		
D. W. Ross	do	Fall	do	Bruce	174 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	do	20 00		
S. S. McDonnell	do	Fall	do	Essex	110 00		
Wm. Kerr	do	Spring	do	Prince Edward	90 00		
H. W. Peterson	do	Spring	do	Waterloo	26 00		
F. R. Ball	do	Spring	do	Oxford	151 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Simcoe	140 00		
Do	do	Fall	do	do	88 00		
Do	do	Fall	do	Waterloo	60 00		
S. B. Freeman	do	Spring	do	Wentworth	224 00		
Do	do	Fall	do	do	326 00		
C. S. Patterson	do	Spring	do	Ontario	160 00		
Alex. Gibb	do	Spring	do	Leeds and Grenville and Lanark	204 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	20 00		
George Green	do	Spring	do	Peel	20 00		
A. N. Richards	do	Spring	do	Stormont, Dundas, Glengarry, Carleton, Lambton, and Northumberland and Durham	584 50		
Do	do	Spring	do	Frontenac	134 00		
A. Fletcher	do	Spring	do	Grey	106 00		
James Fleming	do	Spring	do	Wellington	96 00		
Do	do	Spring	do	Peel	70 00		
F. Davis	do	Spring	do	Middlesex	174 40		
D. Wade	do	Spring	do	Renfrew	94 00		
F. Fenton	do	Summer	do	York	300 00		
J. S. Cartwright	do	Spring	do	Prince Edward	86 00		
David Glass	do	Spring	do	Huron	74 01		
C. McFayden	do	Fall	do	Ontario	80 00		
						9,044 95	
				Carried forward		54,787 85	335,470 28

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		54,787 85	335,470 28
	ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.			
Chas. R. Biggar	Treasurer County of Brant, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	3,894 49		
J. G. Cooper	Treasurer County of Bruce, expenditure for June, September, and December quarters, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	2,096 65		
W. Cowan	Treasurer County of Carleton, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	4,109 54		
J. A. Kaiens	Treasurer County of Elgin, expenditure for March and June quarters, 1874	1,550 04		
Geo. T. Claris	do do do December quarter, 1873	2,310 54		
Thos. H. Wright	Treasurer County of Essex, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	4,173 84		
John Irvine	Treasurer County of Frontenac, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,045 24		
S. J. Parker	Treasurer County of Grey, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,417 81		
A. P. Farrell	Treasurer County of Haldimand, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	1,535 60		
F. McCallum	Treasurer County of Halton, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	855 25		
F. McAnnany	Treasurer County of Hastings, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,181 50		
A. M. Ross	Treasurer County of Huron, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,957 78		
C. G. Charteris	Treasurer County of Kent, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,642 72		
Hon. Alex. Vidal	Treasurer County of Lambton, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,410 64		
W. W. Berford	Treasurer County of Lanark, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,289 47		
F. Schofield	Treasurer County of Grenville, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	1,517 54		
E. Hooper	Treasurer Counties of Lennox and Addington, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,600 25		
G. P. M. Ball	Treasurer County of Lincoln, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	4,616 34		
Adam Murray	Treasurer County of Middlesex, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	5,100 48		

Henry Groff	Treasurer County of Norfolk, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,212 07		
E. A. McNachton	Treasurer Counties of Northumberland and Durham, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,311 95		
William Laing	Treasurer County of Ontario, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,830 16		
H. B. Brown	Treasurer County of Oxford, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,443 38		
George Graham	Treasurer County of Peel, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,318 26		
A. Monteith	Treasurer County of Perth, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	1,976 69		
E. Pearse	Treasurer County of Peterboro', expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,740 23		
J. W. Marston	Treasurer Counties of Prescott and Russell, expenditure for September quarter, 1873	308 73		
R. J. Chapman	Treasurer County of Prince Edward, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,264 07		
A. Irving	Treasurer County of Renfrew, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	1,876 29		
H. R. A. Boys	Treasurer County of Simcoe, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,966 00		
R. Macdonald	Treasurer Counties of Stormont, Dundas, and Glengarry, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	1,727 00		
S. C. Wood	Treasurer County of Victoria, expenditure for September and December quarters, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	2,404 96		
J. McGlashan	Treasurer County of Welland, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	3,185 23		
C. Stanton	Treasurer County of Waterloo, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	2,927 50		
William Reynolds	Treasurer County of Wellington, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	2,555 15		
J. Kirkpatrick	Treasurer County of Wentworth, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	6,484 06		
J. K. McDonald	Treasurer County of York, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March, June, and September quarters, 1874	10,632 29		
A. T. McCord	Chamberlain City of Toronto, expenditure for September quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	3,310 78		
S. B. Harman	Chamberlain City of Toronto, expenditure for September quarter, 1874	863 20		
A. Stuart	Chamberlain City of Hamilton, expenditure for December quarter, 1873, March and June quarters, 1874	549 74		
L. D. Raymond	In *re* Administration of Justice, County of Welland	26 00		
J. C. Daniells	do York	3 00		
Wadsworth, Unwin & Brown	do do	14 00		
G. S. Grange	do Wellington	100 00		
H. W. Peterson	do do	30 80		
M. Sweetnam	do do	19 00		
Dr. Kincade	do Peterboro'	18 00		
R. McDonald	do do	30 38		
	Carried forward	109,434 64	54,787 85	335,470 28

Administration of Justice.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	109,434 64	54,787 85	335,470 28
	ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE.—*Continued.*			
Professor Croft	In *re* Administration of Justice, City of Toronto	50 00		
Wm. Smith	do do	40 00		
Charles Hutchinson	In *re* Administration of Justice, County of Middlesex	20 00		
R. Breckenridge	do Grey	25 00		
J. M. Delamere	do Perth	11 30		
S. Risley	do Victoria	23 00		
Wm. Smith	do Ontario	26 75		
Thos. Short	Expenses *re* transfer of prisoners to Central Prison	2,306 94	111,937 63	
	SPECIAL SERVICES.			
D. D. Nash	Services in *re* Primrose Extradition	100 00		
Harrison, Osler & Moss	do Sutton *v.* the Queen	80 00		
Hon. E. B. Wood	do Bank U. C.	40 00		
Mrs. A. Brownlow	Cost in *re* Brownlow Bigamy Case	39 00		
J. W. Murray	Services	150 00	409 00	
	MISCELLANEOUS JUSTICE.			
	Deputy Clerks of the Crown and Pleas.			
W. Rubidge	Salary as Deputy-Clerk of the Crown and Pleas, County of Brant, for twelve months ending 31st December, 1874	450 00		
W. Gunn	do Bruce do	450 00		
James Fraser	do Carleton do	450 00		
E. D. Warren	do Elgin do	450 00		
P. O. Reilly	do Frontenac do	450 00		
F. E. Marcon	do Essex do	450 00		
P. Inglis	do Grey do	500 00		
James Lindsay	do Haldimand do	400 00		
W. L. P. Eager	do Halton do	400 00		
A. G. Northrup	do Hastings do	450 00		
J. Y. Elwood	do Huron do	500 00		
W. A. Campbell	do Kent do	450 00		

J. R. Gemmell	do	Lambton	do	450 00		
C. Rice	do	Lanark	do	450 00		
Archibald Thompson	do	Renfrew	do	400 00		
Samuel Reynolds, jun	do	Leeds and Grenville	do	500 00		
J. B. McGuin	do	Lennox and Addington	do	400 00		
F. A. B. Clench	do	Lincoln	do	450 00		
John McBeth	do	Middlesex	do	500 00		
C. C. Rapelje	do	Norfolk	do	450 00		
R. D. Chatterton	do	Northumberland and Durham	do	500 00		
J. V. Ham	do	Ontario	do	450 00		
James Canfield	do	Oxford	do	450 00		
J. A. Austin	do	Peel	do	400 00		
James McFadden	do	Perth	do	450 00		
John Twigg	do	Prince Edward	do	400 00		
G. T. Leonard	do	Peterborough (six months)		205 32		
Ivan O'Beirne	do	do do		244 68		
J. W. Marston	do	Prescott and Russell	do	450 00		
R. McDonald	do	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	do	500 00		
R. C. Morrow	do	Simcoe	do	500 00		
W. Grace	do	Victoria	do	450 00		
James Colquhoun	do	Waterloo	do	450 00		
J. P. Wilson	do	Welland	do	400 00		
James Hough	do	Wellington	do	500 00		
S. H. Ghent	do	Wentworth	do	500 00		
James Bennett	do	Algoma	do	100 00		
					15,950 00	
	District of Algoma.					
Richard Carney	Twelve months' salary as	Sheriff		1,400 00		
J. M. Hamilton	do	Clerk of the Peace		800 00		
J. M. Savage	do	Registrar		800 00		
James Bennetts	do	Clerk of District Court		500 00		
Richard Carney	*Re* Administration of Justice			3,028 68		
Mrs. J. M. Hamilton	Services			100 00		
					6,628 68	
	District of Thunder Bay.					
D. D. Van Norman	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate			1,200 00		
Do	*Re* Administration of Justice			1,385 16		
John Silles	Maintenance of prisoners			157 50		
					2,742 66	
	District of Nipissing.					
John Doran	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate			1,400 00		
Do	*Re* Administration of Justice			493 80		
					1,893 80	
	Carried forward				191,349 62	335,470 28

Administration of Justice.—*Concluded.*—Education.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		194,349 62	335,470 28
	District of Parry Sound.			
P. McCurry	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,200 00		
Do	*Re* Administration of Justice	533 24		
Copp, Clark Co.	Books, &c., Division Courts	6 75		
E. F. Stevenson	do do	100 00		
			1,839 99	
	District of Muskoka.			
C. W. Lount	Twelve months' salary as Stipendiary Magistrate	1,000 00		
Do	*Re* Administration of Justice	590 47		
			1,590 47	
	To pay Sheriffs, &c., &c., for attendance at Courts.			
W. Patrick	Sheriff, Leeds and Grenville, services and expenses at Court	35 50		
E. Deedes	do Norfolk do	39 00		
F. W. Jarvis	do York do	396 55		
J. A. Hall	do Peterborough do	106 10		
George Perry	do Oxford do	33 20		
Robert Gibbons	do Huron do	56 00		
George Davidson	do Waterloo do	4 00		
John McEwen	do Essex do	20 40		
George Taylor	do Hastings do	156 40		
George Kempt	do Victoria do	42 40		
D. E. McIntyre	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry do	52 00		
R. N. Waddell	do Northumberland and Durham do	48 50		
Wm. Ferguson	do Frontenac do	41 00		
J. Maughan	do Grey do	50 00		
J. A. Woodruff	do Lincoln do	66 00		
E. C. Thomas	do Wentworth do	163 70		
Wm. Sutton	do Bruce do	9 20		
W. F. Powell	do Carleton do	123 60		
O. T. Pruyn	do Lennox and Addington do	17 60		
Robert Broddy	do Peel do	4 00		
John Hossie	do Perth do	45 50		
John Smith	do Brant do	36 20		
George J. Grange	do Wellington do	178 00		

Wm. Glass	do Middlesex do	128 30		
R. Martin	do Haldimand do	4 00		
Hon. A. Crooks	To pay Clerks of Assize	2,533 97		
			4,391 12	
	Seals and other Contingencies.			
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Seals, Division Courts	20 60		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing do	22 75		
			43 35	
	Registration Books, Muskoka, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay.			
John Notman	Books, Parry Sound		20 00	
	Light, Fuel, Furniture, &c., Osgoode Hall.			
Hon. J. H. Cameron	Grant for 1874—Lighting and heating	3,000 00		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	774 70		
Petley & Dineen	Furnishings	76 45		
M. O'Connor	Painting	39 20		
H. T. Smith	Iron piping	12 30		
Joseph Murphy	Plastering	9 00		
A. Grant	To pay for sundry repairs	67 35		
George Duthie	Clearing snow	30 00		
			4,009 00	
	POLICE SERVICE.			
	Clifton and Fort Erie.			
A. G. Hill	Services as Police Magistrate	689 34		
Do	Sundry expenses and disbursements	454 22		
Do	To pay Constables	880 50		
N. McEachren	Uniforms	105 75		
			2,129 81	
				208,373 36
	EDUCATION.			
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS.			
	Expenditure for the year as per Statement No. 26		239,362 00	
	PUBLIC AND SEPARATE SCHOOLS INSPECTION.			
	Expenditure for the year as per Statement No. 26		25,523 86	
	Carried forward		264,885 86	543,843 64

Education.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		264,885 86	543,843 64
	POOR SCHOOLS.			
	Expenditure for the year, as per Statement, No. 26		6,000 00	
	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.			
	Expenditure for the year, as per Statement, No. 26		77,173 75	
	HIGH SCHOOLS AND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE INSPECTION.			
J. A. McLelland	Twelve months' salary as Inspector	2,000 00		
J. M. Buchan	do do do	2,000 00		
S. A. Marling	do do do	2,000 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	337 22		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Stationery	195 62		
			6,532 84	
	COUNTY EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS.			
Rev. G. P. Young	Services	300 00		
J. McLelland	do	166 67		
J. M. Buchan	do	166 67		
S. A. Marling	do	166 66		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	186 05		
Copp, Clark & Co.	Stationery	195 37		
Brown Brothers	do	20 50		
			1,201 92	
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.			
	Expenditure for the year, as per Statement, No. 26		22,910 25	
	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.			
	Salaries.			
Rev. H. W. Davies	Twelve months' salary as Principal	2,000 00		

James Carlisle	Twelve months' salary as	Mathematical Master	1,500 00		
Thomas Kirkland	do	Science Master	1,500 00		
S. Clare	do	Writing do	900 00		
W. Armstrong	do	Drawing do	400 00		
H. S. Sefton	do	Music do	400 00		
H. Goodwin	do	Gymnastic do	300 00		
James Hughes	Five do	Master Boys' Model School to 31st May	358 32		
William Scott	Seven do	do to 31st December	741 68		
Do	Five do	First Assistant do to 31st May	375 00		
A. McPhedrain	Seven do	do do to 31st December	525 00		
Do	Five do	Second do do to 31st May	291 66		
J. L. Davidson	Seven do	do do do to 31st December	408 34		
Do	Five do	Third do do to 31st May	250 00		
J. Hicks	Four do	do do do to 30th September	200 00		
M. J. Fletcher	Three do	do do do to 31st December	150 00		
M. Cullen	Twelve do	Mistress Girls' Model School	900 00		
A. Adams	do do	First Assistant do	700 00		
M. Carter	do do	Second do do	600 00		
C. Whimster	do do	Third do do	550 00		
E. B. Cope	do do	Clerk Normal and Model Schools	600 00		
James Ryan	do do	Janitor of Normal School	450 00		
John Murphy	do do	do Boys' Model School	420 00		
Henry Blunt	do do	do Girls' do	400 00		
Robert McCallum	do do	First Engineer	410 00		
Allan Hardwick	do do	Second do	400 00		
William Anning	do do	Third do	360 00		
James Forsyth	do do	Gardener	410 00		
John Moore	do do	Assistant do	400 00		
			16,900 00		
		Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 15		6,819 91	23,719 91	
		MUSEUM.			
H. J. Morgan	Maps, Books, &c.		200 80		
Rowsell & Hutchinson	Books		13 80		
A. Piddington	do		53 27		
A. Dredge & Co.	Binding		972 25		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do		10 00		
Sundry Persons	Journals, &c.		75 57		
R. Spencer	Curiosities		150 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do		132 00		
J. Clements & Son	Decorating, &c.		663 19		
Edmund Bell	Casts, &c.		265 77		
G. Freret	do		2 00		
V. Casci	Pillars, &c.		54 00		
		Carried forward	2,692 65	402,424 53	543,843 64

Education.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,692 65	402,424 53	543,843 64
	MUSEUM.—*Continued.*			
E. J. Potter	Mirrors, &c.	439 67		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Stamps	20 00		
W. Elliott	Painting, &c.	356 30		
J. B. Carter	do	16 91		
A. Hamilton	do	5 70		
John Rogers	Carpenter work	30 50		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	11 10		
P. Burns	Fuel	50 00		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay express charges, &c.	71 38		
M. Marshall	Twelve months' salary as caretaker	200 00		
			3,894 21	
	JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	1,685 91		
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	307 84		
C. A. Scadding	Engraving	133 50		
E. J. Potter	Supplies	113 02		
Hart & Rawlinson	Magazines	13 06		
Sunday newspapers	Subscription	35 00		
			2,288 27	
	MAPS, APPARATUS, LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS.			
Copp, Clark & Co.	Sundry supplies	4,738 71		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	1,011 02		
Brown Brothers	do	531 40		
A. Dredge & Co.	do	1,283 89		
J. B. Carter	do	4,848 76		
Charles Potter	do	2,272 31		
John Rogers	do	835 05		
D. & J. Sadlier & Co.	do	1,586 33		
E. J. Potter	do	4,600 81		
J. D. Trigg	do	2,237 21		
Routledge & Sons	do	2,557 19		
W. P. Nimmo	do	1,436 65		
T. Nelson & Sons	do	834 69		

Wm. McIntosh	do		256 49		
Brewer & Tileston	do		448 06		
May & Co.	do		435 93		
Nesbitt & Co.	do		885 92		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do		869 50		
Harper Brothers	do		812 71		
Ward, Lock & Tyler	do		759 19		
J. Campbell & Son	do		769 20		
Dodd & Mead	do		430 97		
American Tract Society	do		429 63		
Adam Miller & Co.	do		475 94		
Joseph Tarn	do		845 32		
J. G. Witte & Brothers	do		418 39		
R. Carter & Brothers	do		404 98		
George Bell & Sons	do		575 09		
John McDonald & Co.	do		437 74		
W. Blackwood & Sons	do		365 45		
Gall & Inglis	do		303 34		
F. Warne & Co.	do		671 95		
Cassels, Petter & Galpin	do		587 93		
W. & R. Chambers	do		275 44		
Gould & Lincoln	do		224 94		
W. & A. R. Johnston	do		611 77		
W. W. Gardner	do		113 14		
Burns, Oates & Co.	do		194 27		
Seely, Jackson & Halliday	do		199 38		
C. G. Wheeler	do		120 11		
Edmonston & Douglas	do		174 09		
James Reynolds	do		112 86		
Houlston & Sons	do		253 03		
W. J. Middleton	do		108 49		
Lockwood & Co	do		100 52		
W. Stewart	do		133 76		
G. Philip & Son	do		206 09		
Wm. Tegg	do		267 11		
Virtue & Co.	do		118 62		
L. Prang & Co.	do		205 48		
J. Blackwood & Co.	do		164 96		
J. W. Stearns	do		189 79		
J. A. Fowler	do		100 00		
A. S. Barnes & Co.	do		231 42		
A. F. Potter	do		266 00		
Sampson, Low & Co.	do		173 34		
London Book Society	do		117 51		
London Scholastic Co	do		32 92		
A. & C. Black	do		94 08		
Morgan & Scott	do		89 75		
W. Groombridge & Sons	do		90 66		
Oliver & Boyd	do		93 55		
		Carried forward	16,246 83	408,607 01	543,843 64

Education.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	16,246 83	408,607 01	543,843 64
	MAPS, APPARATUS, LIBRARY AND PRIZE BOOKS.—*Continued.*			
Cameron & Ferguson	Sundry supplies	53 95		
W. Isbister & Co.	do	92 21		
P. Roberts	do	19 15		
Woolworth & Co.	do	58 20		
J. F. Shaw & Co	do	67 05		
Willing & Williamson	do	13 14		
R. A. Wood	do	73 10		
S. C. Griggs & Co.	do	73 10		
G. P. Putnan & Sons	do	89 61		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	do	32 55		
J. Taylor & Brother	do	66 60		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	17 43		
Rev. S. Rose	do	7 50		
McPherson, Ross & Co.	Forwarding	290 30		
W. Higginbotham & Co.	Freight, wharfage, &c.	317 75		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay Customs duties, freight, &c.	1,397 71		
N. Meehan	Freight and cartage	164 10		
S. P. May	Colouring maps, globes, &c.	950 15		
F. Hodgins	do	697 75		
J. G. Hodgins	Reconstructing maps	458 50		
Trustees S. S. No. 11 Caledon	Allowance on account of books purchased	3 63		
Trustees S. S. No. 11 Markham.	do do	13 97		
			49,978 28	
	DEPOSITORY.			
	Salaries.			
S. P. May	Twelve months' salary as Clerk of Libraries	1,400 00		
H. M. Wilkinson	do Assistant do	800 00		
George Barber	do Dispatch Clerk	500 00		
J. Ditchbourn	Seven do Clerk of Stores to 31st July	233 33		
W. Sweeteen	Five do do 31st December	166 67		
S. A. May	Twelve do Clerk of Sales	365 00		
L. Richardson	Seven do Clerk of Invoices to 31st July	175 00		
S. B. Sykes	Five do do 31st December	125 00		
R. J. Bryce	Twelve do Clerk of Stock	365 00		

S. B. Sykes	Seven do	Copying Clerk to 31st July	116 66		
F. R. Alley	Five do	Clerk	76 67		
J. T. Canniff	Eight do	do	106 66		
J. A. Sangster	Four do	do	60 01		
Wm. Lemon	Twelve do	Messenger	365 00		
			4,855 00		
		Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15		3,587 20		
				8,442 20	
		EDUCATION OFFICE.			
		Salaries.			
Dr. E. Ryerson	Twelve months' salary as	Chief Superintendent	4,000 00		
J. G. Hodgins	do	Deputy do	2,800 00		
Alexander Marling	do	Chief Clerk	1,800 00		
F. J. Taylor	do	Clerk of Statistics	1,200 00		
J. T. R. Stinson	do	Clerk of Records	1,000 00		
W. H. Atkinson	do	Clerk of Correspondence	900 00		
J. H. J. Kerr	do	Assistant do	440 00		
A. C. Paul	do	Clerk of References	450 00		
J. S. Barber	do	Clerk of Reports and Returns	399 99		
F. Nudel	do	General Assistant and Copying Clerk	350 00		
C. H. Sangster	Eight do	Junior Assistant Clerk to 31st August	133 32		
F. Canniff	Four do	do 31st December	66 68		
James Moore	Twelve do	Caretaker	500 00		
			14,039 99		
		Contingencies.			
	For the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 15		5,085 63		
				19,125 62	
		COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
Rev. A. Carman, D.D.	Services and Expenses		75 00		
Rev. S. S. Nelles, D.D.	do		40 00		
Very Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, D.D.	do		45 00		
Rev. J. Pabaret	do		20 00		
S. C. Wood	do		45 00		
W. E. Hodgins	Services as Clerk		240 42		
F. T. Griffin	do		234 58		
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To purchase medals		100 00		
E. J. Potter	Stationery, &c.		98 25		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do		36 38		
A. Dredge & Co.	do		60 63		
Educational Depository	Books		69 85		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		113 48		
	Carried forward		1,178 59	486,153 11	543,843 64

Education.—*Concluded.*—Public Institutions Maintenance.—Immigration.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		1,178 59	486,153 11	543,843 64
	COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—*Continued.*				
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		6 18		
F. P. Taylor	Furnishings		20 00		
G. Harding	do		51 42		
W. Townshend	do		13 00		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising		22 50		
				1,291 69	
					487,444 80
	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS MAINTENANCE.				
	Maintenance of the Toronto Lunatic Asylum, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 17		81,579 24		
	Maintenance of the London Lunatic Asylum, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 18		80,312 93		
	Maintenance of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 19		31,254 05		
	Maintenance of the Blind Institute, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 20		20,606 47		
	Maintenance of the Central Prison, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 21		30,472 43		
	Maintenance of the Reformatory, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 22		21,433 45		
	Maintenance of the School of Agriculture, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 23		14,722 44		
	Maintenance of the School of Practical Science, including salaries of Officers, for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement, No. 24		5,707 11		
				....	286,088 12
	IMMIGRATION.				
	AGENCIES IN EUROPE.				
S. Robjohns	On account of Expenditure, London	6,113 57			
Telegraph Co.	Telegram	17 00			
Sundry Newspapers	Subscription	6 75			
			6,137 32		

C. W. Colter	On account of Expenditure, Liverpool	3,454 02			
John Dyke	On account of Services, &c., do	865 86			
			4,319 88		
Thomas Pearce	On account of Expenditure, Plymouth		382 92		
Peter Byrne	On account of Expenditure, Glasgow	5,799 66			
Alex. Begg	On account of Services, &c., do	2,254 40			
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising, &c., do	101 77			
			8,155 83		
Do	Advertising, &c., Dundee		243 33		
C. J. Shiel	On account of Expenditure, Dublin		2,181 48		
J. Murphy	On account of Expenditure, Cork		2,342 93		
C. Eckstromer	On account of Expenditure, Sweden	1,794 90			
Sundry Newspapers	Subscription, do	3 08			
			1,797 98		
A. Bounholder	Travelling Expenses, Germany		372 52		
Madame Von Koerber	Travelling Expenses, Switzerland		300 00		
G. T. Denison	Services and Expenses as Special Commissioner		2,000 00		
Rev. Horrocks Cocks	On account of Services and Expenses		546 45		
C. J. Whellams	do do		770 13		
S. Robjohns	Unexpended Balance on hand, 31st December, 1874		2,924 61		
				32,475 38	
	AGENCIES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.				
John A. Donaldson	Sundry Expenses, Toronto		347 74		
59 Rogers & Lambert	Provisions, do		1,153 24		
Tait & Rogersons	do do		568 12		
John Lowther	do do		1,238 78		
M. A. Jacob	do do		140 35		
P. Maranda	do do		35 50		
S. Jonason	do do		48 75		
William Cruit	do do		65 75		
Dunn & Scott	do do		27 85		
John Marshall	do do		8 00		
J. Goulding	do do		7 49		
J. H. Richardson, M.D.	Medical Attendance, do		417 00		
Shapter & Owen	Medicines, do		95 93		
William Knifton	Cartage, &c., do		394 09		
Sundry Persons	do do		41 49		
Paton & Co.	Furnishings, do		21 35		
N. McEachren	do do		36 00		
E. & C. Gurney	do do		1 80		
G. Harding	do do		29 97		
J. Hathaway	do do		124 75		
W. H. Sparrow	do do		77 40		
N. L. Piper & Son	do do		47 00		
John Begg	Repairs do		17 20		
A. Gaunt	Services do		17 75		
J. Thornhill	Interments do		17 00		
	Carried forward		4,980 30	32,475 38	1,317,376 56

Immigration.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		4,980 30	32,475 38	1,317,376 56
	AGENCIES IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.—*Continued.*				
P. Burns	Fuel, Toronto		883 65		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising, Toronto		3 00		
Wm. Knifton	Services do		300 00		
W. Cruit	do do		244 00		
H. Wood	do do		259 05		
Wm. Black	do do		303 60		
			6,973 60		
James Milton	Provisions, London		1,408 75		
Thomas McNoah	do Hamilton	585 60			
A. Roach	do do	25 75			
R. H. Rae	Sundries do	6 71			
W. Clever	do do	9 81			
			627 87		
R. McPherson	Sundry expenditure, Kingston		496 85		
W. J. Wills	do Ottawa		475 54		
James Sharpe	do Gravenhurst		143 68		
S. G. Best	Services and expenses, Rosseau	115 28			
D. F. Burke	Provisions, do	11 14			
Thomas Meyers	Lumber, do	99 70			
			226 12		
Thomas McMurray	Sundry Expenditure, Bracebridge		13 50		
F. A. Foley	do Parry Sound	120 43			
Parry Sound Lumber Co.	Lumber do	66 35			
C. Holmstead	Furnishings do	31 20			
			217 98		
W. H. Greene	Erecting buildings, Kinmount		782 78		
W. Weir	Provisions, Coboconk		32 00		
W. Turner	do Clinton	26 00			
Thomas Stevenson	Interments, do	7 00			
			33 00		
D. Carmichael	Provisions, Woodville		8 00		
H. Millard	Cartage, Washago		3 00		
D. D. Hay	Services and expenses in Ontario		1,545 67		
H. A. McLaurin	Services, Quebec	1,279 00			
R. M. Persse	do	979 00			
J. B. McLaughlin	do	276 00			

P. S. Ross	do	228 00			
John Persse	do	187 50			
A. Hess	do	169 00			
Wm. Anderson	do	50 00			
H. A. McLaurin	Sundry expenditure, Quebec	1,514 33			
R. M. Persse	Sundry expenses do	97 35			
A. E. Ashton	do do	21 00			
P. S. Ross	do do	42 40			
John Persse	do do	56 65			
J. B. MacLaughlin	do do	67 20			
Robert Shaw	On account of office rent, Quebec	102 00			
John Notman	Stationery do	83 03			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing do	123 12			
C. F. Sinn	do do	100 00			
Lugsdin & Barnett	Furnishings do	19 25			
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do do	2 50			
Post Master	Postage do	24 62			
Sundry newspapers	Subscription do	7 00			
Wm. Tofield	Provisions do	28 41			
J. Summer	do do	9 00			
			5,466 36		
				18,454 70	
	Carriage of Immigrants.				
Receiver General, Dominion	Grant for forwarding immigrants to Ontario in 1873		25,000 00		
Great Western Railway Co.	Carriage of immigrants		2,079 87		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	do		2,315 04		
Northern Railway Co.	do		1,859 08		
Toronto, Grey & Bruce Ry. Co.	do		343 50		
Toronto & Nipissing Railway Co.	do		76 20		
St. Lawrence & Ottawa Ry. Co.	do		70 15		
Hamilton & Lake Erie Ry. Co.	do		63 00		
Brockville & Ottawa Railway Co.	do		2 70		
Steamer City of Toronto	do		102 05		
Steamer Cumberland	do		26 50		
Steamer Waubuno	do		358 90		
Steamer Chicora	do		34 50		
Steamer Francis Smith	do		67 50		
Steamer Seymour	do		9 00		
Steamer Clyde	do		2 00		
W. J. Wills	do		777 31		
R. McPherson	do		383 97		
F. A. Foley	do		410 35		
W. H. Green	do		388 00		
Andrew Clarke	do		72 00		
T. D. Shipman	do		49 00		
S. G. Best	do		29 94		
James Sharpe	do		6 42		
Beatty & Co.	do		4 50		
	Carried forward		34,531 48	50,930 08	1,317,376 56

Immigration.—*Concluded.*—Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts,
	Brought forward	34,531 48	50,930 08	1,317,376 56
	CARRIAGE OF IMMIGRANTS—*Continued.*			
R. H. Rae	Carriage of Immigrants	2 00		
Joseph Allison	do	2 00		
			34,535 48	
	ASSISTANCE TO EMIGRANTS.			
D. Spence	To pay Bonus to Emigrants	21,000 00		
S. Robjohns	do do	18,794 79		
Ottawa Valley Emigration Aid Society	Assistance to Emigrants	3,873 00		
Northumberland and Durham Emigration Aid Society	do	1,008 00		
Dunbar Emigration Aid Society	do	36 00		
Miss Annie McPherson	do	1,020 00		
N. P. Champbliss	do	342 00		
W. E. Sandford	do	246 00		
J. T. Middlemore	do	213 00		
			46,532 79	
	INCIDENTALS.			
Sundry Newspapers & Magazines.	Advertising	1,207 57		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	343 58		
Matheson & Balfour	do	4 00		
J. Campbell & Son	Maps, &c.	24 00		
Dawson Bros	do	36 65		
D. Cowens	do	7 50		
R. W. Laird	do	33 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	15 00		
Alex. Somerville	Services, &c.	100 00		
S. Jonason	do	188 20		
Abel Tanterdeni	do	68 00		
Hon. A. Crooks	Travelling Expenses	63 50		
Hon. C. F. Fraser	do	47 82		
W. E. Sandford	do	124 25		
Madame Von Koerber	do	90 00		

P. O'Leary	do	115 15		
E. Richardson	do	32 50		
William Hilliard	do	40 79		
G. M. Ball	do	37 00		
J. Brand	do	3 50		
S. G. Best	do	4 00		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Carriage of Officials	37 05		
Sundry Persons	Freight and Express Charges	19 25		
			2,642 31	
				134,640 66
	AGRICULTURE, ARTS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS.			
	GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.			
	Wentworth N. Agricultural Society	700 00		
	Lambton do	700 00		
	Stormont do	700 00		
	Peterboro' E. do	700 00		
	Renfrew N. do	700 00		
	Algoma do	420 00		
	Perth S. do	700 00		
	Elgin E. do	700 00		
	Frontenac do	700 00		
	Middlesex N. do	700 00		
	Cardwell do	700 00		
	Northumberland E. do	700 00		
	Haldimand do	700 00		
	Hastings W. do	700 00		
	Addington do	700 00		
	Glengarry do	700 00		
	Simcoe N do	700 00		
	Brant N. do	700 00		
	Northumberland W. do	700 00		
	Welland do	700 00		
	Leeds and Grenville N. do	700 00		
	Lincoln do	700 00		
	Victoria S. do	700 00		
	Dundas do	700 00		
	Hastings E. do	700 00		
	Prescott do	700 00		
	Norfolk S. do	700 00		
	Lanark N. do	700 00		
	Kent do	700 00		
	Simcoe S. do	700 00		
	Lanark S. do	700 00		
	Bothwell do	700 00		
	Brockville do	350 00		
	Carried forward	22,470 00	....	1,452,017 22

Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	22,470 00	...	1,452,017 22
	GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—*Continued.*			
	Renfrew S. Agricultural Society	700 00		
	Huron N. do	700 00		
	Wentworth S. do	700 00		
	Bruce S. do	700 00		
	Elgin W. do	700 00		
	Middlesex W. do	700 00		
	Monck do	700 00		
	Wellington C. do	700 00		
	Hastings N. do	670 50		
	Norfolk N. do	700 00		
	Lennox do	700 00		
	Essex do	700 00		
	Peel do	700 00		
	York E. do	700 00		
	Prince Edward do	700 00		
	Wellington N. do	700 00		
	Peterborough W. do	700 00		
	Carleton do	700 00		
	Hamilton do	350 00		
	Durham E. do	700 00		
	Oxford N. do	700 00		
	Brant S. do	700 00		
	Middlesex E. do	700 00		
	Perth N. do	700 00		
	Victoria N. do	700 00		
	Ontario S. do	700 00		
	Oxford S. do	700 00		
	Ottawa do	350 00		
	Wellington S. do	700 00		
	Cornwall do	348 00		
	Huron S. do	700 00		
	Bruce N. do	700 00		
	Grey S.	700 00		
	Russell do	700 00		
	York N. do	700 00		
	York W. do	700 00		
	Waterloo N. do	700 00		

	Ontario N. do	700 00		
	Toronto do	550 00		
	Grenville, S. do	700 00		
	Kingston do	350 00		
	Halton do	700 00		
	Durham W. do	700 00		
	London do	350 00		
	Niagara do	350 00		
	Waterloo S. do	700 00		
	Grey N. do	700 00		
	Leeds S. do	700 00		
		53,788 50		
	Grant to Fruit Growers' Association	1,000 00		
	Grant to Entomological Society	750 00		
	Grant to Agricultural Association	10,000 00		
	Allowance to Dairymen's Association	700 00		
E. B. Read	Allowance to Entomological Society for illustration of Report, &c.	500 00		
G. H. Mills	Allowance to Hamilton Horticultural Society	140 00		
E. Harrington	Allowance to Arnprior Horticultural Society	40 00		
Thomas Myers	Allowance to Muskoka Agricultural Society	150 00		
Isaac Barefoot	Allowance to Six Nation Indians	40 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	1,189 74		
London *Advertiser*	do	5 75		
George Cummings	Freight	12 25		
R. B. Howard	Prize Agricultural Veterinary Examinations, 1873, 1874	20 00	68,336 24	
	GRANTS TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES:			
	Meaford	300 00		
	Norwood	100 00		
	Simcoe	400 00		
	Mount Forest	400 00		
	Strathroy	400 00		
	Listowel	400 00		
	Elora	400 00		
	Brighton	200 00		
	Streetsville	400 00		
	St. Mary's	400 00		
	Richmond Hill	155 00		
	St. Thomas	400 00		
	Clinton	400 00		
	Niagara	400 00		
	Berlin	108 00		
	Peterborough	400 00		
	Uxbridge	400 00		
	Guelph	400 00		
	Carried forward	6,063 00	68,336 24	1,152,017 22

Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions.—*Concluded.*—Hospitals and Charities.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6,063 00	68,336 24	1,452,017 22
	GRANTS TO MECHANICS' INSTITUTES—*Continued.*			
	Aurora	300 00		
	Whitby	400 00		
	Ayr	280 00		
	Collingwood	200 00		
	Brampton	400 00		
	Park Hill	400 00		
	Grimsby	131 00		
	Fergus	120 00		
	Schomberg	200 00		
	Waterdown	80 00		
	Dunville	400 00		
	Sarnia	400 00		
	Hamilton	400 00		
	Thorold	400 00		
	Durham	324 00		
	Harriston	240 00		
	Brantford	400 00		
	Mitchell	400 00		
	Dundas	400 00		
	Smith's Falls	150 00		
	London	400 00		
	Ottawa	400 00		
	Galt	400 00		
	Toronto	400 00		
	Woodstock	400 00		
	Kincardine	156 00		
	St. Catharines	400 00		
	Paris	400 00		
	Preston	400 00		
		15,447 00		
M. J. Kelly	Fees as Inspector	20 00		
D. Fotheringham	do	20 00		
Thomas Pearce	do	25 00		
A. Dewar	do	25 00		
A. D. Fordyce	do	20 00		
J. B. Somerset	do	20 00		

J. H. Smith	do	10 00		
D. J. McKinnon	do	10 00		
William Alexander	do	10 00		
Robert Little	do	10 00		
S. P. Groat	do	10 00		
R. Torrence	do	10 00		
A. McCallum	do	10 00		
James Hughes	do	10 00		
B. Freer	do	10 00		
J. H. Ball	do	10 00		
J. J. Wadsworth	do	10 00		
J. Kilgour	do	10 00		
J. Gordon	do	5 00		
J. C. Brown	do	5 00		
J. Hodgson	do	5 00		
R. Rogers	do	5 00		
W. Carlisle	do	5 00		
J. B. Muir	do	5 00		
J. Herald	do	5 00		
R. Harcourt	do	5 00		
J. Stratton	do	5 00		
H. L. Slack	do	5 00		
A. F. Butler	do	5 00		
	Grant to Art Union	500 00		
			16,252 00	
	Grants to Literary Institutions:—			
	Canadian Institute, Toronto	750 00		
	do Ottawa	300 00		
	Athenæum, Ottawa	300 00		
			1,350 00	
	Grant to Promote Scientific Research	....	500 00	
				86,438 24
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES.			
	Grant to General Hospital, Toronto	11,200 00		
	do House of Industry, do	2,900 00		
	do Protestant Orphans' Home, Toronto	640 00		
	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, do	640 00		
	do Lying-in Hospital, do	480 00		
	do Magdalene Asylum, do	480 00		
	do House of Providence, do	1,000 00		
	do Girls' Home and Public Nursery, do	320 00		
	do Boys' Home, do	320 00		
	do Eye and Ear Infirmary do	1,000 00		
	do News Boys' Home do	240 00		
	Carried forward	19,220 00	....	1,538,455 46

Hospitals and Charities.—*Concluded.*—Miscellaneous.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	19,220 00		1,538,455 46
	HOSPITALS AND CHARITIES—*Continued.*			
	Grant to General Hospital, Kingston	4,800 00		
	do House of Industry, do	2,200 00		
	do Orphans' Home, do	640 00		
	do Hotel Dieu Hospital, do	1,000 00		
	do General Hospital, London	2,400 00		
	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, London	640 00		
	do General Hospital, Hamilton	4,800 00		
	do Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Hamilton	640 00		
	do Protestant do do do	640 00		
	eo House of Refuge, do	720 00		
	do Protestant Hospital, Ottawa	1,200 00		
	do Roman Catholic do do	1,200 00		
	do St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa	480 00		
	do Protestant do do do	480 00		
	do St. Joseph's do do do	480 00		
	do Magdalene Asylum, do	480 00		
	do General Hospital, St. Catharines	1,000 00		43,020 00
	MISCELLANEOUS.			
British America Bank Note Co.	Printing, &c., Law Stamps	300 00		
William Smith	Services and Expenses as License Officer	848 55		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, *re* Licenses	280 29		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Stamps, do	45 00		
Sundry Persons	Postage Stamps, do	25 00		
Express Co.	Charges, do	13 00		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising, do	12 00		
W. R. Harris	Travelling Expenses, *re* Licenses, Law Stamps, &c.	35 00		
W. Martin	Services, *re* License Inspection	218 85		
E. P. Watson	do do	171 25		
J. B. Buck	do Prosecutions	5 00		
L. D. Raymond	do do	15 00		
Ira Lewis	do do	7 00	1,975 94	

J. B. Baldwin	Services, *re* Municipalities Fund	31 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, do	9 55	40 55	
British America Bank Note Co.	Printing Debentures, *re* Municipal Loan Fund	3,128 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, do	393 80		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Maps, do	6 00		
Sundry Persons	Postage Stamps, do	31 00		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Seals, &c. do	16 50		
George Evans	Tin Box, do	2 75		
L. W. Ord	Services, do	1,064 14		
C. A. Brongh	do do	300 00		
A. Macdonell	do do	30 00		
W. L. Spence	do do	115 50		
C. R. Ord	do do	5 00		
Hon. E. B. Wood	do do	40 00		
Hon. A. Crooks	Travelling Expenses, do	1,150 00		
L. W. Ord	do do	323 50		
W. R. Harris	do do	15 00		
Express Co.	Charges, do	51 62		
Telegraph Co.	Telegrams, do	15 00		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising, do	54 88	6,742 69	
Charles Lindsay	Services, &c., *re* N. W. Boundary		536 00	
S. P. Maybee	do Inspection of Railways	152 50		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses, do	10 25	162 75	
John Gordon	Grant to Ontario Rifle Association		600 00	
James Jackson	Services as Caretaker, Orillia Asylum		240 00	
Isolated Risk Insurance Co.	Insurance on Public Buildings	136 75		
Royal Insurance Co.	do do	278 75		
Commercial Union Insurance Co.	do do	308 05		
North British Insurance Co.	do do	243 75		
Western Insurance Co.	do do	38 90		
Wellington Mutual Insurance Co.	do do	7 80		
British America Insurance Co.	do do	223 75		
Liverpool & London Insurance Co.	do do	101 25		
Provincial Insurance Co.	do do	100 25		
Phœnix Insurance Co.	do do	60 75	1,500 00	
The Treasurer	Grand Orange Lodge, Ontario West, Re-fund of Orange Bills Fees	60 00		
Do	do Ontario East, do	60 00	120 00	
John Montgomery	In settlement of Claim against Province of Upper Canada		3,000 00	
Thomas Langton	Services, *re* Consolidation Statutes	800 00		
R. E. Kingsford	do do	700 00		
C. R. Biggar	do do	300 00		
J. P. Clark	do do	250 00		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing, do	83 90		
Willing & Williamson	Books, &c., do	40 43		
	Carried forward	2,174 33	14,917 93	1,581,475 46

Miscellaneous.—*Concluded.*—Public Buildings.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,174 33	14,917 93	1,581,475 46
	MISCELLANEOUS.—*Continued.*			
J. G. Owen	Books, &c., Consolidated Statutes	210 00	2,384 33	
T. C. Scoble	Expenses in *re* Lucknow Poll	24 94		
George T. Burgiss	do do	7 50		
Globe Printing Co.	Printing	3 50	35 94	17,338 20
	PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
	TORONTO LUNATIC ASYLUM.			
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	723 35		
Wm. Burke	Lumber	413 28		
Joseph Gearing	do	107 38		
John Damp	Tiles	45 00		
Dickey, Neill & Co.	Furnishings	355 09		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	125 95		
John Turner & Sons	do	108 00		
Bulmer & Douglass	do	40 00		
New York Standard Machinery Co.	do	137 33		
E. & C. Gurney	do	25 00		
Wm. Briscoe	do	9 50		
George Harding	Plumbing, &c.	288 70		
J. Marvyn	Mason Work	65 00	2,443 58	
	LONDON LUNATIC ASYLUM.			
Wright & Durand	On account of contract	14,459 55		
J. C. Dodd & Son	do	762 40		
James Johnston	do	405 60		
Stevens & Turner	Plumbing	468 08		
George Riddell & Brothers	Slating	200 00		
S. Stewart	Repairing roof, &c.	346 75		
Wm. Heath	Painting	48 00		
Smith & Tombs	Work done *re* drainage	289 62		
W. England	do do	33 00		

Darvell & Yates	do *re* water supply	191 00		
James Hardy	Plastering	121 80		
Wm. Smith	Sodding	66 24		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	1,833 75		
Manufacturing Co., George Morehead	do	156 50		
Green, Peters & Co.	Furnishings	1,121 56		
A. Rowland & Co.	do	54 00		
John Ferguson	do	30 00		
Hodgins & Moran	do	65 00		
Beecher Brothers	do	94 25		
S. & A. McBride	do	123 35		
R. S. Murray	do	75 00		
W. J. Reid & Co.	do	28 50		
G. Eddleston	do	6 00		
J. Scanlan	do	18 00		
H. Davis & Co.	do	6 50		
H. C. Greene	Lumber	732 56		
M. Knowlton	do	286 87		
R. Lewis	Paints, &c.	342 37		
J. Bartlett	Tiles	102 87		
Jamieson & Cole	do	36 00		
George Reeves & Co.	do	217 41		
R. & L. Jarvis	Brick	506 25		
R. Somers	Lime	91 65		
F. Rowland	Cement	8 25		
F. Courtier	Gravel	207 25		
Cowan & Wright	Hardware	210 41		
Thomas Browne	Boilers	967 00		
H. J. Ruttan	Heating Apparatus	162 07		
D. S. Keith & Co	Rubber Hose	528 00		
John Christopher & Brother	Storm sash	826 10		
Wm. Saunders	Trees, flowers, &c	33 60		
A. Leslie	do	28 10		
Charles Pratt	do	28 75		
James Vick	do	24 79		
R. Mathieson	To pay sundries	318 59		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	70 00		
Great Western Railway Co.	do	3 50		
Hon. A. Crooks	Travelling expenses	25 00		
Kivas Tully	do	41 00		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	6 75		
Isaac Holden	Services, &c. Clerk of Works	312 29		
Pay Lists	Men employed	1,377 49		
			28,499 40	
	INEBRIATE ASYLUM, HAMILTON.			
D. Nicholson	On account of contract	23,030 00		
F. P. O'Callaghan	Services as Clerk of Works	743 00		
	Carried forward	23,773 00	30,942 98	1,598,813 66

Public Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	23,773 00	30,942 98	1,598,813 66
	INEBRIATE ASYLUM, HAMILTON.—*Continued.*			
Robert Carroll	Services, &c.	16 00		
H. Munro	do	8 30		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	42 50		
A. Dalgleish	do	15 95		
J. W. Langmuir	do	25 00		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	6 92		
			23,887 67	
	REFORMATORY, PENETANGUISHENE.			
Rev. George Hallem	Improvements on premises	800 00		
A. Landergan	do	40 00		
John Lummis	Lumber	74 00		
F. McGibbon	do	12 90		
James Johnston	Scaffolding	52 50		
J. Dobson	Lime	46 00		
W. Featherstonhaugh	To pay sundries	10 25		
J. Columbus	Services as Engineer	45 00		
J. W. Langmuir	Travelling expenses	27 90		
T. C. Scoble	do	15 88		
D. Tennant	do	41 75		
Pay List	Men employed	428 22		
			1,594 40	
	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.			
George Harding	Plumbing, gasfitting, locksmithing, &c.	7,072 43		
Thomas Lalor & Sons	do	3,425 26		
Hugh Hennessy	do	2,361 70		
D. S. Keith	do	1,233 10		
Dicky, Neill & Co.	Ironwork	2,750 12		
Neil, Currie & Co.	do	1,100 00		
George Ringham	do	1,153 54		
E. & C. Gurney	do	47 50		
M. O'Connor	Painting, glazing, &c.	2,884 46		
George Evans	Tinsmithing, &c.	171 59		
John Duckworth	Plastering, &c.	1,224 90		
R. Rennie	Slating	1,323 50		
R. Dennis	Carpenter work	2,423 56		

H. T. Sarge	Carpenter work	578 96		
J. B. Smith	do	231 00		
J. Davidson	do	114 46		
John Clements & Son	do	49 50		
W. W. Colwell & Brothers	do	1,728 30		
Canada Car Co.	On account of contract	3,548 18		
John Lamb	Stone	3,998 65		
Thomas Snarr	do	1,093 40		
John Esson	do	1,565 87		
Joseph Gearing	do	128 18		
James Farquhar & Co.	do	530 10		
A. W. Godson	do	1,527 13		
W. & G. Farquhar	do	1,992 53		
West & Taylor	do	2,257 47		
M. Townsley	Brick	500 00		
Ridont & Co.	Hardware	206 40		
Rice Lewis & Son	do	4,141 81		
P. Paterson & Son	do	30 80		
W. Hewitt & Co.	do	216 24		
W. Adamson	do	335 70		
Boatman & Kelly	do	13 97		
B. Walton	Drain pipes, &c.	168 28		
Thomas Nightingale	do	69 35		
J. Warwood	do	1 05		
Consumer's Gas Co.	Gas pipes	916 60		
A. Milligan & Co.	Cement	183 60		
Toronto Lime Co.	Lime	430 04		
J. Kennedy	Sand	21 00		
Tracy & McGough	Earth filling	705 40		
P. Burns	Fuel	64 00		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	1,396 50		
Henry Graham & Co.	Carpeting, &c.	1,043 33		
W. H. Shepperd	Mantel pieces	226 15		
A. R. McMaster & Brother	Furnishing	242 88		
E. Remington & Sons	do	188 12		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	178 25		
Hughes Brothers	do	179 95		
Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	317 45		
William Scott	do	93 88		
Connor, Webb & Co.	do	92 47		
John Fensom	do	85 78		
John McDonald & Co.	do	63 00		
W. H. Sparrow	do	52 40		
R. Wilks & Co.	do	48 90		
Thompson & Burns	do	58 20		
F. W. Unitt	do	34 80		
E. J. Burnham	do	70 51		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	62 35		
Adam, Stevenson & Co	do	181 81		
	Carried forward	59,139 36	56,425 05	1,598,813 66

Public Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	59,139 36	56,425 05	1,598,813 66
	CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—*Continued.*			
Lugsdin & Barnett	Furnishings	26 00		
Nelson & La Fort	do	14 55		
Standard Laundry Machinery Co.	do	438 96		
Thomas Short	Sundries	234 57		
A. Montgomery	do	4 75		
T. K. Rogers	do	202 36		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Grading	220 00		
Do	Freight	44 00		
Great Western Railway Co.	do	7 04		
Sundry Persons	Cab Hire	119 75		
J. P. Wagner	Services, &c.	2,071 91		
James Price	do	282 50		
George Taylor	do	588 00		
H. W. Eddis	do	262 50		
W. Lundy	do	224 00		
H. Munro, jun.	do	183 30		
P. Scully	do	180 00		
M. Clarkson	do	175 00		
A. Smith	do	16 63		
John Knifton	do	35 00		
Joseph Sheard	do	75 00		
Pay List	Men employed	37,378 16		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	135 90		
			102,059 24	
	DEAF AND DUMB INSTITUTE, BELLEVILLE.			
D. S. Keith	On account of Contract	2,638 15		
John Forin	do	300 00		
Lewis & Kerr	Lumber	209 97		
J. M. Walker & Co.	do	103 23		
W. H. Worth	Plastering, &c.	213 20		
Gardiner & Wilkins	do	124 57		
J. Lang	Slating	44 50		
William Johnston	Carpenter Work	20 62		
William Wensley	Painting	55 87		
Charles Lang	Whitewashing	91 50		
Do	Planting, &c.	104 25		

Thomas Jones	Trees	27 50		
James Glass & Co.	Hardware	28 58		
Ridout & Co.	Filters	17 30		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	31 08		
J. Gibbard & Son	Mattresses, &c.	155 75		
G. C. Holton & Co.	Carpeting	127 47		
N. Jones	Furnishings	37 16		
J. J. Frost	do	62 28		
Beardmore & Co.	Leather	565 73		
A. Christie	To pay Sundries	50 25		
Kivas Tulley	Travelling Expenses	25 00		
			5,033 96	
	BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.			
William Watt	On account of Contract	2,872 31		
G. Ringham	do	632 00		
H. J. & R. T. Sutton	do	1,965 71		
Robert Russell	Plumbing, &c.	301 93		
George Harding	Galvanized Iron Work	255 00		
Thomas Ramsay	Carpenter Work	12 00		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	887 84		
John Macdonald & Co.	Bedding	286 77		
George Winks & Co.	do	211 44		
William Peirce	Maps	119 00		
American Printing House Co.	Books	107 68		
A. & S. Nordheimer	Musical Instruments	90 90		
J. L. Mott, Iron Works Co	Furnishings	37 64		
William Whittaker	do	20 72		
William Buck	do	19 45		
N. Y. Standard Machinery Co	do	99 69		
P. Judge	Cartage	80 00		
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	18 42		
M. Donovan	Services	3 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling Expenses	11 00		
F. P. O'Callaghan	do	33 90		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	5 00		
			8,071 40	
	AGRICULTURAL FARM, MIMICO.			
J. M. Gilson	On account Arbitration Fees	50 00		
H. & J. R. Sutton	do of Contract	2,146 50		
J. Cameron & Co.	do Advertising	9 00		
J. T. B. Perse	do do	16 00		
			2,221 50	
	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.			
James Barclay	On account of Contract	7,240 01		
D. S. Keith & Co.	do	4,271 99		
A. Dalgleish	Services and Expenses as Clerk of Works	383 00		
	Carried forward	11,895 00	173,811 15	1,598,813 66

Public Buildings.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11,895 05	173,811 15	1,598,813 66
	SCHOOL OF AGRICULTURE, GUELPH.—*Continued.*			
F. P. O'Callaghan	Services and expenses as Clerk of Works	141 30		
H. A. Engleharte	Preparing plan of grounds	250 00		
F. W. Stone	On account, purchase money of land	543 20		
F. Sturdy	Painting, &c.	205 44		
George Duthie	Roofing	31 55		
Hy. Graham & Co.	Carpeting	343 52		
Hefernan Brothers	do	44 91		
Mitchell & Tovell	Furniture	40 00		
George Howard	Stoves	40 15		
M. Staunton & Brother	Wall paper	180 00		
J. B. Armstrong & Co.	Furnishings	70 00		
George Beattie	do	71 53		
J. M. Bond & Co.	do	61 27		
John Horsman	do	79 86		
R. Hay & Co.	do	12 00		
R. Crawford	do	8 50		
Guthrie, Watt & Cutten	Law fees	360 48		
J. Skead	Expenses as Commissioner	53 00		
A. Wilson	do	50 00		
D. Christie	do	53 00		
D. W. Beadle	do	26 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling Expenses	25 50		
W. F. Clark	do	13 75		
S. L. Hamilton	do	9 70		
H. McCandless	To pay sundries	9,000 00		
			23,609 66	
	SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE, TORONTO.			
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	Apparatus, &c.	1,395 35		
Chas Potter	do	395 25		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	95 35		
Canadian Telegraph Supply Co.	do	30 00		
Edward G. Allan	Furnishings	58 31		
P. McKellar	do	50 00		
W. H. Ellis	Expenses collecting minerals	103 85		
Robert Stewart	Interest on mortgages	80 00		
			2,208 11	

	NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS, TORONTO.			
Joseph Gearing	On account of contract	7,152 80		
D. S. Keith & Co.	do	3,738 95		
George Hillem	Services as Clerk of Works	524 00		
John Rogers	Carpenter work	193 50		
Joseph Murphy	Plastering	75 00		
George Ringham	Tinsmithing	43 38		
George Duthie	Slating	55 20		
Charles Potter	Furniture, &c.	150 50		
George Verral	Cab hire	5 00		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	64 40		
			12,002 73	
	NORMAL SCHOOL, OTTAWA.			
John Forin	On account of contract	42,550 00		
Representatives By Estate	Land	16,164 38		
James Mather	Services as Clerk of Works	588 00		
W. R. Strickland	Services preparing plans	1,310 00		
J. H. Sangster	do	150 00		
Rordans & Michells	Engrossing	7 50		
J. G. Owen	do	6 00		
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses	147 25		
George Taylor	do	27 50		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	7 00		
			60,957 63	
	OSGOODE HALL, TORONTO.			
Law Society	Grant for repairs	2,000 00		
H. T. Smith	Plumbing, &c.	152 95		
Morrison & McGuire	do	7 01		
M. O'Connor	Painting, &c.	113 20		
Withrow & Hillock	Carpenter work	77 28		
George Evans	Tinsmithing	61 90		
R. Jones	Bricklaying	18 00		
R. Smith	Repairing furnace	5 98		
			2,436 32	
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.			
James Hathaway	On account of contract	841 30		
William Milligan	do	598 35		
Pay List	Men employed	181 45		
Robert Jones	Bricklaying	19 35		
Joseph Murphy	Plastering	13 22		
G. Duthie	Slating	29 10		
	Carried forward	1,682 77	275,025 60	1,598,813 66

Public Buildings.—*Concluded.*—Public Works.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,682 77	275,025 60	1,598,813 66
	GOVERNMENT HOUSE, TORONTO.—*Continued.*			
J. & T. Teevin	Piping	90 62		
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	1,016 33		
Charles Potter	Furnishings	6 50		
			2,796 22	
	PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO.			
John Ritchie & Son	Plumbing, &c.	1,267 37		
S. Meadows	do	59 54		
George Evans	Tinsmithing	461 51		
W. J. Whitten & Co.	do	102 63		
Wm. Milligan	Painting, &c.	453 89		
G. Pearcy	do	571 48		
D. & J. McDonald	Fencing grounds	2,850 20		
James Hathaway	Carpenter work	139 19		
D. Forbes	Felt roofing	501 15		
George Duthie	Slating	37 58		
M. Short	Earth filling	382 80		
P. Scully	Services	55 10		
Toronto Lime Co.	Lime	208 80		
A. Milligan & Co.	do	3 75		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	152 00		
W. & G. Farquhar	do	62 92		
J. Davidson	do	26 12		
Ridout & Co.	Hardware	120 18		
Rice Lewis & Son	do	19 70		
Joseph McCausland	Glass	94 50		
H. Miller & Co.	Paints	20 95		
Lucas Brothers	Brick	6 00		
West & Taylor	Gravel	387 00		
Townley & Wakefield	Tiles	35 56		
R. West	do	14 00		
Steele Brothers	Seed	14 48		
G. W. Buckland & Co.	do	24 60		
John Lalor	Cartage	33 95		
R. O'Brien	do	2 25		

Pay List	Men employed	579 26		
R. Hay & Co	Furniture	999 25		
			9,687 71	
	COURT HOUSE AND GAOL, SAULT ST. MARIE.			
Edward Merton	On account of contract	678 00		
A. C. McKay	Lumber	263 04		
D. F. Ransom	do	17 25		
			958 29	
	REGISTRY OFFICE, PARRY SOUND.			
P. McCurrie	To pay sundries	69 82		
D. F. McDonald	Painting	33 00		
			102 82	
	REGISTRY OFFICE AND LOCK-UP, NEW DISTRICT.			
Neale & Brown	On account of contract	2,170 00		
D. McLarty	do	765 00		
R. Purdon	Travelling expenses	42 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	10 00		
			2,987 50	
				291,558 14
	PUBLIC WORKS.			
	WASHAGO AND GRAVENHURST ROAD.			
Thomas Walters	On account of contract	915 00		
Smith & Ball	Lumber	137 00		
A. B. Campbell	do	65 79		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	6 70		
J. H. Jackson	do	9 35		
J. C. McNab	Services and expenses	41 81		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	47 50		
Wm. Edwards	do	4 00		
J. P. Edwards	do	4 50		
Pay Lists	Men employed	940 15		
			2,171 80	
	SYDENHAM RIVER WORKS.			
H. McLean	On account of contract	270 00		
Pay List	Men employed	31 00		
			301 00	
	Carried forward		2,472 80	1,890,371 80

Public Works.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	....	2,472 80	1,890,371 80
	MUSKOKA RIVER WORKS.			
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware, &c.	311 03		
J. T. Kirkpatrick	do	64 31		
William Whiteside	do	77 25		
L. McFayden	do	16 88		
J. Cockburn & Co.	Supplies	45 77		
W. R. Tudhope	do	26 38		
J. W. Thomas	Boat Hire	15 50		
J. S. Wallis	Services, &c.	34 50		
J. C. McNab	do	82 15		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses	94 75		
William Edwards	do	6 00		
J. P. Edwards	do	5 80		
D. Brown	do	29 50		
Pay List	Men Employed	3,815 80		
			4,625 62	
	LOCK BETWEEN MARY AND FAIRY LAKES.			
John Carroll	On account of Contract	15,975 00		
Turner Koyle	Services as Clerk of Works	834 90		
W. J. S. Holwell	Services and Expenses	131 40		
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising	6 12		
			16,947 42	
	ROADS, TOWNSHIP OF RYERSON.			
William Wardle	On account of Contract	....	504 00	
	SETTLERS' HOMESTEADS.			
A. Staratt	Clearing, &c.	395 00		
A. J. Cockburn	Services and Expenses as Clerk of Works	418 85		
D. F. Burke	Services	24 00		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses	30 00		
William Edwards	do	19 85		
J. P. Edwards	do	9 50		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	59 70		
Pay List	Men Employed	3,223 03		

	Less Re-funds and Instalments on Locations	4,179 93 74 96	4,104 97	
	TRENT RIVER BRIDGE.			
William Sargeant	On account of Contract		2,000 00	
	BALSAM RIVER WORKS.			
Kimball & Makings	Hardware	16 74		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses	11 80		
John Walters	Services and Expenses	11 75		
Pay List	Men Employed	554 02		
William Edwards	Accountable Work	600 00	1,194 31	
	KAMINISTIQUIA RIVER WORKS.			
W. W. Willams & Co.	On account of Contract	9,853 45		
Oliver Davidson & Co.	Lumber, Tug Service, &c.	1,546 51		
John Machan	Travelling Expenses	9 00	11,408 96	
	GULL AND BURNT RIVER WORKS.			
M. Boyd	On account of Contract	7,180 05		
Hugh Workman	do	567 08		
Can. Land and Immigration Co	Repairing Dam	142 13		
William Coulter	Stone	60 00		
Bertram Brothers	Hardware	55 64		
Kimball & Makins	do	20 54		
George Cox	Lumber, &c.	234 82		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses	76 50		
N. Shaw	do	52 32		
Thomas Walters	do	37 60		
John Pearce	Services and Expenses	25 00		
W. Kennedy	do	15 50		
Pay List	Mem Employed	3,295 03	11,762 21	
	PORT CARLING BRIDGES.			
Thomas Burgis	Lumber	26 35		
C. W. Vanderburgh	do	48 35		
T. Meyers	Rope	9 00		
Rice Lewis & Son	Hardware	18 57		
McFayden & Co.	do	38 40		
J. W. Thomas	Carpent r Work, &c.	16 00		
J. Cockburn & Co.	Supplies	66 15		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling Expenses	10 50		
Pay List	Men Employed	1,601 59	1,834 91	
	Carried forward		56,855 20	1,890,371 80

Public Works.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		56,855 20	1,890,371 80
	SCUGOG RIVER WORKS.			
Thomas Walters	On account of contract	3,752 00		
George Crandell	Tug service	75 00		
J. C. McNabb	Services and expenses	130 18		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	15 50		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	14 82		
			3,987 50	
	SURVEYS, INSPECTION, &c.			
N. Shaw	Services, &c., inspecting	649 55		
Wm. Little	do	61 50		
A. N. Molesworth	do	17 85		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses, inspecting	41 85		
J. C. McNabb	do	96 75		
N. L. Piper & Son	Camp furnishings	12 25		
G. Michael	do	20 00		
			899 75	
	MAINTENANCE OF LOCKS.			
P. Young	Services and expenses as Lock Master, Young's Point	242 50		
J. Cockburn	do Port Carling	80 00		
P. O'Beirne	do do	162 85		
Thomas Laidley	do Lindsay	168 00		
R. Douglass	do do	178 83		
R. McCausland	do do	183 00		
Wm. Little	Services inspecting locks, &c.	178 50		
Thomas Walters	Repairs	150 75		
James Chalmers	do	75 00		
Robert Giles	do	7 75		
J. S. Wallis	do	50		
Boyd, Smith & Co.	Lumber	75 60		
D. A. Macdonald	do	32 40		
Richard Reid	do	57 60		
Robert Bryson	do	129 45		
David Smith	Hardware	118 73		

Kimball & Makins	do	10 75		
George Stetham	do	4 32		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	71 50		
J. C. McNab	do	14 65		
W. G. Ferguson	Provisions	96 27		
Pay Lists	Men employed	970 43		
			3,009 38	
	DRAINAGE.			
George Blain	On account of contract drainage in Sombra	17,340 00		
John Woods	do Nissouri West	7,369 00		
Brayne & Dornan	do Raleigh and East Tilbury	2,194 00		
W. Allen	do Raleigh	1,789 20		
Charles Best	do Tilbury East	1,632 00		
James Tate	do Delaware	2,502 00		
C. Butcher	do Metcalfe and Raleigh	1,684 95		
John McIntosh	do Delaware and East Tilbury	1,511 63		
Wm. Barnum	do Moore	2,448 00		
P. Sullivan	do Tilbury East	1,445 00		
A. Smith	do Delaware	980 00		
D. H. Carmichael	do do	691 00		
P. Healy	do Sarnia	850 00		
John Carroll	do do	1,190 00		
G. H. Johnston	do Raleigh	860 00		
W. Souter	do do	696 86		
N. Bell	do do	638 60		
J. W. Crow	do do	204 00		
Thomas Irvine	do do	157 75		
G. W. Hatter	do do	95 37		
S. M. Smith	do do	161 00		
Alex. Coutts	do Tilbury East	317 88		
J. Gallagher	do do	290 50		
Thomas Moore	do Moore	120 00		
John Seaton	do Ekfrid	101 75		
W. G. McGeorge	Services and expenses	636 13		
A. Davidson	do	489 11		
W. J. S. Holwell	do	207 43		
J. J. Francis	do	264 50		
Wm. McMillan	do	205 83		
J. C. McNabb	do	118 26		
T. N. Molesworth	Travelling expenses	147 75		
John Woods	do	30 00		
James Adams	Camp furnishings	34 00		
Pay List	Men employed in Moore, Sarnia, Metcalf, Rochester, Brooke, and Tilbury West	3,604 76		
Sundry newspapers	Advertising	120 05		
			53,128 31	
				117,880 14
	Carried forward			2,008,251 91

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
		Brought forward			2,008,251 94
		COLONIZATION ROADS.			
John S. Aylsworth	On account of work on	Opeongo and Mississipi roads	2,416 24		
S. G. Best	do	Monteith and Perry, Cardwell, Rosseau and Nipissing roads	1,043 45		
John Carroll	do	Pigeon River road, &c.	4,195 50		
A. G. Judd	do	Parry Sound road	5,200 00		
D. M. Card	do	Lake Joseph road	1,564 15		
D. McLaws	do	Rosseau and Nipissing road	5,621 00		
D. Ostrom	do	Muskoka road	1,500 00		
P. Vankleek	do	Pembroke and Mattawa road	3,169 82		
James Coleman	do	do	98 08		
Leach & Edwards	do	do	43 89		
W. McCarity	do	do	21 00		
N. Bailey	do	do	19 25		
R. Ransom	do	do	14 40		
R. Procter	do	do	2,700 00		
A. Kennedy	do	do	173 16		
John Bangs	do	do	3,835 26		
J. A. McDonald	do	Great Northern road	3,360 10		
William Carney	do	do	971 64		
William Stratton	do	Baseline road	788 77		
John Watson	do	Frontenac road	700 00		
James Bonfield	do	Algona, Hagarty and Douglass roads	581 67		
McDonald & Crozier	do	Pembroke and Mattawa road	133 22		
Hy. Elliott	do	Hastings road	1,018 39		
T. R. Secord	do	Fort William road	4,600 00		
H. Smith	do	Mississippi road	1,200 00		
John Cunningham	do	Ryerson road	1,570 26		
John Armstrong	do	Monteith and Perry	2,224 37		
A. Niven	do	Burleigh road	1,000 00		
Sutherland & Co.	do	Black Bay road	2,120 00		
Thomas McGowan	do	Christie road	1,480 00		
S. Row	do	Monck road	600 00		
G. Hunt	do	Muskoka and Bobcaygeon road	500 00		
W. Carrick	do	Fort William road	400 00		
Manager Royal Canadian Bank	do	do	3,500 00		
D. F. Burke	do	Monteith and Perry, &c., roads	284 84		
B. Flint	do	Bridgwater road	250 00		
D. C. Hartle	do	Cameron road	200 00		

Joseph Staples	do	Victoria road	500 00		
N. Walsh	do	Kingston and Perth road	200 00		
John Morrow	do	Hyde Chute road	650 00		
J. McKenzie	do	Mississippi road	500 00		
Thomas Halliday	do	Macaulay road	609 61		
R. Shannon	do	Addington road	839 49		
J. W. Webster	do	Opeongo road	528 55		
J. D. Naylor	do	Cameron road	665 40		
John Kelly	do	Hyde Chute and Frontenac road	276 74		
Charles Butler	do	Hastings road	107 91		
Thomas Moore	do	Osso and Olden road	66 74		
R. Young	do	Macaulay road	72 86		
J. B. Campbell	do	Buckhorn road	65 00		
John Beatty	do	Rosseau and Nipissing road	53 75		
John Boyd	do	Burleigh bridge	4,900 00		
Joseph Graham	do	Glamorgan bridge	1,101 03		
W. Cook	do	Draper bridge	1,020 40		
Samuel Armstrong	do	Bridge No. 2	250 00		
R. Jaffray	Supplies		6,920 37		
William Hewitt & Co.	do		1,494 86		
Gardner & Ramsay	do		2,775 00		
John Lewis & Co.	do		614 98		
M. Stock	do		191 27		
John McDonald & Co.	do		414 10		
Bryce, McMurrich & Co.	do		302 35		
R. J. Griffith	do		784 96		
A. P. White	do		57 55		
T. O'Leary	do		67 25		
James Adams	do		23 00		
Charles Potter	do		54 00		
W. C. Peterson	do		130 00		
D Richards	do		100 00		
John Ransom	do		131 00		
George Murphy	do		27 83		
T. & W. Murray	do		28 98		
A. Ansell	do		15 15		
A. Sweezy	do		2 89		
J. & A. Miller	do		11 44		
Thomas Ball	Right of way		25 00		
William Hossey	do		25 00		
William Black	do		20 00		
C. F. Aylsworth	Inspecting, &c.		2,598 40		
C. B. Bridgland	do		1,227 00		
J. W. Bridgland	do		100 00		
Union Railway Forwarding Co.	Carriage of men		213 79		
					90,762 43
		Carried forward			2,099,014 37

Crown Lands Expenditure.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			2,099,014 37
	CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			
	Board of Surveyors.			
G. B. Kirkpatrick	To pay expenses of Board, January, April, July and October Sessions		375 00	
	Agents' Salaries.—Commissions and Disbursements.			
J. B. McWilliams	Services and disbursements	1,757 28		
J. F. Way	do	1,582 00		
J. A. McInnes	do	584 35		
W. Jackson	do	1,583 17		
C. W. Lount	do	807 95		
A. S. Cadenhead	do	978 87		
C. F. Holterman	do	448 80		
A. McNabb	do	1,479 66		
H. Hamilton	do	820 62		
D. Anderson	do	380 33		
J. Graham	do	427 70		
J. R. Tate	do	383 67		
J. McKibbon	do	292 12		
J. D. Beatty	do	390 81		
C. P. Brown	do	388 24		
R. McPherson	do	366 14		
Joseph Wilson	do	331 92		
E. Playfair	do	324 00		
A. Kennedy	do	386 69		
E. Perry	do	187 71		
J. A. G. Crozier	Services	416 66		
A. A. Campbell	do	750 00		
James Reeves	do	375 00		
J. Sharman	do	517 03		
M. Reid	do	325 34		
J. McDonald	do	200 00		
E. B. Burrow	do	250 00		
H. G. Chamberlain	do	132 00		
J. Bowker	do	375 00		
C. E. Bell	do	100 00		
W. H. Cowper	do	84 00		

W. Halpenny	do	82 36		
J. E. Johnston	do	80 00		
W. McKay	do	30 30		
W. Brown	do	28 65		
J. W. Hall	do	20 00		
John Milloy	do	5 00		
J. B. Campbell	do	10 00		
Joseph Burns	do	10 00		
J. C. Phipps	do	6 62		
C. Rankin	do	4 00		
Hon. T. B. Pardee	Travelling expenses	25 00		
T. H. Johnson	do	59 75		
J. C. Tarbutt	do	40 00		
G. B. Cowper	do	80 00		
S. H. James	Expenses of exploration party	325 00		
			18,233 74	
	Forest Ranging.			
W. McKay		1,148 00		
S. M. Johnson		1,526 30		
Joseph Shaw		1,135 08		
P. W. Freeman		1,564 41		
T. W. Lee		951 50		
D. Rose		920 40		
George Bick		907 52		
S. L. Soper		979 00		
T. E. Johnson		885 00		
T. B. Hely		766 00		
John Kennedy		735 40		
C. W. Boland		737 90		
J. Ritchie		735 00		
W. Russell		700 00		
W. Boucher		710 00		
J. B. Turgeon		705 00		
A. G. Judd		699 28		
W. Hall		675 00		
Allan Gunn		600 00		
Joseph Hiscott		585 00		
J. W. Freeman		506 70		
Wm. Dawson		87 00		
J. B. McWilliams		76 69		
A. McNab		6 00		
			18,312 18	
	Inspections.			
A. Shaw	Services	813 10		
Richard Lobb	do	285 00		
T. E. Johnson	do	270 00		
W. Hartle	do	250 00		
	Carried forward	1,618 10	36,950 92	2,099,014 37

Crown Lands Expenditure.—*Concluded.*—Refunds.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	1,618 10	36,950 92	2,099,014 37
	Inspections—Continued.			
J. B. McWilliams	Services	100 00		
W. Russell	do	100 00		
Joseph Shaw	do	100 00		
J. Birchall	do	54 00		
A. McCorkindale	do	10 00		
D. Morrow	do	10 00		
			1,992 10	
	Surveys.			
J. L. P. O'Hanly	Survey, Boundary Line, Ontario and Quebec	8,689 89		
M. O'Hanly	do do do	1,788 00		
T. O. Bolger	do Burns	3,873 60		
C. F. Chapman	do Burns and Perry	1,721 30		
R. W. Herman	do Lount, Huron, &c.	2,500 00		
H. Lilly	do Nipissing	1,653 54		
C. C. Forneri	do McGregor and Dawson Road	1,681 83		
Hugh Wilson	do Sibley	5,220 70		
Hugh Johnson	do Plummer	1,221 92		
J. J. Frances	do Oliver	1,145 48		
Silas James	do Chaffey to Mattawa	1,380 96		
Robert Sparks	do Clarkville	1,099 41		
Joseph Wilson	do Lake Superior and Huron	565 20		
W. Bell	do Timber Berth, Lake Huron	474 18		
C. J. Chapman	do Brown, Carling, and Ferguson	304 00		
John Morris	do Line between Timber Limits C and S	151 00		
A. Wilkinson	do Dover East	59 90		
C. M. Smith	Maps	281 40		
			,812 31	
	Miscellaneous.			
	Two per cent. of Timber Dues for Timber cut on road allowance, paid to following Municipalities:—			
	Kalador and Anglesea	287 53		
	Belmont and Methuen	20 41		
	Stanhope	238 66		
	Snowdon and Glamorgan	146 84		
	Lutterworth, Anson, and Hinden	214 18		

	Kennebec	861 54		
	Palmerston	185 04		
	Abinger and Ashley	328 96		
	Barrie Township	658 50		
	Dalhousie, N. Sherbrooke, and Levant	106 50		
	Griffith and Mattawatchen	79 29		
	Olden	199 31		
	Bangor, Herschel, Monteagle, and Wicklow	47 37		
	Carlow and Mayo	215 40		
	Dungannon and Farraday	159 13		
	Marmora and Lake	2 03		
D. S. Henton	Compensation Claims, Lots in Colchester	1,601 00		
J. Grant	do do	471 00		
C. W. Cornwall, jun.	do do	390 00		
			6,212 69	
				78,968 02
	REFUNDS.			
	Education.			
Richard Adams	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund	7 00		
W. U. Allen	do	7 00		
James E. Arthurs	do	7 00		
P. J. M. Anderson	do	4 00		
Israel Aubin	do	6 00		
Walter Amos	do	3 00		
Alfred A. Bowers	do	6 00		
William Badger	do	3 00		
Wesley J. Burns	do	4 00		
Charles H. Brake	do	4 00		
Thomas B. Braden	do	3 00		
George Brown	do	6 00		
Robert Brown	do	6 00		
James Balfour	do	5 00		
Edwin L. Byington	do	5 00		
S. E. Birdsall	do	3 00		
Joseph P. Boyes	do	4 00		
James B. Cumberland	do	3 00		
Alex. Christie	do	5 00		
H. T. Crossley	do	4 00		
A. J. Cadman	do	7 00		
M. B. Clemens	do	6 00		
Smith Curtis	do	5 00		
Robert Corrigan	do	3 00		
J. W. Cameron	do	7 00		
John W. Cooley	do	5 00		
W. P. Chisholm	do	5 00		
William Clifford	do	2 00		
Malcolm Cameron	do	6 00		
	Carried forward			2,177,982 39

Refunds.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	141 00		2,177,982 39
	Education—Continued.			
A. S. Cuthbertson	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund	4 00		
John Cox	do	5 00		
John H. Carson	do	5 00		
Dugald Currie	do	5 00		
Agnes Crozier	do	73 26		
John Davis	do	4 00		
Emil F, A. Dittmer	do	6 00		
Hugh J. Diarmid	do	5 00		
James Elliott	do	92 00		
Mrs. M. L. Emerson	do	4 49		
Cummings V. Emory	do	5 00		
Alex. Frame	do	6 00		
Robert Ferguson	do	6 00		
David Fletcher	do	4 00		
James Fulton	do	5 00		
John Gordon	do	4 00		
David A. Girvens	do	7 00		
Walter Gayerst	do	5 00		
Robert Gibson	do	5 00		
George Gordon	do	4 00		
A. H. Gilbert	do	6 00		
James C. Hart	do	5 00		
Robert Henry	do	5 00		
Tiffany Heartwell	do	3 00		
Richard Hicks	do	5 00		
Caleb E. Hubbs	do	4 00		
Samuel Henry	do	4 00		
J. A. Hill	do	4 00		
Henry M. Hooper	do	2 00		
Timothy Haley	do	3 00		
Henry W. Hall	do	7 00		
William Honeywell	do	3 00		
Lewis W. Hill	do	4 00		
Joseph Habkirk	do	6 00		
John S. Huff	do	4 00		
George W. Johnston	do	5 00		
Elisha Jessop	do	6 00		

S. J. H. Johnston	do	3 00		
Adam Johnston	do	4 00		
John Karley	do	3 00		
Henry Kropp	do	5 00		
H. G. Lackner	do	3 00		
John Lyness	do	5 00		
Walter Lloyd	do	7 00		
D. E. Mallory	do	3 00		
John Morrison	do	3 00		
William Munro	do	2 00		
Nathaniel Mills	do	5 00		
Thomas Mackie	do	5 00		
William Minaker	do	6 00		
V. A. Markle	do	3 00		
David McCrae	do	4 00		
Duncan McColl	do	5 00		
Donald McDonald	do	6 69		
Peter McLean	do	2 00		
Robert McMillan	do	6 00		
David C. McIntosh	do	5 00		
W. G. McLachlan	do	3 00		
Hugh McLaren, jun.	do	3 00		
Angus McKay	do	5 00		
Adam L. McFadyen	do	5 00		
Mrs. Maria McClelland	do	15 47		
Donald McCallum	do	6 00		
N. V. McAlease	do	6 00		
Charles McInnes	do	4 00		
Henry McCrae	do	5 00		
Robert McWilliam	do	3 00		
Charles G. Phillips	do	3 00		
William J. Ptolemy	do	5 00		
Robert S. Pritchard	do	4 00		
James W. Ross	do	5 00		
Winser H. Russell	do	2 00		
David Robertson	do	5 00		
E. H. Robertson	do	5 00		
William Rollins	do	4 00		
R. A. Richardson	do	4 00		
James Bruce Smith	do	6 00		
Peter Smith	do	5 00		
George Stewart	do	7 00		
Theodore Sheply	do	4 00		
Mrs. Sarah Stewart	do	13 26		
David M. Stewart	do	3 00		
George A. Simmons	do	4 00		
James A. Scott	do	6 00		
Daniel F. Smith	do	7 00		
Thomas Trueman	co	5 00		
	Carried forward	710 17		2,177,982 39

Refunds.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward..	710 17	..	2,177,982 39
	Education—Continued.			
James Vercoe	Refund Subscription Superannuation Fund	5 00		
John Williams	do	13 47		
W. J. Ward	do	8 00		
Daniel J. Wallace	do	6 00		
Gilbert J. White	do	3 00		
Albert J. Wallace	do	3 00		
			748 64	
	Crown Lands.			
T. H. Tretheway	Refund on Lands in Wellington	10 00		
R. Harris	do McGregor	479 98		
T. Kelso	do Marmora	40 00		
E. J. Jarvis	do Proton	5 00		
D. McRae	do Ashfield	8 80		
J. A. Cull	do Marmora	100 00		
A. McKinnon	do Bexley Reserve	50 00		
S. Fisher	do Peel	72 00		
F. F. Brussels	do Ashfield	120 00		
A. Farewell	do Mara	4 00		
R. F. Steele	do Darling	80 00		
W. T. Smith	do Amaranth	112 80		
J. Collins	do Mounteagle	2 80		
J. Furnis	do Hagarty	12 37		
R. McKenzie	do Dalton	7 25		
G. Anderson	do Waubanosh	140 47		
A. Tucker	do Murray	16 36		
J. B. Harris	do Tilbury	12 00		
Smith & Co.	do Lutterworth	8 00		
Edsall & Smith	do Proton	4 00		
J. McGee	do Morris	4 00		
W. Craig	do Clarence	4 00		
John Vert	do Proton	4 00		
M. Shultz	do Alice	4 00		
D. McCallum	do Orton	50 00		
Morrison, Wells & Gordon	do Eldersley	150 50		
R. Skead	do	259 63		
John Eastwood	do Paisley	35 00		

W. D. Truax	do	Huron	19 00		
W. Bowers	do	Wingham	3 70		
H. Ross	do	Bruce	100 00		
J. Crerar	do	Glenelg	60 55		
J. Miller	do	Wellesley	32 65		
W. B. Mills	do	Miller	152 30		
J. McQuarry	do	Proton	101 00		
M. Sexsmith	do	Amaranth	28 00		
A. Stuart	do	Monteith	106 50		
W. Stephens	do	Seymour	8 80		
T. W. McMurrich	do	Stisted	188 97		
E. J. Park	do	Artemesia	42 10		
J. H. Mason	do	Normanby	100 00		
J. S. Robertson	do	Dalhousie	27 50		
A. C. Lackey	do	Goulbourn	24 10		
M. Home	do	Grey	45 00		
J. Jameson	do	Darling	45 00		
J. Scoular	do	do	10 00		
Canada Co.	do	Harwich and Holboro'	1,129 00		
S. Bell	do	Proton	20 00		
Blaikie & Alexander	do	Eldersly	22 00		
J. R. Mitchell	do	Stamford	21 00		
J. Bell	do	Melancthon	20 00		
J. Morehead	do	Lansdowne	90 00		
R. Russell	do	Melancthon	30 00		
J. B. Strathy	do	Fordwick	28 00		
T. D. McConkey	do	Floss	3 00		
J. Vert	do	Proton	125 00		
J. A. Creighton	do	Luther	30 00		
R. Waddell	do	Bedford	100 00		
Dumble & Bleeker	do	Verulam	46 30		
Blaikie & Alexander	do	Sutherland	400 00		
Lauder & Procter	do	do	4 65		
Croyan & Martin	do	Peel	382 08		
J. Hunter	do	Somerville	20 00		
J. Smith	do	Normanby	188 00		
Henry Bell	do	Thornbury	5 00		
E. Pratt	do	Tilbury East	10 00		
A. Keims	do	Finch	25 00		
H. McKay	do	Lanark	21 59		
A. McIntyre	do	Glenelg	200 00		
William Allan	do	Brant	35 60		
George Landerkin	do	do	20 00		
W. Ross	do	Islands in Humphrey	14 00		
J. McDonald	do	Rama	20 00		
A. J. Lindsay	do	Galway	112 00		
E. J. Jarvis	do	Melancthon	20 00		
J. Crerar	do	Bruce	169 55		
V. McVlear	do	Prince Arthur's Landing	4 00		
		Carried forward	6,207 90	748 64	2,177,982 39

Refunds.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICES.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	6207 90	748 64	2,177,982 39
	Crown Lands.—Continued.			
D. M. Blackwood	Refund on Lands in Prince Arthur's Landing	3 00		
J. A. Richardson	do do	40 00		
H. P. Dwight	do Glenelg	179 40		
T. C. Livingstone	do Burlington Beach	30 00		
N. Cook	do Howick	91 74		
B. Lewis	do Shrewsbury	4 00		
A. H. Clements	do Dalton	20 00		
W. McCune	do Luther	150 12		
J. Haetzall	do Peel	229 65		
G. Stevenson	do Dawn	25 00		
R. Graham	do Darby	285 45		
H. McDonald	do Lutterworth	800 00		
T. D. Ledger	do Galway	112 00		
J. Brown	do Hungerford	333 00		
W. Huseley	do Island "N."	4 50		
W. Corley	do Ops	250 00		
A. McSwaine	do Huron	144 00		
W. Kelly	do Limerick	100 00		
T. Oliver	do Zorra	29 40		
John Brown	do Melancthon	20 00		
R Simpson	do Barrie	100 00		
R. Craig	do Luther	50 00		
D. Allger	do Cumberland	40 00		
J. Stewart	do Beckwith	54 34		
J. Allan	do Eganville Island	30 00		
W. Bentley	do Arthur	30 00		
John McCort	do Thornbury	10 00		
H. Hollingshead	do Howick	20 73		
Peden & McKee	do do	51 87		
W. Still	do Melancthom	16 00		
Joseph Koedel	do Wellesly	20 55		
Croyan & Martin	do Maryborough	166 10		
John Menzies	do Proton	53 20		
D. McNiell	do Arran	45 80		
A. De Lamorandiere	do Killarney	54 00		
J. D. Durkin	do Amaranth	25 00		
S. Green	do Helmsly	11 20		

A. J. McCraken	do	Euphrasia	12 00		
W. Bleeker	do	Kalador	21 00		
Do	do	do	128 77		
Sinclair & Senger	do	Grey	463 36		
J. Ferguson	do	Mara	5 00		
T. D. Ledyard	do	do	10 00		
P. Jabniville	do	Tilbury East	1 50		
M. Boyd	do	Lutterworth	1 55		
S. Wessels	do	Kalador	1 56		
R. Powell	do	Lutterworth	4 62		
Hamilton Brothers	do	Rolph	34 50		
Rev. A. G. Forlier	do	Kinloss	4 00		
W. McDonald	do	Osprey	20 00		
T. Senie	do	Luther	41 13		
P. George	do	Bentinck	50 00		
W. Schofield	do	Elma	20 00		
F. McCutcheon	do	Morris	9 33		
J. Lesslie	do	Minto	150 00		
B. Flint	do	Kalador	142 00		
J. Turnbull	do	Cumberland	8 50		
J. Grant	do	Roxboro'	9 00		
P. Dewar	do	Bruce	478 75		
J. Murphy	do	Sheffield	80 00		
J. Mansfield	do	Peel	4 78		
P. Murphy	do	Sheffield	20 00		
H. T. Marchildon	do	Penetanguishene	30 00		
William Davis	do	Wilberforce	78 00		
John Bolton	do		20 00		
J. Wood	do	Osprey	10 00		
G. Cleavley	do	Rama	22 00		
G. L. Tizard	do	Penetanguishene	68 00		
C. Charlbois	do	do	10 00		
D. Zeomans	do	Proton	50 00		
John Boulter	do	do	50 00		
E. J. Jarvis	do	do	20 00		
T. G. Ledgar	do	Mara	10 00		
T. W. Scripture	do	Lutterworth	20 00		
C. R. Barker	do	Huron	50 00		
P. Gow	do	Southampton	30 00		
John Cozens	do	McIntyre	5 00		
R. M. Wells	do	Kincardine	27 00		
Isaac Cockburn	do	Draper	149 47		
M. E. Cote	do	Bedford	22 00		
J. C. Aikins	do	Nepigon	159 00		
Kerr & Anderson	do	Belmont	565 00		
B. Campbell	do	Peel	802 00		
J. B. Sharpe	do	Rama	46 95		
William Higgins	do	Waubonosh	50 00		
C. H. Greene	do	Osprey	81 95		
		Carried forward	13,935 67	748 64	2,177,982 39

Refunds.—*Concluded.*—Railway Aid Fund.—Railway Subsidy Fund.—Drainage Debentures.—Municipalities Fund.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	13,935 67	748 64	2,177,982 39
	Crown Lands.—Continued.			
Kerr & Anderson	Refund on Lands in Huntingdon	200 00		
C. Chambers	do Camden	168 00		
E. C. Marvine	do Wallaston	74 00		
S. G. Wood	do S. of Neebing River	200 00		
J. C. Aikins	do Nepigon	186 00		
H. M. Deroche	do Bedford	25 00		
John Clarke	do Kennebec	50 00		
A. Robertson	do Tyendinaga	17 00		
A. & S. Nordheimer	do McDougall	47 00		
Wm. Cassie	do Bruce	14 00		
R. New	do Orton	50 00		
E. J. Jarvis	do Luther	10 00		
J. S. McMurray	do Somerville	178 50		
J. J. Vickers	Refund on Mining Land	314 00		
McKenzie & Delemare	do	49 32		
John Clark	do	86 30		
F. Smith	do	320 00		
A. J. Lindsay	do	205 45		
W. B. True	do	2,180 00		
Ross & Co.	Refund of Timber Dues	158 27		
Cook Brothers	do	70 12		
Burn & McKee	do	15 60		
J. Teevan	do	16 00		
H. R. McDonald	do	41 24		
J. Lambert	do	54 32		
R. C. Smith & Co.	do	14 60		
John Jervis	do	59 13		
McArthur Brothers	do	13 98		
M. P. Jordan	do	36 57		
W. Edgar	do	39 45		
J. R. Silliman	do	44 40		
A. Macauley	do	245 05		
Thomas Bick	do	37 60		
J. B. Weller	do	175 62		

Page, Mixer & Co.	do	75 00		
Hays & Latimer	do	368 08		
Burton Brothers	do	218 14		
Do	do	322 08		
J. & B. Greer	do	535 70		
D. Taylor	Refund of Settlers' License	4 00		
T. McLennan	do	4 00		
J. H. Stewart	do	4 00		
W. Phillips	do	4 00		
S. Phillips	do	4 00		
S. Sagle	do	4 00		
J. A. Lantry	do	16 00		
J. B. Pearce	do	8 00		
E. J. Jarvis	Claim as Tax Purchaser	10 00		
Thomas Devine	Maps	50 00		
T. J. A. McInnes	Copying Clearances	8 50		
D. D. Van Norman	Investigating Claims	24 00		
L. A. McDonald & Co.	White pine, cut	7 07		
A. N. Richards	Services and expenses in *re* Scott Fraud's Commission	755 00		
G. A. Kirkpatrick	do do	785 00		
T. H. Johnson	do do	200 00		
Joseph Shaw	do do	50 18		
J. D. Edgar	do do	450 00		
J. B. McWilliams	do do	27 03		
			23,265 97	24,014 61
	RAILWAY AID FUND.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 31			61,802 00
	RAILWAY SUBSIDY FUND.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 32			52,010 90
	DRAINAGE DEBENTURES.			
	For the purchase of Drainage Debentures as per Statement No. 12			54,238 56
	MUNICIPALITIES FUND.			
	Distribution of 1873, as per Statement No. 25			116,867 54
	Carried forward			2,486,916 00

Land Improvement Fund.—Surplus Debentures.—Stationery Account.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward............	....	....	2,486,916 00
	LAND IMPROVEMENT FUND.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 27......	....	....	22,686 55
	SURPLUS DISTRIBUTION.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 33	....	....	1,361,101 59
	STATIONERY ACCOUNT.			
	Expenditure for the year ending 31st December, 1874, as per Statement No. 35......	....	....	788 68
	Total............	....	....	3,871,492 82

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 15.

STATEMENT showing the Details of Contingencies referred to in preceding Statement, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	64 36		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	15 79	80 15	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	10 35		
John Notman	Stationery	67 97	78 32	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions		115 50	
Woodward & Grant	Furnishings	14 00		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	4 50		
Wm. Cottrell	do	2 15		
C. Potter	do	1 25		
G. Hilliar	Sundries	3 30	25 20	299 17
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	304 80		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	184 06		
Dominion do	do	101 57	590 43	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing	291 28		
Rowsell & Hutchinson	do	5 60		
J. G. Owen	Lithographing, &c.	9 75		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do	13 50		
Brown Brothers	Letter Books, &c	31 35	351 48	
John Notman	Stationery		296 79	
R. Carswell	Books for Library	184 55		
S. J. Watson	do	2 00		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	5 20		
J. Rordans	do	2 00	193 75	
D. Cowans	Gazetteer	7 50		
Fisher & Taylor	City Directory	4 00		
	Carried forward	11 50	1,432 45	299 17

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	11 50	1,432 45	299 17
	Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office.—Continued.			
T. Gibbons	Almanacks, &c	1 50		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	201 25		
			214 25	
Toronto Water Co.	Water	25 00		
Consumer's Gas Co.	Gas	14 80		
P. Burns	Fuel	15 00		
			54 80	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	61 10		
James Hathaway	do	76 50		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	8 00		
J. Hodgson	Stoves	25 14		
M. Staunton & Co.	Cornices, &c.	47 05		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	49 55		
			267 34	
J. B. Smith	Carpenter Work	113 14		
W. Miligan	Painting	11 10		
T. Lalor & Sons	Bell hanging	51 20		
W. B. Malcolm	Plumbing, &c.	70 19		
George Evans	Tinsmithing	24 40		
Joseph Murphy	Plastering	18 75		
Sundry persons	Whitewashing, &c.	27 63		
			316 41	
Do	Copying	15 65		
A. Barritt	Registering fyles	4 90		
			20 55	
M. Currie	Services as Messenger	76 90		
J. Power	do Fireman	34 40		
A. Smith	Office cleaning	30 00		
			141 30	
Sundry persons	Cartage		15 55	
Do	Cab hire, express charges, &c.		58 42	
M. Smith	To pay sundry accounts		78 36	
George Kennedy.	Travelling expenses		8 25	
Mrs. Helen Crawford	Office Rent	581 25		
E. Crombie	do	166 66		
			747 91	
				3,355 59

Treasury Department.

Joseph Lesslie	Postage	529 39		
Sundry persons	Postage Stamps	55 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	30 68		
Dominion do	do	29 98	645 05	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and Binding	651 28		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Cheque Books	120 00	771 28	
John Notman	Stationery		476 98	
Fisher & Taylor	Directories, &c.	12 00		
Hart & Rawlinson	do	4 00		
J. Disturnell	do	4 50		
J. Lovell	do	11 25		
F. B. Powell	do	1 00		
D. Cowans	do	2 50		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	48 85	84 10	
George Evans	Office furnishings	30 00		
G. Harrison	do	6 10		
Adam, Stevenson & Co.	do	3 00		
W. H. Sparrow	do	5 75		
C. C. Stewart & Co.	do	1 00		
J. Hathaway	do	2 25	48 10	
Sundry persons	Cab hire		7 00	
Express Co.	Charges		1 35	
Henry Kinlock	Reporting	40 00		
L. G. Mercer	Services	81 00		
L. Gordon	do	7 00	128 00	2,161 86
	Secretary and Registrar's Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	323 33		
Sundry persons	Postage Stamps	50 44		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	76 91		
Dominion do	do	26 26	476 91	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and Binding	1,293 83		
J. G. Owen	Engrossing	9 50	1,303 33	
John Notman	Stationery		335 11	
Fisher & Taylor	Directories, maps, &c.	4 00		
J. Disturnell	do	2 00		
Rordans & Nicholls	do	1 00		
Education Depository	do	7 00		
Thomas Gibbons	do	1 00		
D. Cowan	do	7 50		
	Carried forward	22 50	2,115 58	5,816 62

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	22 50	2,115 38	5,816 62
	Secretary and Registrar's Office.—Continued.			
John Inman	Directories, maps, &c	2 50		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	151 37	176 37	
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Office furnishings	30 50		
Wm. Brydon	do	3 50		
G. Harrison	do	1 50		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	3 00	38 50	
Robinson & Switzer	Customs' duties		1 50	
Sundry persons	Cab hire		4 50	
Express Co.	Charges		24 96	
J. F. C. Usher	Extra services	94 00		
George Hobbs	do	58 75		
Henry Alley	do	58 75		
J. A. Innes	do	58 75	270 25	
				2,631 46
	Public Works' Department.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	674 20		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	404 60		
Dominion do	do	139 22	1,218 02	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		203 06	
John Notman	Stationery		384 59	
Fisher & Taylor	Directories, &c.	12 00		
John Lovell	do	7 50		
Thomas Gibbons	do	2 25		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	68 00	89 75	
Charles Potter	Office furnishings	85 70		
J. O. Malley	do	3 00		
C. T. Whatmough	do	7 00		
A. McDonald	do	3 00	98 70	
M. Smith	Office cleaning		19 70	

J. & J. Taylor	Moving safe	10 00		
Wm. Kennedy	Cartage	2 70	12 70	
Kivas Tully	Travelling expenses		3 00	
J. Power	Services as fireman		43 00	
Wm. Edwards	To pay sundries		46 00	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	31 60		
J. Hathaway	do	32 60		
H. Piper & Co.	do	14 28		
P. Paterson & Son	Hardware	8 46		
George Evans	Tinsmithing	53 70	140 64	
Mrs. Helen Crawford	Office rent		581 25	2,840 41
	Department of Agriculture.			
Sundry persons	Postage stamps		24 75	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		41 23	
John Notman	Stationery		18 15	
Somerville & McFarlane	Office furnishings		3 00	87 13
	Department of Immigration.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	29 71		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	36 00	65 71	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		180 70	
John Notman	Stationery		146 12	
B. Cowans	Gazetteer		2 50	
George Evans	Furnishings	22 10		
J. O. Malley	do	9 00	31 10	
Rolph, Smith & Co.	Repairing stamp	5 00		
Henry Graham & Co.	Laying carpets	3 00	8 00	
D. Spence	Sundries	1 65		
Sundry persons	Cartage, express charges, &c	5 60	7 25	
J. B. McLauchlan	Services as extra clerk	310 00		
P. S. Ross	do	212 00		
John Power	Services as fireman	8 60		
A. Smith	Office cleaning	5 00	535 60	976 98
	Inspection of Public Institutions.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	35 34		
Sundry persons	Postage stamps	9 00	44 34	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		198 28	
	Carried forward		242 62	12,352 60

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward		242 62	12,352 60
	Inspection of Public Institutions.—Continued.			
John Notman	Stationery		176 28	
J. Lovell	Directories, &c.	2 50		
Henry Totten	do	1 00		
Thomas Gibbons	do	0 75		
Sundry newspapers	Subscription	7 00	11 25	
D. D. Stewart & Co.	Office furnishings	6 00		
Lugsdin & Barnett	do	6 00		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	4 00	16 00	
W. Band	To pay sundries		3 04	
John Buckley	Cab hire		14 00	
A. F. Aylward	Services	4 00		
A. Frost	do	30 60	34 60	
J. W. Langmuir	Travelling expenses	697 19		
T. C. Scoble	do	5 00	702 19	1,199 98
	Crown Lands Department.			
John Morphy	Postage	450 00		
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	180 55		
Dominion do	do	18 57	649 12	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		1,923 33	
John Notman	Stationery		2,617 49	
Copp, Clark & Co.	Maps	325 00		
Fisher & Taylor	Directories, &c.	8 00		
John Lovell	do	7 50		
Rowsell & Hutchinson	do	31 46		
J. B. Jackson	do	10 00		
W. H. Irving	do	5 00		
John Notman	do	4 70		
J. Inman	do	2 50	394 16	
Willing & Williamson	Office furnishings	25 25		
N. L. Piper & Son	do	8 50		

R. Marshall	Office Furnishings	9 50		
R. J. Rosseau	do	6 00		
E. McKeown	do	3 84		
Kinnear & Lang	do	6 80		
C. Potter	do	7 00		
W. J. Whitten & Co.	do	20 00		
			86 89	
Sundry newspapers	Subscription and advertising		1,660 40	
A. Stow	Engrossing	6 00		
R. J. Taylor	do	5 00		
			11 00	
Toronto Water Co.	Water	169 00		
H. Lewis	Ice	16 00		
Consumers' Gas Company	Gas	43 80		
P. Burns	Fuel	959 00		
			1,187 80	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	105 75		
J. Johnston	Weather strips	50 00		
W. J. Whitten & Co.	Stoves, &c.	154 06		
			309 81	
M. J. Aird	Sundries	3 80		
Hugh Miller & Co.	do	15 30		
W. Brydon	do	1 50		
G. Sale	do	22 50		
Kinnear & Lang	do	10 85		
J. Berwick & Co.	do	7 50		
			61 45	
J. B. Smith	Lumber	39 98		
Ridout & Co.	Hardware	2 69		
P. Patterson & Son	do	11 10		
Toronto Lime Co.	Lime	7 50		
			61 27	
C. Carnegie	Repairing clocks	1 75		
C. Wilson	do coal scale	5 33		
			7 08	
J. Crowe	Chimney sweeping	5 20		
J. Bradshaw	Office cleaning	259 90		
			265 10	
W. Milligan	Painting	18 07		
R. Jones	Bricklaying	29 70		
T. Lalor & Sons	Plumbing, &c.	38 18		
J. Ritchie & Son	do	17 61		
			103 56	
J. Kennedy	Cartage	16 80		
P. O'Brien	do	4 50		
J. Milloy	Clearing snow	5 00		
			26 30	
George Hill	Cab hire		16 50	
Express Co.	Charges		2 90	
	Carried forward		9,584 16	13,552 58

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	cts.
	Brought forward		9,584 16	13,552 58
	Crown Lands Department.—Continued.			
F. F. Passmore	Abstract of title		2 85	
T. H. Johnson	Sundries		14 99	
J. M. Grant	Travelling expenses		1 75	
W. F. Lewis	Services as Extra Clerk	850 00		
J. Sale	do	730 00		
W. Revel	do	730 00		
W. Scofield	do	730 00		
H. C. Ross	do	730 00		
C. Cashman	do	840 67		
W. Stewart	do	730 00		
W. R. Golding	do	118 00		
C. P. Higgins	do	730 00		
R. Ross	do	730 00		
G. W. Keegan	do	792 00		
E. Leigh	do	754 00		
J. Cashman	do	670 50		
S. E. Cornelius	do	7 50		
R. Burrows	Services as Fireman	547 50		
J. Innes	Services	78 00		
H. W. Reffel	do	6 25		
J. H. Brookhouse	do	6 00		
T. Sinclair	do	26 00		
D. Kinnan	do	440 83		
J. Simser	do	67 03		
			10,314 28	
Sinclair & Seagar	Law costs		60 00	
				19,778 03
	Legislation.			
Montreal Telegraph Co.	Telegrams	49 95		
Dominion do	do	4 85		
			54 80	
Hunter, Rose & Co	Printing and binding		75 08	
John Notman	Stationery		202 56	
H. J Morgan	"Parliamentary Companions"		150 00	
B. Chamberlain	Books	19 50		
A. Laperriere	do	4 00		

Adam, Stevenson & Co.	do	46 50		
Willing & Williamson	do	166 10		
			236 10	
Sundry newspapers	Subscriptions, &c.		918 65	
Lash & Co.	Furnishings	87 00		
George Evans	do	27 45		
J. R. Barrett & Co.	do	146 25		
C. Thompson	do	100 35		
J. Stovel	do	30 00		
J. Edwards	do	16 75		
Notman & Fraser	do	30 00		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	4 00		
			441 80	
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Repairing clocks		18 00	
Henry Anderson	Engrossing		20 00	
Grand Trunk Railway Co.	Freight	18 12		
Sundry persons	Cartage	3 50		
Express Co.	Charges	96 02		
			117 64	
Sundry persons	Cab hire		38 25	
Thomas Phillips	Office cleaning, &c.		360 75	
W. N. Alger	Military escort		113 00	
John Notman	Extra services	200 00		
A. H. Sydere	do	200 00		
			400 00	
				3,146 63
	Court of Chancery.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	65 28		
Sundry persons	Postage stamps	7 00		
			72 28	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		315 39	
John Notman	Stationery		532 56	
F. Arnoldi	Copies tariff		1 50	
J. G. Owen	Engrossing		9 50	
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Repairing clocks	10 00		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do stamp	3 00		
M. O'Connor	Whitewashing	29 25		
			42 25	
D. Sutherland	To pay sundries		45 50	
L. Gordon	Services	108 50		
J. Leith	do	33 33		
			141 83	
Sundry persons	Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.		17 32	
A. Grant	To pay sundry accounts for repairs		470 75	
Hon. S. H. Blake	Grant to Judge's Library		200 00	
				1,848 88
	Carried forward			38,326 12

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			38,326 12
	Court of Queen's Bench.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	100 11		
Sundry Persons	Postage Stamps, Telegrams, &c.	67 16	167 27	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		294 13	
John Notman	Stationery		49 83	
Do	Statutes		3 50	
J. Alexander	Office Cleaning, &c.		307 52	
R. G. Dalton	Grant to Judges' Library		100 00	922 25
	Court of Common Pleas.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		28 90	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		73 96	
John Notman	Stationery		53 48	
Express Co.	Charges		8 55	
M. B. Jackson	Grant to Judges' Library		100 00	264 89
	Normal and Model Schools.			
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		230 58	
Educational Depository	Books	2,427 90		
D. Appleton & Co.	do	19 00	2,446 90	
W. H. Sparrow	Furnishings	122 10		
A. Warden	do	3 25		
Ewing & Co.	do	4 50		
J. B. Carter	do	10 60		
F. Moore	do	18 00		
Henry Graham & Co.	do	17 28		
Copp, Clark & Co.	do	242 60		
C. Potter	do	109 75		
W. H. Passmore	do	50 00		
James Fleming	do	77 95		
A. Miller	do	15 79		
R. Hay & Co.	do	27 00		
Somerville & McFarlane	do	9 50	708 32	

Hart & Rawlinson	Periodicals		54 50	
R. S. Williams	Piano Rent		10 00	
May & Co.	Chemicals	103 13		
R. A. Wood	do	24 35		
			127 48	
E. M. Morphy	Repairing Clocks		20 00	
J. Ryan	Office Cleaning	32 37		
J. Murphy	do	14 00		
William Anning	do	5 00		
			51 37	
P. Burns	Fuel	1,200 00		
Toronto Water Co.	Water	300 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	1 25		
			1,501 25	
John Rogers & Co.	Carpenter Work	512 06		
John Clements & Son	do	295 00		
Alex. Hamilton	Painting	137 40		
W. Elliott	do	56 00		
A. Widowson	do	70 00		
George Harding	Plumbing	5 70		
			1,076 16	
J. Forsyth	Garden Sundries		384 05	
G. Duthie	Clearing Snow		30 00	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay Sundries		85 84	
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising		93 46	
				6,819 91
	Depository.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage		188 73	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing		946 78	
Copp, Clark & Co.	Stationery		151 00	
T. Taylors Brothers	Wrapping Paper		242 33	
W. Millichamp	Furnishings	68 00		
F. B. Taylor	do	70 00		
W. H. Sparrow	do	26 13		
W. Marshall	do	10 52		
A. A. Miller	do	21 33		
P. Roberts	do	37 60		
B. Lever	do	41 10		
A. Dredge & Co.	do	7 25		
R. Hay & Co.	do	28 50		
C. Potter	do	80 00		
			390 43	
J. Rogers	Carpenter Work	474 39		
J. Clements & Son	do	275 00		
G. Harding	Plumbing, &c.	37 16		
	Carried forward	786 55	1,919 27	46,333 17

Contingencies.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	786 55	1,919 27	46,333 17
	Depository—Continued.			
W. Elliott	Painting	243 08		
A. Hamilton	Glazing	20 00	1,049 63	
P. Burns	Fuel	200 00		
Toronto Water Co.	Water	100 00	300 00	
N. Meehan	Cartage		226 38	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.		91 92	3,587 20
	Education Office.			
Joseph Lesslie	Postage	527 81		
Sundry Persons	Postage Stamps	342 37	870 18	
Hunter, Rose & Co.	Printing and Binding	2,434 82		
A. Dredge & Co.	do	32 00	2,466 82	
Copp, Clark & Co.	Stationery, &c.	340 09		
Brown Bros.	do	2 65	342 74	
Rowsell & Hutchinson	Law Reports	34 49		
Fisher & Taylor	Directory	4 00		
Hart & Rawlinson	Periodicals	52 85	91 34	
W. H. Sparrow	Furnishings	21 55		
Lugsdin & Barnett	do	9 50		
Rolph, Smith & Co.	do	20 00		
F. P. Taylor	do	145 00		
Charles Potter	do	43 00		
Brimstin & Co.	do	18 65		
W. Townsend	do	13 25		
Willing & Williamson	do	6 75		
A. A. Miller	do	5 70	283 40	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	37 00		

J. G. Hodgins	do	53 25		
B. Lever	do	16 50		
Henry Graham & Co.	Carpeting, &c.	90 46	197 21	
John Rogers	Carpenter Work	267 40		
George Harding	Plumbing	123 92		
Alex. Hamilton	Glazing	4 70	396 02	
E. J. Potter	Forwarding		25 80	
P. Burns	Fuel		150 00	
Rev. Dr. Ryerson	To pay Telegrams, Express Charges, &c.		140 08	
J. G. Hodgins	Travelling Expenses		45 70	
Sundry Newspapers	Subscription and Advertising		76 34	
				5,085 63
				55,006 00

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 16.

STATEMENT of Expenditure for Repairs, &c., at East Wing, Parliament Buildings.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
George Evans	Tinsmithing, &c.	196 66		
J. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing, &c.	146 97		
T. Lawlor & Sons	do	34 22		
William McMillan	Painting, &c.	24 45		
George Booth	do	3 45		
Robert Jones	Bricklaying	9 00	414 75	
R. Hay & Co.	Furniture	302 05		
James Hathaway	do	50 35		
Henry Graham & Co.	Matting, &c.	547 32	899 72	
Glover Harrison	Furnishings	25 90		
C. T. Whatmough	do	50 80		
W. H. Sparrow	do	24 31		
Hugh Miller & Co.	do	45 78		
J. Berwick & Co.	do	31 30		
S. Coghill	do	16 00	194 09	
P. Patterson & Son	Hardware	105 75		
J. B. Smith	Lumber	62 30		
J. Johnston	Weather Strips	50 00	218 05	
P. Burns	Fuel	852 55		
Toronto Water Co.	Water	169 00		
C. Burns	Ice	67 00		
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas	59 55	1,148 10	
J. E. Ellis & Co.	Repairing Clocks	5 00		
C. Wilson	Repairing Coal Scale	5 33		
H. W. Reffell	Valuating Furniture	6 25		
A. McDonell	Cleaning	7 25	23 83	
P. O'Brien	Cartage	7 80		
J. Kennedy	do	12 30	20 10	

A. McDonell	Services as Housekeeper	600 00		
M. Power	do Fireman	400 00		
John Simser	do	67 03		
L. Glynn	do	61 00		
John Emmons	do	21 25		
J. Milloy	do	8 13		
P. Connelly	do	7 50		
John Crowe	do	4 40		
T. Sinclair	do	3 00		
			1,172 31	
W. Edwards	To pay sundries		2 25	
				4,093 20

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 17.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, Toronto, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	81,579 24	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer			16,048 06	
To Receipts for the year	16,048 06					
		By Expenditure during the year, as follows :—				
		Medicines		2,544 32		
		Butchers' meat		10,648 07		
		Flour, &c.		8,949 84		
		Butter		4,361 31		
		Groceries		5,803 80		
		Fruit and vegetables		79 51		
		Bedding and clothing		4,299 51		
		Fuel		14,782 52		
		Light		2,334 60		
		Laundry, soap and cleaning		1,456 76		
		Printing, postages, stationery, &c.		593 68		
		Furniture and furnishings		424 40		
		Farm		1,759 40		
		Repairs		1,601 42		
		Miscellaneous		550 29		
				60,189 43		
		Salaries and Wages :—				
		Medical Superintendent	2,000 00			
		Assistant do	1,000 00			
		Clinical Assistants	700 00			
		Bursar	1,400 00			
		Bursar's Clerk	300 00			
		Steward	600 00			

		Matron	400 00			
		Assistant Matron	192 00			
		Engineer	740 00			
		Assistant Engineer	432 00			
		Other Employees	13,625 81			
				21,389 81	81,579 24	
Total	97,627 30	Total				97,627 30

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 18.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	80,312 93	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		3,434 07	
To receipts for the year	3,434 07				
		By expenditure during the year, as follows :—			
		Medicines	2,790 98		
		Butchers' meat	10,113 49		
		Flour, &c.	6,742 22		
		Butter	2,512 53		
		Groceries	6,647 25		
		Fruit and vegetables	1,266 34		
		Bedding and clothing	5,097 88		
		Fuel	12,464 12		
		Light	2,709 61		
		Laundry, soap and cleaning	1,515 70		
		Printing, postages, stationery, &c.	662 76		
		Furniture and furnishings	1,486 06		
		Farm	2,451 46		
		Repairs	2,398 65		
		Miscellaneous	1,340 71		
			60,199 76		
		Salaries and wages :—			
		Medical Superintendent 2,000 00			
		Assistant do 1,000 00			
		Clinical Assistant 400 00			
		Bursar 1,200 00			
		Steward 600 00			

		Matron	400 00			
		Engineer	740 00			
		Assistant Engineer	400 00			
		Other Employees	13,373 17	20,113 17	80,312 93	
Total	83,757 00	Total				83,757 00

W. R Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 19.

THE ASYLUM FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, Belleville, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ending 31st December, 1874.

Dr.	$ cts.	Cr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	31,254 05	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		3,902 58	
To receipts for the year	3,902 58				
		By expenditure during the year, as follows :—			
		Medicines	124 74		
		Butchers' meat	3,692 66		
		Flour	1,950 36		
		Butter	1,826 00		
		Groceries	1,901 05		
		Fruits and vegetables	466 67		
		Bedding and clothing	265 15		
		Fuel	2,504 84		
		Light	1,161 42		
		Laundry, soap and cleaning	456 27		
		Books and apparatus	236 86		
		Printing, postages, stationery, &c.	571 73		
		Furniture and furnishings	760 66		
		Farm	570 13		
		Repairs	511 72		
		Miscellaneous	367 93		
			17,368 19		
		Salaries and wages :—			
		Principal 1,800 00			
		Physician 500 00			

		Book-keeper and Steward	800 00			
		Matron	300 00			
		Teachers	5,250 00			
		Visitors' Attendant	180 00			
		Housekeeper	200 00			
		Engineer	600 00			
		Other Employees	4,255 86	13,885 86	31,254 05	
Total	35,156 63	Total				35,156 63

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 20.

THE INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, Brantford, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
To warrants issued during the year	20,606 47	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer		1,564 29	
To receipts for the year	1,564 29				
		By expenditure during the year, as follows :—			
		Medicines	53 81		
		Butchers' meat	1,720 06		
		Flour, &c.	784 68		
		Butter	577 19		
		Groceries	872 64		
		Fruit and vegetables	216 90		
		Bedding and clothing	69 61		
		Fuel	2,761 09		
		Light	537 53		
		Laundry, soap and cleaning	251 85		
		Books and apparatus	376 95		
		Printing, postages, stationery, &c.	621 90		
		Furniture and furnishings	495 02		
		Farm	878 06		
		Repairs	520 07		
		Miscellaneous	604 93		
			11,342 29		
		Salaries and wages :—			
		Principal 1,000 00			
		Physician 300 00			

		Bursar	800 00			
		Matron	300 00			
		Teachers	3,100 00			
		Trade Instructor	900 00			
		Visitors' Attendant	120 00			
		Engineer	600 00			
		Other Employees	2,144 18			
				9,264 18		
					20,606 47	
Total	22,170 76	Total				22,170 76

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 21.

The Central Prison in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

Cr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
By expenditure during the year, as follows :—			
Hospital		171 05	
Butchers' meat, fish, &c.		2,530 39	
Flour, bread, and meal		2,888 35	
Groceries and vegetables		3,274 39	
Bedding and clothing		3,596 60	
Fuel		6,149 97	
Light		332 86	
Laundry, soap and cleaning		461 06	
Stationery, advertising, printing, postage, &c.		435 65	
Library, schools, and lectures		79 00	
Furniture and furnishings		314 61	
Repairs		217 60	
Unenumerated		459 01	
		20,910 54	
Salaries and wages :—			
Warden	1,249 98		
Bursar	1,250 00		
Physician	599 75		
Chief Warder	571 08		
Steward and Store-Keeper	378 33		
Prison Bailiff	504 42		
Engineer	565 01		
Assistant Engineer	420 00		
Baker and Cook	370 00		
Guards, &c.	3,653 32	9,561 89	30,472 43

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 22.

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Penetanguishene, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

DR.	$ cts.	CR.		$ cts	$ cts.	$ cts,
To warrants issued during the year	21,433 45	By deposited to the credit of the Treasurer			4,026 39	
To receipts for the year	4,026 39					
		By expenditure during the year, as follows :—				
		Hospital		78 09		
		Butchers' meat, fish, &c.		1,253 10		
		Flour, meal, &c.		1,995 24		
		Groceries		641 89		
		Bedding and clothing		2,397 33		
		Fuel		437 18		
		Light		200 79		
		Cleaning		190 33		
		Furniture and furnishings		232 38		
		Farm		1,174 46		
		Stationery, advertising, printing, and postages		253 18		
		Repairs		573 88		
		Workshops, tools, and fixtures		110 52		
		Unenumerated		820 96		
				10,359 33		
		Salaries and wages :—				
		Warden	$1,600 00			
		Bursar and Deputy Warden	850 00			
		Surgeon	400 00			
Carried forward	25,459 84	*Carried forward*	$2,850 00	10,359 33	4,026 39	

THE REFORMATORY PRISON, Penetanguishene, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.—*Continued.*

DR.	$ cts.	CR.		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	25,459 84	*Brought forward*	$2,850 00	10,359 33	4,026 39	
		Salaries and Wages—*Continued.*				
		Steward	500 00			
		Chaplains	800 00			
		Teachers	800 00			
		Keepers and Trade Instructors	1,600 00			
		Keepers, Ordinary	1,440 00			
		Other Employees	3,084 12	11,074 12		
					21,433 45	
	25,459 84					25,459 84

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 23.

The School of Agriculture, Guelph, in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

Cr.		$ cts.	$ cts.
By expenditure during the year, as follows :—			
Butchers' meat, &c.		650 82	
Flour and meal		220 26	
Fruit and vegetables		53 80	
Groceries		809 84	
Fuel		587 06	
Light		25 12	
Laundry		56 49	
Furniture		938 54	
Incidentals		608 12	
Miscellaneous		933 62	
School Department		573 56	
Horticultural do		268 12	
Agricultural do		2,839 06	
General maintenance		2,000 00	
		10,564 44	
Salaries and wages :—			
Principal	1,166 66		
Rector	418 66		
Book-keeper	400 00		
Other Employees	2,172 71		
		4,158 03	
			14,722 44

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 24.

THE SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL SCIENCE in account with the Province of Ontario, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.		$ cts.	$ cts.
Consumers' Gas Co.	Gas		712 30	
Toronto Water Co.	Water		130 00	
P. Burns	Fuel		441 18	
J. Ritchie & Son	Plumbing		51 05	
N. L. Piper & Son	Furnishings		5 25	
Thomas Heys	do		105 84	
Hart & Rawlinson	do		96 05	
Withrow & Hillock	do		3 50	
John Notman	Stationery		49 74	
Copp, Clark & Co.	Lithographing, &c.		22 70	
Sundry Newspapers	Advertising		41 20	
Express Co.	Charges		3 30	
H. Hearne	Cartage		5 00	
			1,667 11	
W. H. Ellis	Twelve months' salary as Instructor in Chemistry	1,000 00		
J. Loudon	do do Natural Philosophy	1,000 00		
W. Armstrong	do do Drawing	800 00		
Thomas Heys	do Assistant in Labratory	400 00		
C. Armstrong	do Assistant Drawing Instructor	240 00		
W. Ellingsworth	do Housekeeper	600 00	4,040 00	
				5,707 11

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 25.

STATEMENT of the Municipalities Fund, 18 Vic., Cap. 2, and 19 Vic., Cap. 16, from 31st December, 1873, to 31st December, 1874.

PAYMENTS.	$ cts.	RECEIPTS.	$ cts.
To amount paid to the different Municipalities on account of distribution for twelve months ending 31st December, 1873, at the rate of 34 cents per head....	116,867 54	By Balance from 1873....	120,072 01
To expenses of Management on Receipts, December 31st, 1874....	18,324 71	By gross receipts of Crown Lands Department for twelve months ending 31st December, 1874....	91,623 54
To Refunds of 1874....	778 85		
To Balance....	75,724 45		
	211,695 55		211,695 55
		By Balance available for distribution in 1875....	75,724 45

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 26.

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, 18th Vic., Cap. 2, and 19th Vic., Cap. 16, being distribution for 1873.

MUNICIPALITY,	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.	
			$	cts.
Amherstburg Town	Essex	560	190	40
Albion	Peel	876	297	84
Amabel	Bruce	272	92	48
Asphodel	Peterboro'	606	206	04
Arran	Bruce	697	236	98
Alice	Renfrew	294	99	96
Adelaide	Middlesex	607	206	38
Ashfield	Huron	729	247	86
Admaston	Renfrew	335	113	90
Aylmer Village	Elgin	262	89	08
Artemesia	Grey	790	268	60
Alnwick	Northumberland	189	64	26
Arthur Village	Wellington	111	37	74
Alfred	Prescott	362	123	08
Arthur	Wellington	633	215	22
Athol	Prince Edward	375	127	50
Aldborough	Elgin	909	309	06
Augusta	Grenville	1,045	355	30
Amaranth	Wellington	528	179	52
Anderdon	Essex	411	139	74
Adolphustown	Lennox	161	54	74
Algona, South	Renfrew	100	34	00
Arnprior Village	Renfrew	286	97	24
Adjala	Simcoe	562	191	08
Amherst Island	Lennox and Addington	206	70	04
Ancaster	Wentworth	902	306	68
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	745	253	30
Assignac	Algoma	90	30	60
Aurora Village	York	276	93	84
Ashburnham	Peterboro'	214	72	76
Albemarle and Eastnor	Bruce	87	29	58
Bastard and Burgess	Leeds	800	272	00
Barton	Wentworth	572	194	48
Blandford	Oxford	328	111	52
Brighton Village	Northumberland	285	96	90
Brock	Ontario	1,037	352	58
Barrie	Frontenac	86	29	24
Bertie	Welland	614	208	76
Brockville Town	Leeds and Grenville	1,300	442	00
Blenheim	Oxford	1,048	356	32
Brant	Bruce	827	281	18
Biddulph	Middlesex	541	183	94
Burleigh, Anstruther, Cardiff, Monmouth, and Chandos	Peterboro'	217	73	78
Bayham	Elgin	1,075	365	50
Bexley	Victoria	82	27	88
Brampton Village	Peel	559	190	06
Bedford	Frontenac	282	95	88
Bagot and Blythefield	Renfrew	189	64	26
Brudenell, Raglan, Ratcliffe and Lynedoch	Renfrew	234	79	56
Binbrooke	Wentworth	396	134	64
Brougham	Renfrew	87	29	58
Bromley	Renfrew	263	89	42
Berlin Town	Waterloo	636	216	24
Brussels Village	Huron	129	43	86
Bath	Lennox and Addington	131	44	54
Carried forward			8,818	92

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			8,818 92
Bosanquet	Lambton	747	253 98
Bradford Village	Simcoe	276	93 84
Brooke	Lambton	509	173 06
Belmont	Peterboro'	290	98 60
Beckwith	Lanark	396	134 64
Bentinck	Grey	828	281 52
Bothwell Town	Kent	193	65 62
Belleville	Hastings	2,343	796 62
Beverley	Wentworth	947	321 98
Brantford	Brant	1,276	433 84
Brantford Town	Brant	1,536	521 90
Brighton	Northumberland	654	222 36
Bruce	Bruce	691	234 94
Burford	Brant	1,102	374 68
Bowmanville	Durham	1,104	375 36
Blanchard	Perth	725	246 50
Barrie Town	Simcoe	1,185	202 90
Bathurst	Lanark	590	200 60
Burgess, North	Lanark	295	100 30
Camden	Addington	1,162	395 08
Cayuga Village	Haldimand	159	54 06
Collingwood Town	Simcoe	801	272 34
Carden and Dalton	Victoria	226	76 84
Chatham and North Gore	Kent	1,072	364 48
Clarke	Durham	1,102	374 68
Cavan	Durham	990	336 60
Cornwall Town	Stormont	570	193 80
Charlotteville	Norfolk	942	320 28
Clifton Town	Welland	361	122 74
Collingwood	Grey	703	239 02
Colchester	Essex	578	196 52
Caledon	Peel	933	317 22
Canborough	Haldimand	300	102 00
Chinguacousy	Peel	1,168	397 12
Caledonia Village	Haldimand	293	99 62
Cayuga, South	Haldimand	171	58 14
Clarendon and Miller	Frontenac	100	34 00
Chippawa Village	Welland	172	58 48
Charlottenburgh	Glengarry	1,064	361 76
Caledonia	Prescott	226	76 84
Culross	Bruce	718	244 12
Crosby, South	Leeds	421	143 14
Cambridge	Russell	189	64 26
Clarence	Russell	556	189 04
Crowland	Welland	301	102 34
Crosby, North	Leeds	390	132 60
Caradoc	Middlesex	967	328 78
Cartwright	Durham	513	174 42
Cumberland	Russell	536	182 24
Camden and Gore	Kent	609	207 06
Caistor	Lincoln	393	133 62
Cramahe	Northumberland	668	227 12
Clinton Village	Huron	434	147 56
Carrick	Bruce	794	269 96
Colborne	Huron	522	177 48
Cayuga, North	Haldimand	514	174 76
Cobourg	Northumberland	1,057	359 38
Cornwall	Stormont	761	258 74
Colborne Village	Northumberland	183	62 22
Chatham Town	Kent	1,394	473 96
Carried forward			22,450 58

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.	
			$	cts.
Brought forward			22,456	58
Clinton	Lincoln	517	175	78
Carleton Place Village	Lanark	286	97	24
Carlow and Mayo	Hastings	82	27	88
Dungannon and Faraday	Hastings	104	35	36
Dorchester. North	Middlesex	736	250	24
Denbigh, Abinger and Ashby	Lennox and Addington	87	29	58
Dover	Kent	583	198	22
Douro	Peterboro'	522	177	48
Dysart, Guilford, Dudley, Harburn, Harcourt and Burton	Peterboro'	179	60	86
Dundas Town	Wentworth	766	260	44
Draper, Ryde and Oakley	Victoria	176	59	84
Dalhousie, North Sherbrooke and Lavant	Lanark	412	140	08
Durham	Grey	189	64	26
Darling	Lanark	125	42	50
Dawn	Lambton	253	86	02
Dumfries, South	Brant	604	205	36
Dummer	Peterboro'	352	119	68
Dresden	Kent	227	77	18
Derby	Grey	364	123	76
Dumfries, North	Waterloo	676	229	84
Delaware	Middlesex	340	115	60
Dorchester, South	Elgin	500	170	00
Downie	Perth	561	190	74
Darlington	Durham	1,091	370	94
Dunwich	Elgin	828	281	52
Dunn	Haldimand	281	95	54
Dunnville Village	Haldimand	386	131	24
Dorchester, North	Middlesex	705	239	70
Drummond	Lanark	560	190	40
Dereham	Oxford	993	337	62
Essa	Simcoe	834	283	56
Euphrasia	Grey	582	197	88
Euphemia	Lambton	483	164	22
Escott Front	Leeds	259	88	06
Emily	Victoria	675	229	50
Ennismore	Peterboro'	187	63	58
Ellice	Perth	538	182	92
Etobicoke	York	530	180	20
Egremont	Wellington	687	233	58
Enniskillen	Lambton	232	78	88
Elizabethtown	Leeds	1,220	414	80
Eldon	Victoria	608	206	72
Elmsley, North	Lanark	236	80	24
Embro Village	Oxford	119	40	46
Elmsley, South	Leeds	251	85	34
Edwardsburgh	Grenville	992	337	28
Esquesing	Halton	1,171	398	14
Easthope, South	Perth	373	126	82
Easthope, North	Perth	536	182	24
Elzevir	Hastings	240	81	60
Erin	Wellington	850	289	00
Eramosa	Wellington	607	206	38
Elderslie	Bruce	840	285	60
Elma	Perth	668	227	12
Ekfrid	Middlesex	606	206	04
Ernestown	Lennox and Addington	1,051	357	34
Elora Village	Wellington	297	100	98
Fitzroy	Carleton	547	185	98
Flos	Simcoe	422	143.	48
Carried forward			32,699	42

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			32,699 42
Fort Erie Village	Welland	205	69 70
Fergus do	Wellington	346	117 64
Fullarton	Perth	555	188 70
Fredericksburgh	Lennox	307	104 38
Flamboro', West	Wentworth	724	246 16
Fenelon	Victoria	731	248 54
Fredericksburgh, North	Lennox and Addington	332	112 88
Flamboro', East	Wentworth	796	270 64
Finch	Stormont	532	180 88
Galway and Cavendish	Peterboro'	117	39 78
Gower, South	Grenville	179	60 86
Greenock	Bruce	620	210 80
Garafraxa, East	Wellington	467	158 78
Georgina	York	339	115 26
Griffith and Mattawatchan	Renfrew	83	28 22
Goderich Town	Huron	1,107	376 38
Goulburn	Carleton	545	185 30
Grattan	Renfrew	297	100 98
Grantham	Lincoln	764	259 76
Gwillimbury, West	Simcoe	641	217 94
Gananoque Village	Leeds	558	189 72
Guelph Town	Wellington	1,488	505 92
Goderich	Huron	714	242 76
Garafraxa, West	Wellington	577	196 18
Gwillimbury, East	York	1,018	346 12
Glanford	Wentworth	505	171 70
Guelph	Wellington	491	166 94
Glenelg	Grey	671	228 14
Gosfield	Essex	640	217 60
Garden Island Village	Frontenac	124	42 16
Grey	Huron	697	236 98
Grimsby	Lincoln	605	205 70
Galt Town	Waterloo	996	338 64
Gower, North	Carleton	442	150 28
Gloucester	Carleton	1,150	391 00
Georgetown Village	Halton	212	72 08
Gwillimbury, North	York	487	165 58
Gainsborough	Lincoln	573	194 82
Huntingdon	Hastings	532	180 88
Holland	Grey	609	207 06
Hinchinbrooke	Frontenac	182	61 88
Hamilton City	Wentworth	8,183	2,782 22
Houghton	Norfolk	397	134 98
Hawkesbury Village	Prescott	234	79 56
Harwich	Kent	1,331	452 54
Hay	Huron	629	213 86
Howick	Huron	1,042	354 28
Hawkesbury, West	Prescott	347	117 98
Huntley	Carleton	419	142 46
Holland Landing Village	York	143	48 62
Huron	Bruce	726	246 84
Harriston Village	Wellington	173	58 82
Hillier	Prince Edward	504	171 36
Howard	Kent	1,076	365 84
Hallowell	Prince Edward	815	277 10
Harvey	Peterboro'	184	62 56
Humberstone	Welland	560	190 40
Haldimand	Northumberland	1,090	370 60
Head	Renfrew	28	9 52
Hullett	Huron	664	225 76
Carried forward			48,810 44

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			48,810 44
Howe Island	Frontenac	90	30 60
Hope	Durham	858	291 72
Humphrey	Muskoka	112	38 08
Hamilton	Northumberland	1,155	392 70
Horton	Renfrew	205	69 70
Hawkesbury, East	Prescott	831	282 54
Hungerford	Hastings	892	303 28
Hespeler Village	Waterloo	157	53 38
Hibbert	Perth	569	193 46
Innisfil	Simcoe	1,084	368 56
Iroquois Village	Dundas	156	53 04
Ingersoll Town	Oxford	1,087	369 58
Keppel	Grey	528	179 52
Kalador and Anglesea	Addington	162	55 08
Kincardine	Bruce	439	149 26
Kennebec	Frontenac	150	51 00
Kemptville Village	Grenville	188	63 92
Kinloss	Bruce	627	213 18
Kenyon	Glengarry	741	251 94
Kingston City	Frontenac	3,674	1,249 16
Kincardine Village	Bruce	778	264 52
Kitley	Leeds	576	195 84
King	York	1,307	444 38
Kingston	Frontenac	664	225 76
Longhborough	Frontenac	464	157 76
Lobo	Middlesex	639	217 26
Laxton, Digby and Longford	Victoria	161	54 74
Lancaster	Glengarry	794	269 96
Lake	Hastings	36	12 24
Logan	Perth	611	207 74
Louth	Lincoln	350	119 00
Lucan Village	Middlesex	193	65 62
Lutterworth, Anson and Hindon	Peterboro'	144	48 96
London	Middlesex	2,429	825 86
Leeds and Lansdown, Rear	Leeds	484	164 56
Lochiel	Glengarry	778	264 52
Leeds and Lansdown, Front	Leeds	666	226 44
Lanark	Lanark	383	130 22
Lanark Village	Lanark	123	41 82
Longueuil	Prescott	294	99 96
Listowel Village	Perth	291	98 94
Luther	Wellington	549	186 66
Lindsay Town	Victoria	790	268 60
London City	Middlesex	5,611	1,907 74
McKillop	Huron	657	223 38
McGillivray	Middlesex	1,063	361 42
McKellar	Parry Sound	86	29 24
McNab	Renfrew	491	166 94
Minden	Peterboro'	204	69 36
Monaghan, North	Peterboro'	174	59 16
Morris	Huron	725	246 50
Mosa	Middlesex	435	147 90
Matilda	Dundas	872	296 48
Malahide	Elgin	912	310 08
Marmora	Hastings	338	114 92
Melancthon	Grey	417	141 78
Manvers	Durham	638	216 92
Middleton	Norfolk	651	221 34
Monaghan, South	Northumberland	234	79 56
Mill Point Village	Hastings	161	54 74
Carried forward			64,708 96

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount. $ cts.
Brought forward			64,708 96
Moulton and Sherbrooke	Haldimand	427	145 18
Merrickville Village	Leeds and Grenville	183	62 22
Markham	York	1,172	398 48
Marysborough, South	Prince Edward	439	149 26
Maidstone	Essex	500	170 00
Minto	Wellington	919	312 46
Mono	Simcoe	668	227 12
Metcalfe	Middlesex	512	174 08
Montague	Lanark	514	174 76
Medora and Wood	Muskoka	131	44 54
Mitchell Village	Perth	470	159 80
Mariposa	Victoria	1,347	457 98
Muskoka	Simcoe	136	46 24
Methuen	Peterboro'	24	8 16
Moore	Lambton	926	314 84
Medonte	Simcoe	568	193 12
Marysborough, North	Prince Edward	361	122 74
Mara	Ontario	585	198 90
Morrisburg Village	Durham	264	89 76
Mulmur	Simcoe	648	220 32
Maryborough	Wellington	828	281 52
Milton Town	Halton	196	66 64
Marlborough	Carleton	356	121 04
Mount Forest Village	Wellington	301	102 34
Murray	Northumberland	566	192 44
Monck	Muskoka	164	55 76
Mersea	Essex	620	210 80
Mountain	Dundas	597	202 98
Mornington	Perth	712	242 08
Morrison	Simcoe	128	43 52
Macaulay	Victoria	313	106 42
Madoc	Hastings	623	211 82
Malden	Essa	290	98 60
March	Carleton	210	71 40
Marmora	Hastings	330	112 20
Nottawasaga	Simcoe	1,121	381 14
Norwich, North	Oxford	639	217 26
Norwich, South	Oxford	572	194 48
Napanee Town	Lennox	696	236 64
Newmarket Village	York	316	107 44
Niagara	Lincoln	548	186 32
New Edinburgh Village	Carleton	158	53 72
Newcastle do	Durham	239	81 26
Nassagaweya	Halton	544	184 96
Nichol	Wellington	513	174 42
Nissouri, East	Oxford	651	221 34
Normanby	Grey	1,009	343 06
New Hamburg Village	Waterloo	198	67 32
Nepean	Carleton	990	336 60
Newburgh Village	Addington	177	60 18
Niagara Town	Lincoln	347	117 98
Newbury Village	Middlesex	95	32 30
Nissouri, West	Middlesex	691	234 94
Nelson	Halton	820	278 80
Orillia Village	Simcoe	473	160 82
Oxford, East	Oxford	473	160 82
Oxford, West	Oxford	560	190 40
Orillia and Matchedash	Simcoe	539	183 26
Orford	Kent	617	209 78
Otonabee	Peterboro'	714	241 74
Carried forward			75,155 46

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.	
			$	cts.
Brought forward			75,155	46
Oxford	Grenville	712	242	08
Osgoode	Carleton	804	273	36
Onondaga	Brant	309	105	06
Osnabruck	Stormont	1,184	402	56
Oakville Town	Halton	457	155	38
Oshawa Village	Ontario	1,049	356	66
Owen Sound Town	Grey	883	300	22
Ottawa City	Carleton	6,095	2,072	30
Oil Springs Village	Lambton	271	92	14
Osprey	Grey	550	187	00
Oakland	Brant	197	66	98
Oneida	Haldimand	545	185	30
Oro	Simcoe	756	257	04
Orangeville Village	Wellington	362	123	08
Ops	Victoria	581	197	54
Olden	Frontenac	141	47	94
Oso	Frontenac	89	30	26
Oxford, North	Oxford	311	105	74
Parkhill	Middlesex	268	91	12
Pittsburgh	Frontenac	655	222	70
Port Colborne	Welland	218	74	12
Paris Town	Brant	774	263	16
Pilkington	Wellington	524	178	16
Portland	Frontenac	506	172	04
Pickering	Ontario	1,249	424	66
Port Dalhousie Village	Lincoln	221	75	14
Petrolia Village	Lambton	493	167	72
Plantagenet, South	Prescott	363	123	42
Preston Village	Waterloo	387	131	58
Pakenham	Lanark	342	116	28
Plantagenet, North	Prescott	572	195	84
Palmerston, North and South Canonto	Frontenac	114	38	76
Puslinch	Wellington	760	258	40
Proton	Grey	471	160	14
Port Perry Village	Ontario	334	113	56
Prescott Town	Grenville	709	241	06
Peel	Wellington	1,137	386	58
Port Hope Town	Durham	1,340	455	60
Pelham	Welland	548	186	32
Portsmouth Village	Frontenac	233	79	22
Percy	Northumberland	708	240	72
Pembroke	Renfrew	126	42	84
Plympton	Lambton	949	322	66
Peterboro' Town	Peterboro'	1,674	569	16
Pembroke Village	Renfrew	502	170	68
Picton Town	Prince Edward	581	197	54
Perth	Lanark	910	309	40
Rolph and Buchanan	Renfrew	81	27	54
Reach	Ontario	1,099	373	66
Rama	Ontario	185	62	90
Roxburgh	Stormont	630	214	20
Renfrew Village	Renfrew	208	70	72
Richmond	Lennox	759	258	06
Russell	Russell	500	170	00
Ross	Renfrew	316	107	44
Ramsay	Lanark	520	176	80
Rainham	Haldimand	379	128	86
Raleigh	Kent	836	284	24
Richmond Hill Village	York	132	44	88
Richmond	Carleton	83	28	22
Carried forward			84,312	20

STATEMENT of payments made from Municipalities' Fund, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount. $	cts.
Brought forward			843,12	20
Rawdon	Hastings	682	231	88
Rochester	Essex	472	160	48
Romney	Kent	164	55	76
Sombra	Lambton	633	215	22
Scott	Ontario	572	194	48
Sullivan	Grey	603	205	02
Sheffield	Addington	563	191	42
Stephenson	Muskoka	192	65	28
Stayner Village	Simcoe	223	75	82
Seaforth Village	Huron	335	113	90
St. Vincent	Grey	1,003	341	02
Sebastopol	Renfrew	92	31	28
Sandwich, West	Essex	508	172	72
Sandwich, East	Essex	636	216	24
Strathroy Town	Middlesex	748	254	32
Streetsville Village	Peel	139	47	26
Sarnia Town	Lambton	667	226	78
Sunnidale	Simcoe	386	131	24
St. Mary's Town	Perth	614	208	76
Stanley	Huron	640	217	60
Stafford	Renfrew	142	48	28
Storrington	Frontenac	502	170	68
Somerville	Victoria	232	78	88
Simcoe Town	Norfolk	623	211	82
St. Catharines Town	Lincoln	1,941	659	94
Seymour	Northumberland	804	273	36
Stanhope	Peterboro'	70	23	80
St. Thomas Town	Elgin	1,048	356	32
Sophiasburg	Prince Edward	557	189	38
Smith	Peterboro'	564	191	76
Sarnia	Lambton	529	179	86
Saltfleet	Wentworth	577	196	18
Stamford	Welland	579	196	86
Smith's Falls Village	Lanark	335	113	90
Scugog	Ontario	110	37	40
Southwold	Elgin	1,114	378	76
Snowdon and Glamorgan	Peterboro'	128	43	52
Sarawak and Townplot of Brooke	Grey	152	51	68
Stirling Village	Hastings	148	50	32
Sidney	Hastings	1,111	377	74
Southampton Village	Bruce	181	61	54
Stephen	Huron	619	210	46
Sandwich Town	Essex	244	82	96
Seneca	Haldimand	591	200	94
Saugeen	Bruce	468	159	12
Stratford Town	Perth	1,220	414	80
Scarborough	York	958	325	72
Sydenham	Grey	657	223	38
Sherbrooke, South	Lanark	196	66	64
Toronto City	York	22,643	7,698	62
Tilbury, West	Essex	501	170	34
Tudor, Limerick and Cashel	Hastings	235	79	90
Tilbury, East	Kent	454	154	36
Thurlow	Hastings	1,231	418	54
Tosorontio	Simcoe	222	75	48
Trafalgar	Halton	1,031	350	54
Townsend	Norfolk	1,218	414	12
Tyendinaga	Hastings	1,126	382	84
Tecumseth	Simcoe	874	297	16
Trenton Village	Hastings	425	144	50
Tiny	Simcoe	536	182	24
Carried forward			103,613	32

STATEMENT of Payments made from Municipalities' Funds, &c.—*Concluded.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Rate-payers.	Amount.
			$ cts.
Brought forward			103,613 32
Thorold	Welland	558	189 72
Toronto	Peel	1,320	448 80
Toronto Gore	Peel	282	95 88
Thorah	Ontario	412	140 08
Tay	Simcoe	250	85 00
Torbolton	Carlton	113	38 42
Turnberry	Huron	669	227 46
Tuckersmith	Huron	598	203 32
Thorold Village	Welland	397	134 98
Uxbridge do	Ontario	275	93 50
Uxbridge Township	Ontario	748	254 32
Usborne	Huron	556	189 04
Vienna Village	Elgin	165	56 10
Vaughan	York	1,125	382 50
Verulam	Victoria	596	202 64
Vespra	Simcoe	535	181 90
Wawanosh, West	Huron	545	185 30
Wylie	Renfrew	14	4 76
Walford	Grenville	484	164 56
Walpole	Haldimand	1,021	347 14
Whitby Town	Ontario	563	191 42
Whitchurch	York	1,168	397 12
Windham	Norfolk	1,073	364 82
Warwick	Lambton	897	304 98
Williams East	Middlesex	565	192 10
Wawanosh East	Huron	445	151 30
Waterloo Village	Waterloo	383	130 22
Wardsville Village	Middlesex	105	35 70
Wolfe Island	Frontenac	494	167 96
Willoughby	Welland	230	78 20
Wilberforce and W. Algeria	Renfrew	380	129 20
Walsingham	Norfolk	1,086	369 24
Westmeath	Renfrew	460	156 40
Wellington Village	Prince Edward	113	38 42
Wainfleet	Welland	523	177 82
Williamsburg	Dundas	748	254 32
Woolwich	Waterloo	916	311 44
Walkerton Town	Bruce	221	75 14
Whitby	Ontario	793	269 62
Willmot	Waterloo	877	298 18
Watt and Cardwell	Simcoe	190	64 60
Westminster	Middlesex	1,272	432 48
Woodhouse	Norfolk	870	295 80
Windsor Town	Essex	1,176	399 84
Wallace	Perth	708	240 72
Whitby, East	Ontario	725	246 50
Wellesey	Waterloo	911	309 74
Woodstock Town	Oxford	906	308 04
Waterloo	Waterloo	1,288	437 92
Welland Village	Welland	313	106 42
Williams, West	Middlesex	517	175 78
Winchester	Dundas	735	249 90
Yorkville Village	York	715	243 10
Young (Front of)	Leeds	355	120 70
York	York	2,154	732 36
Yarmouth	Elgin	1,380	469 20
Young and Escott (Rear)	Leeds	389	132 26
Zorra, West	Oxford	602	204 68
Zorra, East	Oxford	822	279 48
Zone	Kent	252	85 68
			116,867 54

No. 27.

DETAILED STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Education, for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	HIGH SCHOOLS.			
Treasurer	County of Brant	2,714 00		
Do	do Bruce	1,059 50		
Do	do Carleton	400 00		
Do	do Essex	629 00		
Do	do Elgin	1,727 00		
Do	do Frontenac	400 00		
Do	do Grey	1,355 00		
Do	do Haldimand	1,189 00		
Do	do Halton	440 50		
Do	do Hastings	1,716 00		
Do	do Huron	1,205 50		
Do	do Kent	567 50		
Do	do Lambton	725 50		
Do	do Lanark	2,632 50		
Do	do Leeds and Grenville	2,823 00		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	1,930 50		
Do	do Lincoln	3,914 00		
Do	do Middlesex	1,186 25		
Do	do Northumberland and Durham	4,296 00		
Do	do Norfolk	1,516 50		
Do	do Ontario	3,709 00		
Do	do Oxford	1,553 00		
Do	do Peel	943 50		
Do	do Perth	2,746 00		
Do	do Peterborough	3,022 00		
Do	do Prescott and Russell	1,398 00		
Do	do Prince Edward	1,103 50		
Do	do Renfrew	1,200 00		
Do	do Simcoe	1,690 00		
Do	do Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	2,887 50		
Do	do Victoria	1,777 00		
Do	do Waterloo	2,965 50		
	Carried forward	57,122 25		

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	57,422 25		
	HIGH SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Treasurer	County of Welland	1,622 50		
Do	do Wellington	1,744 00		
Do	do Wentworth	1,648 00		
Do	do York	1,806 00		
Do	City of Hamilton	2,435 00		
Do	do Kingston	1,271 50		
Do	do London	1,736 50		
Do	do Ottawa	853 50		
Do	do Toronto	2,134 50		
				72,673 75
	COLLEGIATE INSTITUTES.			
Do	County of Northumberland	750 00		
Do	do Waterloo	750 00		
Do	do Lincoln	750 00		
Do	City of Kingston	750 00		
Do	do Hamilton	750 00		
Do	do Toronto	750 00		
				4,500 00
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.			
Do	County of Brant	2,789 00		
Do	do Bruce	6,594 00		
Trustees of Public Schools	Bruce Mines	203 00		
Treasurer	County of Carleton	4,392 00		
Do	do Elgin	4,423 00		
Do	do Essex	3,696 00		
Do	do Frontenac	3,629 00		
Do	do Grey	7,971 00		
Do	do Haldimand	3,118 00		
Do	do Halton	2,520 00		
Do	do Hastings	5,619 00		
Do	do Huron	8,103 00		
Trustees of Public Schools	No. 1, Howland	150 00		

Treasurer	County of Kent	4,606 00		
Trustees of Public Schools	No. 2, Korah	100 00		
Treasurer	County of Lambton	4,328 00		
Do	do Lanark	3,880 00		
Do	do Leeds and Grenville	6,830 00		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	3,249 00		
Do	do Lincoln	2,527 00		
Do	do Middlesex	8,677 00		
Do	do Norfolk	4,439 00		
Do	do Northumberland and Durham	9,037 00		
Do	do Ontario	5,417 00		
Do	do Oxford	5,627 00		
Do	do Peel	3,300 00		
Do	do Perth	5,473 00		
Do	do Peterborough	3,460 00		
Do	do Prescott and Russell	3,429 00		
Do	do Prince Edward	2,576 00		
Do	do Renfrew	3,100 00		
Do	do Simcoe	8,783 00		
Trustees of Public School	Sault Ste. Marie	250 00		
Treasurer	Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry	7,747 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 2 Tekenagh	120 00		
Treasurer	County of Victoria	4,897 00		
Do	do Waterloo	4,088 00		
Do	do Welland	2,737 00		
Do	do Wellington	6,845 00		
Trustees of Public School	No. 1, Shuniah, Prince Arthur's Landing	150 00		
Treasurer	County of Wentworth	4,046 00		
Do	do York	7,538 00		
Do	City of Kingston	1,230 00		
Do	do London	2,047 00		
Do	do Ottawa	1,476 00		
Do	do Toronto	5,880 00		
Do	do Hamilton	3,204 00		
Do	Town of Amherstburgh	130 00		
Do	do Barrie	689 00		
Do	do Belleville	771 00		
Do	do Berlin	358 00		
Do	do Bothwell	147 00		
Do	do Bowmanville	448 00		
Do	do Brantford	1,036 00		
Do	do Brockville	565 00		
Do	do Brampton	306 00		
Do	do Chatham	705 00		
Do	do Clifton	167 00		
Do	do Cobourg	594 00		
Do	do Collingwood	417 00		
Do	do Cornwall	192 00		
Do	do Dundas	318 00		
	Carried forward	201,143 00	......	77,173 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	201,143 00	....	77,173 75
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Treasurer	Town of Durham	147 00		
Do	do Galt	564 00		
Do	do Goderich	583 00		
Do	do Guelph	807 00		
Do	do Ingersoll	518 00		
Do	do Lindsay	359 00		
Do	do Milton	134 00		
Do	do Mitchell	266 00		
Do	do Napanee	437 00		
Do	do Niagara	178 00		
Do	do Oakville	171 00		
Do	do Owen Sound	497 00		
Do	do Orangeville	215 00		
Do	do Paris	316 00		
Do	do Perth	277 00		
Do	do Peterboro'	504 00		
Do	do Petrolia	392 00		
Do	do Picton	290 00		
Do	do Port Hope	756 00		
Do	do Prescott	249 00		
Do	do Sandwich	172 00		
Do	do Sarnia	338 00		
Do	do St. Catharines	746 00		
Do	do Simcoe	274 00		
Do	do St. Mary's	461 00		
Do	do St. Thomas	262 00		
Do	do Stratford	501 00		
Do	do Strathroy	476 00		
Do	do Tilsonburg	236 00		
Do	do Whitby	366 00		
Do	do Walkerton	157 00		
Do	do Windsor	627 00		
Do	do Woodstock	587 00		
Do	Village of Arnprior	253 00		
Do	do Ashburnham	177 00		
Do	do Aurora	167 00		
Do	do Arthur	73 00		

Do	do	Aylmer	132 00		
Do	do	Acton	123 00		
Do	do	Almonte	307 00		
Do	do	Bath	89 00		
Do	do	Bolton	118 00		
Do	do	Bradford	167 00		
Do	do	Brighton	200 00		
Do	do	Brussels	115 00		
Do	do	Burlington	123 00		
Do	do	Caledonia	184 00		
Do	do	Cayuga	118 00		
Do	do	Chippawa	136 00		
Do	do	Clifford	122 00		
Do	do	Clinton	297 00		
Do	do	Colborne	120 00		
Do	do	Carleton Place	178 00		
Do	do	Dunnville	215 00		
Do	do	Dresden	149 00		
Do	do	Elora	177 00		
Do	do	Embro	72 00		
Do	do	Exeter	148 00		
Do	do	Fergus	216 00		
Do	do	Fort Erie	123 00		
Do	do	Forest	162 00		
Do	do	Gananoque	300 00		
Do	do	Garden Island	113 00		
Do	do	Georgetown	190 00		
Do	do	Hastings	147 00		
Do	do	Harriston	134 00		
Do	do	Hawkesbury	246 00		
Do	do	Hespeler	117 00		
Do	do	Holland Landing	94 00		
Do	do	Iroquois	115 00		
Do	do	Kemptville	127 00		
Do	do	Kincardine	281 00		
Do	do	Lanark	110 00		
Do	do	Listowell	146 00		
Do	do	Lucan	139 00		
Do	do	Lucknow	134 00		
Do	do	Markham	126 00		
Do	do	Merritton	218 00		
Do	do	Merrickville	137 00		
Do	do	Morrisburg	171 00		
Do	do	Mount Forest	190 00		
Do	do	Mill Point	126 00		
Do	do	Newburgh	122 00		
Do	do	Newbury	116 00		
Do	do	Newcastle	163 00		
Do	do	New Edinburgh	88 00		
		Carried forward	222,317 00	....	77,173 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	222,317 00	....	77,173 75
	PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—*Concluded.*			
Treasurer	do New Hamburgh	148 00		
Do	do Newmarket	218 00		
Do	do Oil Springs	81 00		
Do	do Omemee	119 00		
Do	do Orillia	195 00		
Do	do Oshawa	355 00		
Do	do Portsmouth	179 00		
Do	do Port Colborne	98 00		
Do	do Port Dalhousie	98 00		
Do	do Preston	185 00		
Do	do Parkhill	161 00		
Do	do Paisley	185 00		
Do	do Pembroke	241 00		
Do	do Port Elgin	140 00		
Do	do Port Perry	260 00		
Do	do Renfrew	90 00		
Do	do Richmond	71 00		
Do	do Richmond Hill	115 00		
Do	do Stayner	208 00		
Do	do Seaforth	200 00		
Do	do Smith's Falls	230 00		
Do	do Stirling	115 00		
Do	do Streetsville	90 00		
Do	do Southampton	129 00		
Do	do Thamesville	116 00		
Do	do Thorold	172 00		
Do	do Trenton	160 00		
Do	do Uxbridge	219 00		
Do	do Vienna	87 00		
Do	do Wardsville	80 00		
Do	do Watford	133 00		
Do	do Waterloo	235 00		
Do	do Welland	166 00		
Do	do Wellington	78 00		
Do	do Wingham	178 00		
Do	do Wyoming	116 00		
Do	do Yorkville	321 00		

	Parry Sound District:—			
Do	No. 1 Foley	50 00		
Do	No. 1 McDougall	100 00		
Do	No. 1 McKellar	50 00		
Do	School in Ferguson	40 00		
			228,529 00	
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.			
Trustees	City of Hamilton	680 00		
Do	do Kingston	560 00		
Do	do London	292 00		
Do	do Ottawa	851 00		
Do	do Toronto	1,197 00		
Do	Town of Amherstburgh	151 00		
Do	do Barrie	174 00		
Do	do Barrie and Innisfil	75 00		
Do	do Belleville	274 00		
Do	do Brockville	207 00		
Do	do Berlin	45 00		
Do	do Brantford	142 00		
Do	do Clifton	68 00		
Do	do Cobourg	80 00		
Do	do Chatham	110 00		
Do	do Cornwall	95 00		
Do	do Dundas	138 00		
Do	do Goderich	28 00		
Do	do Guelph	191 00		
Do	do Ingersoll	79 00		
Do	do Lindsay	232 00		
Do	do Niagara	61 00		
Do	do Oakville	76 00		
Do	do Picton	63 00		
Do	do Prescott	137 00		
Do	do Paris	68 00		
Do	do Peterborough	183 00		
Do	do Perth	71 00		
Do	do Sarnia	81 00		
Do	do St. Mary's	80 00		
Do	do St. Thomas	87 50		
Do	do St. Catharines	401 00		
Do	do Stratford	124 00		
Do	do Whitby	40 00		
Do	Village of Almonte	60 00		
Do	do Arthur	42 00		
Do	do Elora	40 00		
Do	do Fergus	27 00		
Do	do Mount Forest	12 00		
Do	do Newmarket	48 00		
Do	do Parkhill	29 00		
	Carried forward	7,399 50	228,529 00	77,173 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	CITIES, TOWNS, VILLAGES AND SCHOOL SECTIONS.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	7,399 50	228,529 00	77,173 75
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Trustees	Village of Oshawa	113 00		
Do	do Port Dalhousie	63 00		
Do	do Port Colborne	54 00		
Do	do Pembroke	91 00		
Do	do Preston	23 50		
Do	do Portsmouth	78 00		
Do	do Renfrew	34 00		
Do	do Thorold	83 00		
Do	do Trenton	40 00		
Do	School Sections:—			
Do	3 and 4 Anderdon	74 00		
Do	6 and 7 Artemesia and Glenelg	23 00		
Do	6 Arthur	37 00		
Do	3 do	28 00		
Do	4 and 11 Arthur	38 00		
Do	2 Alice and Pembroke	19 50		
Do	10 Asphodel and Percy	43 00		
Do	4 Asphodel	37 00		
Do	15 Brighton	21 00		
Do	1 do	9 00		
Do	6 Biddulph	34 00		
Do	9 do and McGillivray	20 00		
Do	3 Bromley	44 00		
Do	2 Carrick	39 00		
Do	1 and 6 Carrick	15 00		
Do	16 Charlottenburgh	21 00		
Do	17 do	25 00		
Do	9 Downie	41 50		
Do	2 Edwardsburgh	19 00		
Do	7 Ellice	18 00		
Do	6 Etobicoke	15 00		
Do	6 Flamborough East	10 00		
Do	2 do West	34 00		
Do	2 Glenelg	39 00		
Do	5 do	36 00		
Do	7 Grantham	56 00		

Do	1 Grattan	60 00		
Do	9 Harwick	15 00		
Do	21 Haldimand	18 50		
Do	4 Hawkesbury East	36 00		
Do	7 do	47 00		
Do	15 do	24 00		
Do	2 do	41 00		
Do	3 Holland	25 00		
Do	2 Hullett	27 00		
Do	8 Kingston	16 00		
Do	13 Lancaster	11 50		
Do	10 Lochiel	120 00		
Do	12 do	26 00		
Do	4 Maidstone	9 50		
Do	3, 4 and 5 Moore	31 50		
Do	4 Mornington	22 00		
Do	7 Nepean	48 50		
Do	13 do	25 50		
Do	10 Normanby	33 00		
Do	1 Nichol	27 50		
Do	6 Oneida	21 00		
Do	15 Osgoode	21 00		
Do	6 Oxford	15 50		
Do	10 Otonabee	16 50		
Do	1 Orillia	47 00		
Do	8 Peel	23 00		
Do	1 Osgoode	49 00		
Do	9 Peel	15 00		
Do	12 do	45 00		
Do	6 Pilkington	47 00		
Do	5 Percy	18 00		
Do	6 Proton	37 00		
Do	9 Platagenet North	35 00		
Do	12 Percy and Seymour	23 00		
Do	5 Raleigh	36 50		
Do	6 do	41 00		
Do	10 and 17 Richmond	25 00		
Do	5 Sheffield	59 00		
Do	7 Stamford	23 00		
Do	3 Sullivan	10 00		
Do	7 Sydenham	35 00		
Do	5 Sombra	62 50		
Do	6 Stephen	69 00		
Do	6 Toronto Gore	19 00		
Do	7 Vespra	17 00		
Do	8 Windham	39 00		
Do	10 Williams West	9 00		
Do	11 do	47 00		
Do	15 Wilmot	64 00		
	Carried forward	10,408 50	228,529 00	77,173 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	10,408 50	228,529 00	77,173 75
	SEPARATE SCHOOLS.—*Continued.*			
Trustees	Schools Sections :—			
	17 Walpole	13 00		
Do	1 Wawanosh West	20 00		
Do	4 Wolfe Island	22 00		
Do	1 do	42 00		
Do	6 do	8 00		
Do	13 Westminster	16 00		
Do	11 Wellesley	46 00		
Do	9 and 10 Wellesley	41 00		
Do	12 Wellesley	13 00		
Do	4 Young and Escott Rear	6 50		
Do	21 York	43 00		
Do	22 do	71 50		
Do	6 do	54 00		
Do	1 do	28 50	10,833 00	
				239,362 00
	POOR SCHOOLS.			
Treasurer	County of Bruce	103 00		
Do	do Frontenac	1,015 00		
Do	do Hastings	1,063 00		
Do	do Lanark	360 00		
Do	do Lennox and Addington	465 00		
Do	do Leeds and Grenville	230 00		
Do	do Ontario	176 00		
Do	do Peterborough	893 00		
Do	do Renfrew	541 00		
Do	do Simcoe	500 00		
Do	do Victoria	604 00		
Wm. Beatty	Parry Sound, for Section 2 Foley, and for Township McKellar	50 00	....	6,000 00
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.			
Hon. A. Crooks	To pay :—			
	Ansley, J.	104 00		

Armstrong, James	146 00		
Armstrong, Wm.	166 00		
Ashbury, C. R.	104 00		
Benson, William	134 00		
Beaty, R.	119 00		
Batts, Edwin	44 00		
Brown, John	152 00		
Baldwin, Thomas	74 00		
Bodfish, James	116 00		
Buchanan, Thomas	116 00		
Benglet, Henry	116 00		
Booth, Joseph D.	114 00		
Boyd, Arch. C.	169 50		
Bernard, Boyd	96 00		
Breman, Michael	83 00		
Buckland, Henry	107 00		
Burdon, Alexander	113 00		
Bartley, Henry	134 00		
Brown, James	161 00		
Brown, Wm.	74 00		
Barber, E.	107 00		
Beaton, Wm.	92 00		
Briggs, James	218 00		
Benton, James	146 00		
Banks, James	92 00		
Bell, Wm.	62 00		
Burke, John	127 00		
Campbell, John	188 00		
Chaplin, Thomas	92 00		
Chapman, John	28 00		
Clifford, Wm.	11 00		
Cooke, James	92 00		
Courtney, Patience S.	98 00		
Callaghan, Daniel	176 00		
Colville, John	98 00		
Canfield, Matthew D.	173 00		
Coe, Richard	71 00		
Corrie, Wm.	98 00		
Curry, Wm.	92 00		
Cameron, Mary	86 00		
Clarke, M.	89 00		
Campbell, R.	182 00		
Calder, D.	146 00		
Cozens, E.	158 00		
Crawford, Mary	86 00		
Donald, John	119 00		
Dermott, Wm.	74 00		
Duff, Hugh	134 00		
Dodds, John	122 00		
Carried forward	5,702 50	....	322,535 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	5,702 50	......	322,535 75
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.—*Continued.*			
Hon. A. Crooks	To pay:—			
	Douglas, John	128 00		
	Dorothy, Thomas	200 00		
	Dickson, Robert	34 00		
	Donovan, Patrick	120 00		
	Elder, Matthew	52 00		
	Elliott, James	41 00		
	Ederington, M.	116 00		
	Fagan, Nicholas	74 00		
	Forde, James	104 00		
	Foster, W.	128 00		
	Fitzpatrick, Peter	134 00		
	Ferguson, Wm.	140 00		
	Ferguson, John	92 00		
	Futley, Robert	188 00		
	Fraser, Alexander	80 00		
	Fraser, John	92 00		
	Gibbs, John	104 00		
	Gilmer, Wm.	16 00		
	Gorman, Wm.	49 50		
	Graffe, T. J.	104 00		
	Gibson, G.	110 00		
	Gillespie, Adam	140 00		
	Graydon, John	176 00		
	Glasford, Wm.	107 00		
	Gallagher, M.	170 00		
	Hutchins, M.	128 00		
	Healey, John	152 00		
	Hick, W.	146 00		
	Hildward Wm.	110 00		
	Howatson, Thomas	56 00		
	Hamilton, R.	92 00		
	Haight, Mary J.	74 75		
	Irvine, W.	212 00		
	Irvine, Barbara A.	120 00		
	Isbister John	89 00		
	Johnson, Mrs. Francis	114 00		
	Johnson, Rebecca A.	86 00		

Jamieson, John	146 00		
Jenkins, Alexander	104 00		
Judge, Charles	98 00		
Jordan, R.	164 00		
Jordan, Patrick	146 00		
Kearns, Wm.	146 00		
Kee, David	98 00		
Kennedy, Isabella	128 00		
Kehoe, James	110 00		
Leys, James	98 00		
Lenaten, John	68 00		
Kerr, Robert	124 00		
Lawson, John	164 00		
Lewis, Wm.	131 00		
Lamont, David	176 00		
Mahon, James	116 00		
Mozier, C.	158 00		
Mulhern, P. G.	170 00		
Monaghan, John	86 00		
Miskelly, John	71 00		
Middleton, Alexander	116 00		
Moore, Wm.	134 00		
McDougall, D.	80 00		
McQueen, J.	131 00		
McBain, James W.	116 00		
McCormick, A.	92 00		
McLaren, H.	122 00		
McCallum, R.	134 00		
McGillis, A.	134 00		
McGill, D.	164 00		
McKay, James	194 00		
McKay, A.	104 00		
McLeod, Alexander	284 00		
McIntyre, Alexander	140 00		
McLeod, N	92 00		
McRae, H.	116 00		
McGrane, W. P	197 00		
McNaughton, John	170 00		
McFarlane, J	158 00		
Meeds, Benjamin	137 00		
McNeillie, Thomas	95 00		
McDonnell, Angus	197 00		
Marlin, Robt.	128 00		
Maxwelll, Luke David	122 00		
McCartney, Chas.	85 00		
McDonald, Ranald	56 00		
McLennan, Chas.	73 50		
McQueen, Timothy	120 00		
McRae, Danl.	112 00		
Carried forward	16,087 75		322,535 75

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	16,087 75	....	322,535 75
	SUPERANNUATED TEACHERS.—*Concluded.*			
Hon. A. Crooks	To pay :—			
	McSween, Arch.	116 00		
	Milner, James	191 00		
	Morris, Luke	55 00		
	Newman, Timothy J.	110 00		
	Nowlan, John	140 00		
	Power, A.	98 00		
	Power, Robert	128 00		
	Quin, James	96 00		
	Quin, John	182 00		
	Remington, Fred	68 00		
	Richards, M.	194 00		
	Reynolds, George	167 00		
	Russell, John	176 00		
	Redmond, E.	191 00		
	Robinson, Adam	95 00		
	Robinson, John	98 00		
	Robinson, James	104 00		
	Russell, S.	86 00		
	Rosevear, Ephraim	128 00		
	Ross, John	128 00		
	Roberts, J.	92 00		
	Reid, Dawson	68 00		
	Reynold, Francis	75 00		
	Rooney, Robert	122 00		
	Russel, Annie	22 00		
	Scott, James	58 50		
	Simpson, James	95 00		
	Scott, Adam	125 00		
	Stewart, P.	128 00		
	Snider, C.	104 00		
	Sheehan, D. S.	116 00		
	Saunders, T.	176 00		
	Smith, Thomas C.	86 00		
	Thornhill, W. R.	128 00		
	Thorn, Mary Blount	80 00		
	Tucker, John	122 00		
	Thomson, J. D.	80 00		

Thorn, Wm	92 00		
Tindall, J.	122 00		
Trealholm, Wm.	134 00		
Trew, Saml. Jas.	136 00		
Vert, J	125 00		
Van Every, J. C.	116 00		
Williams, W. B. P.	50 00		
Wilson, George	116 00		
White, T.	138 50		
Webster, J.	128 00		
Walsh, John	236 00		
Wing, D.	152 00		
Weston, G.	131 00		
Woods, B.	170 00		
Wilken, George	146 00		
Whitfield, T.	191 00		
Williamson, J. A. G.	98 00		
Yourans, R.	116 00		
Younghusband, J.	197 00	....	22,910 25
PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.			
To pay:—			
Alexander, Wm.	572 50		
Agnew, John, M.D.	600 00		
Brown, James C.	276 25		
Blair, Rev. George, M.A.	450 00		
Bigg, W. R.	435 00		
Burrows, F.	565 00		
Brebner, John	320 00		
Butler, A. F.	578 75		
Bell, James	208 75		
Ball, James H., M.A.	471 25		
Carlyle, Wm	577 50		
Clendenning, W. S.	382 50		
Copp, Clark & Co., stationery	266 00		
Dearness, John	87 50		
Dewar, Arch.	526 25		
Educational Depository, books	418 75		
Freer, Benj	17 52		
Fotheringham, David	455 00		
Ferguson, W.	503 75		
Ferguson, Rev. W., M.A.	420 00		
Fordyce, A. D.	517 50		
Girardot, T.	275 00		
Glashan, J. C.	512 50		
Groat, S. P.	436 25		
Carried forward	9,873 52		345,446 00

Education Statement.—*Continued.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	9,873 52		345,446 00
	PUBLIC SCHOOL INSPECTION.—*Continued.*			
Hon. A. Crooks	Gordon, Thomas	143 75		
	Garrett, Rev. Thomas	271 25		
	Hodgson, James	518 75		
	Harrison, E. B.	596 25		
	Hunter, Rose & Co., printing	282 08		
	Harcourt, Richard, M.A.	471 25		
	Jenkyns, Rev. E. H.	600 00		
	Johnson, John	456 25		
	Kinney, Robert	375 00		
	Kilgour, Rev. J.	396 25		
	Knight, James H.	250 00		
	Kelly, M. J., M.D.	335 00		
	Little, Robert	350 00		
	Morgan, J. C., M.A.	562 50		
	McNaughton, Alexander	373 75		
	McBrien, James	600 00		
	McKinnon, Donald	407 50		
	May, Rev. John, M.A.	600 00		
	Mackintosh, W.	337 50		
	McDiarmid, Donald	98 75		
	Treasurer, County Grey	431 25		
	do Peterboro'	268 75		
	do Hastings	100 00		
	do Victoria	100 00		
	McKee, Rev. W.	500 00		
	Miller, J. R.	525 00		
	Platt, G. D.	430 00		
	Potter, E. J., stationery, &c.	81 43		
	Pearce, Thomas	600 00		
	Ross, George W.	360 00		
	Ross, A. W.	303 75		
	Reazin, Henry	443 75		
	Slack, H. L., M.A.	600 00		
	Steele, Thomas O.	321 25		
	Somerset, John B.	387 50		
	Smith, Joseph H.	433 75		

Scarlett, Edward	597 50		
Tilley, John J.	556 25		
Wadsworth, James J., M.D.	563 75		25,523 86
EDUCATION OFFICE.			
Expenditure as per Statement No. 14, page 57			19,125 62
DEPOSITORY.			
Expenditure as per Statement No. 14, page 57			8,442 20
NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOL.			
Expenditure as per Statement No. 14, page 53			23,719 91
HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.			
Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 52			6,532 81
EXAMINERS, PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.			
Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 52			1,201 92
JOURNAL OF EDUCATION.			
Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 54			2,288 27
LIBRARIES, MAPS, &c.			
Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 56			49,978 28
Carried forward			482,258 90

Education Statement—*Concluded.*

TO WHOM PAID.	SERVICE.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward			482,258 90
	MUSEUM.			
Hon. A. Crooks...	Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 54			3,894 21
	COUNCIL OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.			
	Expenditure on account of this service, as per Statement No. 14, page 58			1,291 69
	Total			487,444 80

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, December 31st, 1874.

No. 28.

STATEMENT of Amounts expended on account of Land Improvement Fund to 31st December, 1874.

	$ cts.		$ cts.
To amounts paid to the different Municipalities, as per Statement No. 25	11,516 56	By amounts collected from the sale of Crown, Common School and Grammar School Lands, between 30th June, 1872, and 30th June, 1873	22,686 55
Do do do Statement No. 26.	10,476 31		
Do do do Statement No. 27.	693 68		
	22,686 55		22,686 55

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 29.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the Year ending 30th June, 1873, for Sales of Crown Lands, subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the amount deducted for expenses and payments made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	One-fifth thereof.	Less 6 per cent. Expenses.	Total paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Artemesia	1,954 84	390 96	23 45	367 51
Amaranth	989 28	197 85	11 87	185 98
Arthur	510 64	102 12	6 12	96 00
Anglesea	137 65	27 53	1 65	25 88
Alfred	99 05	19 81	1 18	18 63
Alice	446 47	89 29	5 35	83 94
Adjala	340 70	68 14	4 08	64 06
Anson	54 77	10 95	65	10 20
Adelaide	703 43	140 68	8 44	132 24
Admaston	228 55	45 71	2 74	42 97
Brant	34 25	6 85	41	6 44
Barrie	192 50	38 50	2 31	36 09
Bedford	70 00	14 00	84	13 16
Brudenell	92 40	18 48	1 10	17 38
Bromley	485 19	97 03	5 83	91 20
Brudenell	92 64	18 52	1 12	17 40
Bastard	45 55	9 11	55	8 56
Carrick	1,480 95	296 19	17 78	278 40
Culross	1,914 20	383 04	22 99	360 05
Collingwood	429 25	85 85	4 13	81 72
Cranbrook	6 00	1 20	08	1 12
Caledonia	103 75	20 75	1 25	19 50
Cumberland	96 85	19 37	1 17	18 10
Clarence	147 90	29 58	1 78	27 80
Cambridge	162 00	32 40	1 95	30 45
Carden	1,068 07	213 82	12 83	200 89
Caradoc	257 80	51 56	3 10	48 46
Dunwich	100 00	20 00	1 20	18 80
Dalhousie	105 00	21 00	1 26	19 74
Drummond	10 72	2 14	13	2 02
Digby	163 05	32 62	1 96	39 66
Euphrasia	605 25	121 05	7 27	113 78
Elma	1,092 21	218 42	13 10	205 32
Elziver	834 14	166 82	11 00	155 82
Emily	40 00	8 00	48	7 52
Eldon	178 00	35 60	2 14	33 46
Flos	210 25	42 05	2 53	39 52
Fenelon	278 84	55 76	3 35	53 41
Greenock	8,021 18	1,604 23	96 26	1,507 97
Grey	62 00	12 40	75	11 65
Galway	174 30	34 86	2 10	32 76
Gwillimbury, E.	101 00	20 20	1 22	18 98
Garafraxa	69 00	13 80	83	12 97
Grafton	52 60	10 52	64	9 88
Gwillimbury, W	43 00	8 60	51	8 09
Holland	403 05	80 62	4 84	75 78
Howick	2,156 73	431 34	25 89	405 45
Hinchinbrook	90 70	18 14	1 09	17 05
Howe Island	107 32	21 46	1 29	20 17
Huntingdon	100 00	20 00	1 20	18 80
Harwich	40 00	8 00	48	7 52
Harvey	150 00	30 00	1 80	28 20
Kincardine	2 00	40	....	40
Kinloss	930 76	186 15	11 17	174 98
Kaladar	131 05	26 21	1 58	24 63
Luther	7,020 96	1,404 19	84 26	1,319 93
Loboro'	279 98	55 99	3 36	52 63
Lake	1,920 09	384 02	23 05	360 97
Lavant	106 35	21 27	1 28	19 99
Carried forward	37,724 21	7,545 15	453 89	7,091 99

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the Sales of Crown Lands, &c.—*Continued.*

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.		One-fifth thereof.		Less 6 per cent. Expenses.		Total paid to Municipalities.	
	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.	$	cts.
Brought forward	37,724	21	7,545	15	453	89	7,091	26
Laxton	54	74	10	94		66	10	28
Lutterworth	167	32	33	46	2	01	31	45
Leeds	405	80	81	16	4	87	76	29
Melancthon	1,538	55	307	71	18	47	289	24
Mornington	820	90	164	18	9	86	154	32
Maryboro'	200	00	40	00	2	40	37	60
Minto	6,348	23	1,269	64	76	18	1,193	46
Marmora	167	28	33	45	2	01	31	44
Madoc	146	30	29	26	1	76	27	50
Montague	25	00	5	00		30	4	70
McNabb	200	60	40	12	2	41	37	71
Marlboro'	50	90	10	18		61	9	57
Mono	38	75	7	75		46	7	29
Matchedash	320	55	64	11	3	84	60	27
Mara	100	00	20	00	1	20	18	80
Mulmur	174	15	34	85	2	08	32	75
Osprey	4,127	94	825	78	49	54	776	24
Olden	323	47	64	60	3	88	60	72
Orillia	200	00	40	00	2	40	37	60
Oro	213	75	42	75	2	56	40	19
Ops	207	00	41	40	2	48	38	92
Oxford	100	00	20	00	1	20	18	80
Paisley	66	00	13	20		79	12	41
Puslinch	192	50	38	50	2	31	36	19
Portland	124	00	24	80	1	44	23	36
Plympton	105	40	21	08	1	26	19	82
Plantagenet	58	00	11	60		69	10	91
Plantagenet, South	50	00	10	00		60	9	40
Petewawa	40	85	8	17		49	7	68
Richmond	21	88	4	37		26	4	11
Rawdon	95	20	19	04	1	14	17	90
Richmond	128	00	25	60	1	53	24	07
Rama	80	00	16	00		96	15	04
Rolph	99	58	19	91	1	19	18	72
Sydenham	185	00	37	00	2	22	34	78
Stafford	469	78	93	98	5	63	88	35
Sunnidale	920	40	184	08	11	04	173	04
Tyendinaga	174	53	34	90	2	09	32	81
Tilbury, East	637	07	127	41	7	64	119	77
Thorah	50	00	10	00		60	9	40
Tiny	149	44	29	88	1	79	28	09
Vespra	247	50	49	50	2	97	46	53
Wallace	3,296	95	659	39	39	56	619	83
Wilberforce	310	70	62	14	3	71	58	42
Winchester	100	00	20	00	1	20	18	80
	61,258	22	12,251	65	735	09	11,516	56

No. 30.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the year ending 30th June, 1873, for the Sale of Common School Lands subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the Amount deducted for Expenses, and Payments made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	Less 6 per cent. Expenses.	One-fourth paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Arran	934 40	56 17	219 55
Ashfield	865 58	51 94	203 38
Arthur	1,117 90	67 07	262 70
Brant	4,665 04	279 90	1,096 28
Bruce	4,631 39	277 88	1,088 37
Bentinck	1,406 97	84 41	330 64
Collingwood	104 00	6 24	24 44
Cranbrook	62 00	3 72	14 57
Elderslie	4,104 08	246 24	964 47
Egremont	3,038 55	182 31	714 06
Elma	5,370 05	322 20	1,261 96
Fordwich	100 00	6 00	23 50
Glenelg	1,090 55	65 43	256 28
Grey	3,028 90	181 73	711 79
Huron	4,219 93	253 19	991 68
Holland	1,025 15	61 50	240 92
Howick	253 65	15 21	59 60
Kincardine	2,252 20	135 13	529 26
Kinloss	537 20	32 23	126 24
Morris	994 80	59 68	233 78
Normanby	1,676 54	100 59	393 90
Paisley	26	....	26
Saugeen	464 25	27 85	109 07
Sullivan	585 44	35 12	137 83
Turnbury	791 97	47 51	185 86
Wawanosh	143 50	8 61	33 72
Wingham	410 89	24 65	96 56
Wallace	704 85	42 29	165 64
	44,580 04	2,674 80	10,476 31

No. 31.

STATEMENT shewing the Receipts for the sale of Grammar School Lands from the 30th June, 1872, to the 30th June, 1873, which are subject to the Land Improvement Fund, the Amount deducted for Expenses, and Payments made to Municipalities.

TOWNSHIPS.	Total Sales.	Less 6 per cent. Expenses.	One-fourth paid to Municipalities.
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Blandford	314 82	18 89	73 98
Bedford	128 20	7 69	30 12
Houghton	598 59	35 92	140 66
Middleton	140 50	8 43	33 02
Proton	1,016 55	60 99	238 90
Sheffield	753 18	45 19	177 00
	2,951 84	177 11	693 68

RECAPITULATION.

Crown Lands	$11,516 56
Common School Lands	10,476 31
Grammar School Lands	693 68
	$22,686 55

No.

STATEMENT of the Railway Aid Fund

DATE OF PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	$ cts	$ cts.
1874.	*The Hamilton and Lake Erie Railway Company—*		
October 1.........	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Hamilton and Burlington Bay, 1·106 miles	....	2,212 00
	The Northern Extension Railway Company—		
December 3.......	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Washago and Severn Bridge, 2 miles ..	....	8,000 00
	The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company—		
December 14	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Hamilton and Teeswater, 25·795 miles..	....	51,590 00
	Total expenditure in 1874..................	....	61,802 00
	To balance carried down	....	1,038,770 00
			1,100,572 00

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

32.

34 Vic., Cap. 2, and 35 Vic., Cap. 24.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874.			
January 1	By balance brought forward		1,100,572 00
			1,100,572 00
1875.			
January 1	By balance brought down	1,038,770 00	

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

No.

STATEMENT of the

DATE OF PAYMENT.	TO WHOM PAID.	$ cts.	$ cts.
1874.	*The Canada Southern Railway Company—*		
July 13	On account of grant for that portion of the line between St. Thomas and the River St. Clair, 62·901 miles		30,569 90
	The Toronto, Grey and Bruce Railway Company—		
December 11	On account of grant for that portion of the line between Orangeville and Owen Sound, 73·529 miles		21,441 00
	Total expenditure for 1874		52,010 90
	To balance carried down		247,989 10
			300,000 00

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

33.

Railway Subsidy Fund.

—	—	$ cts.	$ cts.
1872. December 31......	By appropriation for 1872, 35 Vic., Cap. 24	....	100,000 00
1873. December 31......	By appropriation for 1873	....	100,000 00
1874. December 31......	By appropriation for 1874	....	100,000 00
			300,000 00
1875. January 1	By balance brought down	247,989 10	

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

No. 34.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Surplus Distribution for the year ended 31st December, 1874.

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Amount.	
		$	cts.
Adjala Township	Simcoe	5,959	51
Amabel	Bruce	2,540	00
Ashfield	Huron	18,013	32
Artemesia	Grey	7,195	62
Amaranth	Wellington	8,611	39
Aylmer Village	Elgin	2,121	64
Albion	Peel	10,200	00
Arthur	Wellington	14,356	79
Albemarle, Eastnor, Lindsay, and Bury St. Edmunds	Bruce	1,951	65
Ashburnham Village	Peterborough	1,200	00
Arran	Bruce	7,523	50
Amherstburgh Town	Essex	2,756	94
Ameliasburgh	Prince Edward	4,372	00
Anderdon	Essex	2,693	22
Asphodel	Peterborough	2,225	00
Acton Village	Halton	1,443	93
Alfred	Prescott	2,050	00
Athol	Prince Edward	574	00
Amherst Island	Lennox	2,482	56
Brock Township	Ontario	16,083	89
Bentinck	Grey	9,386	61
Belmont and Methuen	Peterborough	2,973	00
Belleville Town	Hastings	8,294	92
Bosanquet Township	Lambton	7,491	00
Berlin Town	Waterloo	3,832	00
Brooke	Lambton	4,901	65
Blenheim	Oxford	3,025	00
Bolton Village	Peel	1,524	65
Brant	Bruce	4,421	13
Burleigh	Peterborough	1,092	00
Bertie	Welland	1,427	50
Barrie	Frontenac	543	00
Burlington Village	Halton	1,562	67
Bangor, Herschel, Monteagle, McClure, and Wicklow.	Hastings	206	30
Biddulph	Middlesex	7,010	15
Caledon Township	Peel	16,276	16
Carden and Dalton	Victoria	1,798	00
Colborne	Huron	11,387	00
Collingwood	Grey	7,400	00
Clarence	Russell	5,074	80
Collingwood Town	Simcoe	5,828	12
Camden	Kent	5,086	55
Colchester	Essex	4,150	65
Clinton	Lincoln	2,083	00
Caistor	Lincoln	850	00
Cayuga Village	Haldimand	1,652	63
Cambridge	Russell	1,592	85
Cumberland	Russell	6,044	94
Caledonia Village	Haldimand	2,576	65
Chatham	Kent	8,315	00
Clarendon and Miller	Frontenac	846	68
Carrick	Bruce	4,000	00
Cornwall	Stormont	1,175	00
Culross	Bruce	11,186	76
Carlow and Mayo	Hastings	62	90
Camden, East	Addington	2,000	00
Caradoc	Middlesex	2,000	00
Clinton Village	Huron	6,930	00
Caledonia	Prescott	700	00
Dumfries, North	Waterloo	4,986	00
Dunnville Village	Haldimand	9,636	40
Dover	Kent	4,760	00
Carried forward		300,437	54

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Surplus Distribution, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Brought forward		300,437 54
Dresden Village	Kent	1,532 00
Draper, Ryde and Oakley	Victoria	1,042 00
Dumfries, South	Brant	1,550 00
Dysart and others	Peterboro'	1,353 67
Douro	Peterboro'	4,278 38
Durham Town	Grey	1,705 65
Dunwich	Elgin	2,754 00
Derby	Grey	4,042 34
Dunn	Haldimand	2,185 35
Dawn	Lambton	670 00
Dereham	Oxford	4,400 00
Delaware	Middlesex	1,500 00
Euphemia Township	Lambton	3,670 00
Elora Village	Wellington	2,093 44
Emily Township	Victoria	6,640 75
Eramosa	Wellington	7,712 23
Etobicoke	York	2,774 50
Essa	Simcoe	8,766 91
Ekfrid	Middlesex	5,651 75
Enniskillen	Lambton	2,867 08
Exeter Village	Huron	3,976 11
Euphrasia	Grey	5,978 28
Egremont	Grey	1,742 00
Ennismore	Peterboro'	2,288 91
Elmsley, South	Leeds	1,851 00
Elziver and Grimthorpe	Hastings	307 48
Escott Front	Leeds	1,000 00
Fergus	Wellington	5,629 56
Forest Village	Victoria	600 00
Fenelon	Victoria	4,515 47
Flos	Simcoe	1,635 00
Faraday and Dungannon	Hastings	94 88
Fort Erie	Welland	3,858 00
Foley	Parry Sound District	379 83
Finch	Stormont	3,160 00
Guelph Township	Wellington	10,000 00
Galt Town	Waterloo	9,660 49
Glenelg	Grey	7,705 03
Grimsby	Lincoln	4,602 91
Galway and Cavendish	Peterboro'	1,075 92
Greenock	Bruce	6,494 85
Gwillimbury, North	York	1,520 00
Georgetown Village	Halton	264 00
Garafraxa, West	Wellington	2,302 25
Gosfield	Essex	4,300 00
Garafraxa, East	Wellington	1,620 00
Gloucester	Carleton	7,636 41
Howick Township	Huron	23,220 51
Huron	Bruce	7,600 00
Harriston Village	Included in Minto	..
Holland	Grey	6,707 00
Hawkesbury Village	Prescott	3,134 00
Hawkesbury, West	Prescott	3,459 85
Hinchinbrooke	Frontenac	1,355 89
Howard	Kent	6,150 00
Harwich	Kent	10,794 00
Humberstone	Welland	2,504 00
Harvey	Peterboro'	1,392 31
Huntley	Carleton	1,200 00
Howe Island	Frontenac	200 00
Humphrey	Muskoka	500 00
Hallowell	Prince Edward	1,618 00
ngersol Town	Oxford	4,100 00
Carried forward		536,061 42

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Surplus Distribution, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Amount. $ cts.
Brought forward		536,061 42
Kemptville Village	Grenville	5,073 95
Keppel Township	Grey	4,430 00
Kingston, City of	Frontenac	15,000 00
Kincardine Township	Bruce	3,667 00
Kinloss	Bruce	6,541 00
Kenyon	Glengarry	10,323 85
Kennebec	Frontenac	1,674 53
Kincardine Village	Bruce	5,567 02
Luther Township	Wellington	3,652 10
Loughborough	Frontenac	2,200 00
Lutterworth, Anson and Hinden	Haliburton	600 00
Lochiel	Glengarry	9,966 09
Leeds and Lansdown, Front	Leeds	4,000 00
Lucan Village	Middlesex	1,682 00
Leeds and Lansdown, Rear	Leeds	2,474 25
Longueuil	Prescott	1,393 02
Laxton, Digby and Longford	Victoria	3,193 23
McGillivray Township	Middlesex	8,711 40
McKellar	Parry Sound	412 00
McDougall	Parry Sound	883 30
McKillop	Huron	4,000 00
Moore	Lambton	7,722 25
Mulmur	Simcoe	7,242 07
Mara	Ontario	5,512 45
Minto	Wellington	24,427 65
Merrickville Village	Grenville	1,889 00
Maryborough	Wellington	17,990 70
Morris	Huron	15,947 13
Monck	Muskoka District	1,100 06
Morrisburgh Village	Dundas	1,500 00
Mount Forest Village	Wellington	4,558 93
Minden	Haliburton	1,638 81
Macaulay	Victoria	1,785 15
Madoc	Hastings	759 44
Mariposa	Victoria	2,600 00
Mono	Simcoe	15,127 60
Maidstone	Essex	2,461 00
Mosa	Middlesex	5,251 75
Middleton	Norfolk	4,175 00
Muskoka	Simcoe	889 45
Malahide	Elgin	1,000 00
Mountain	Dundas	850 00
Melancthon	Grey	4,256 04
Metcalf	Middlesex	1,899 90
Milton	Halton	1,842 53
Medonte	Simcoe	4,000 00
Monaghan, North	Peterboro'	1,005 00
Matilda	Dundas	2,000 00
Marysburg, North	Prince Edward	974 00
Marmora and Lake	Hastings	376 66
Marysburg, South	Prince Edward	544 00
Malden	Essex	431 14
March	Carleton	250 00
Newburgh Village	Addington	1,693 88
Nichol	Wellington	7,844 69
Normanby	Grey	10,326 00
New Hamburg Village	Waterloo	2,000 00
Napanee Town	Lennox	6,090 87
Nepean	Carleton	3,988 30
Nissouri, East	Oxford	7,082 02
New Edinburgh Village	Carleton	600 00
Newbury Village	Middlesex	974 10
Nottawasaga	Simcoe	2,000 00
Carried forward		816,113 73

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Surplus Distribution, &c.—*Continued.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Amount. $	cts.
Brought forward		816,113	73
Orford	Kent	6,024	00
Omemee Village	Peterborough	1,191	29
Osnabruck	Stormont	9,018	86
Oneida	Haldimand	2,549	68
Orillia and Matchedash	Simcoe	3,923	73
Onondaga	Brant	2,000	00
Olden	Frontenac	1,159	27
Oso	Frontenac	824	00
Owen Sound Town	Grey	5,738	00
Oakville Village	Halton	3,496	26
Oro	Simcoe	3,728	00
Oxford, North	Oxford	3,100	00
Orangeville Town	Wellington	5,378	30
Osprey	Grey	6,317	78
Paris Town	Brant	2,500	00
Peel Township	Wellington	20,253	43
Preston Village	Waterloo	22,254	00
Port Perry Village	Ontario	3,055	89
Park Hill Village	Middlesex	1,921	75
Plympton Township	Lambton	7,985	00
Palmerston and Canonto Township	Addington	1,125	06
Port Colborne	Welland	1,000	00
Proton Township	Grey	2,500	00
Petrolia Village	Lambton	3,672	00
Port Elgin	Bruce	2,195	20
Plantagenet, South	Prescott	2,215	50
Portsmouth Village	Frontenac	1,867	22
Plantagenet, North	Prescott	4,233	24
Picton Town	Prince Edward	487	00
Pittsburg	Frontenac	7,448	00
Raleigh Township	Kent	7,000	00
Rochester	Essex	2,500	00
Russell	Russell	4,362	00
Rama	Ontario	1,861	71
Romney	Kent	1,301	69
Richmond	Lennox	7,123	32
Rawdon	Hastings	820	18
Reach	Ontario	2,420	00
St. Vincent Township	Grey	10,186	93
Stamford	Welland	6,151	36
Scott	Ontario	6,768	40
Stephen	Huron	13,350	00
Smith	Peterborough	5,246	00
Storrington	Frontenac	1,500	00
Sarnia Township	Lambton	5,280	18
Stanley	Huron	800	00
Sarawak	Grey	1,360	00
Sullivan	Grey	5,300	00
Scugog	Ontario	1,830	59
Southampton Town	Bruce	2,428	00
Sunnidale	Simcoe	3,495	74
Sterling Village	Hastings	170	52
Stephenson	Victoria	1,044	50
Snowdon and Glamorgan	Peterborough	700	00
Saugeen	Bruce	5,165	03
St. Thomas Town	Elgin	16,067	11
Strathroy	Middlesex	3,880	00
Sandwich, East	Essex	5,024	52
Stayner Village	Simcoe	500	00
Sandwich Town	Essex	1,652	91
Sarnia Town	Lambton	5,685	55
Stanhope	Peterborough	641	91
Sombra	Lambton	1,393	00
Carried forward		1,088,266	43

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of the Surplus Distribution, &c.—*Concluded.*

MUNICIPALITY.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		$ cts.
Brought forward		1,088,266 43
Sault Ste. Marie Town	Algoma	1,000 00
Streetsville Village	Peel	490 00
Southwold	Elgin	3,990 00
Sophiasburgh	Prince Edward	1,351 85
Tiny	Simcoe	6,583 42
Turnberry	Huron	14,922 92
Thamesville Village	Kent	1,200 00
Thorah	Ontario	21,223 63
Toronto City	York	94,485 00
Tay	Simcoe	1,844 00
Tecumseth	Simcoe	4,901 37
Tilbury, East	Kent	375 00
Tosorontio	Simcoe	3,262 17
Tilsonburg Village	Oxford	2,742 24
Thurlow	Hastings	1,148 98
Tyendinaga	Hastings	1,500 92
Uxbridge	Ontario	10,869 96
Usborne	Huron	3,000 00
Uxbridge Village	Ontario	3,473 10
Verulam	Victoria	4,600 00
Vespra	Simcoe	3,300 00
Waterloo Village	Waterloo	2,600 00
Wawanosh	Huron	12,585 97
Woolwich	Waterloo	4,280 28
Warwick	Lambton	7,388 91
Wyoming	Lambton	1,283 94
Williams, West	Middlesex	5,546 75
Winchester	Dundas	5,100 00
Windsor Town	Essex	6,022 46
Wallace	Perth	5,597 23
Welland	Welland	2,287 73
Wolfe Island	Frontenac	5,062 00
Watt and Cardwell	Muskoka	1,472 54
Watford Village	Lambton	1,018 76
Wardsville Village	Middlesex	300 00
Whitby	Ontario	2,253 00
Williamsburg	Dundas	3,900 00
Wolford	Grenville	5,295 16
Walsingham	Norfolk	1,550 00
Yarmouth	Elgin	4,263 00
Yorkville	York	3,971 77
Zorra, West	Oxford	900 00
Zone	Kent	1,500 00
Zorra, East	Oxford	2,391 10
		1,361,101 59

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 35.

The Law Society, in account with the Province of Ontario.

1874.	Dr.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Jan. 1	To debentures brought down	16,000 00		
	,, Balance of open account	105,113 43		
			121,113 43	
June 30	,, half-year's interest on debentures (6 per cent)		480 00	
	,, do open account (5 per cent)		2,627 83	
Dec. 31	,, payments made by Ontario in 1874		2,533 97	
	,, half-year's interest on debentures		480 00	
	,, do open account		2,627 83	
			129.863 06	
	Cr.			
	By law stamp fees		14,500 00	
				115,363 06
1875.	Dr.			
	To debentures brought down	16,000 00		
	,, balance of open account	115,363 06		
			131,363 06	

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 36.

STATEMENT shewing the amount of Stationery supplied the various Departments by the Queen's Printer, during the year ended December 31st, 1874.

—	—		$ cts.	$ cts.
Lieutenant-Governor's office	Stationery supplied		67 97	
Attorney-General's and Executive Council office	do		296 79	
Secretary and Registrar's do	do		335 11	
Registrar-General's do	do		125 81	
Treasurer's do	do		476 98	
Immigration do	do		146 12	
Public Works do	do		384 59	
Agriculture do	do		18 15	
Crown Lands do	do		2,617 49	
Inspector of Prisons do	do		176 28	
Queen's Printer do	do		76 80	
Legislative Assembly	do		3,332 10	
Clerk of Process	do		3 65	
Court of Chancery	do		532 56	
Do Queen's Bench	do		46 18	
Do Common Pleas	do		53 48	
Practice Court	do		6 93	
Registrar at Parry Sound	do		20 00	
Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	do		161 16	
College of Technology	do		49 74	
Agricultural College	do		38 25	
Central Prison	do		191 36	
Blind Institute, Brantford	do		9 55	
Immigration	do		83 03	
				9,250 08
	Stock on hand 31st December 1873		6,132 44	
	do purchased to do 1874:—			
W. N. Hossie	Sundry supplies	8 00		
McGillivray & Co.	do	8,633 60		

Hunter, Rose & Co.	do	517 60	
Jno. Notman	do	130 98	
D. E. Hale & Co.	do	524 93	
A. Dredge & Co.	do	102 50	
B. and S. H. Thompson	do	121 15	
			10,038 76
			16,171 20
	Less—Amount issued to Departments		9,250 08
	Stock on hand 31st December 1874		6,921 12

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

Treasury Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 37.

STATEMENT of amounts charged against Unforeseen and Unprovided during the year ended 31st December, 1874.

SERVICE.	Expenditure in excess of Appropriation.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Amount of Appropriation			50,000 00
CIVIL GOVERNMENT.			
Executive Council and Attorney-General's Office—Contingencies	75 59		
Treasury Department—Contingencies	961 86		
Do East Wing repairs	783 56		
Inspector of Prisons—Contingencies	549 98		
Immigration Branch—Salaries	400 00		
Do Contingencies	776 98		
Secretary and Registrar's Office—Contingencies	681 46		
Public Works Department—Contingencies	240 41		
Crown Lands Department	7,579 60		
Official Gazette	469 99		
Queen's Printer—Contingencies	138 72		
		12,658 15	
LEGISLATION.			
Salaries	0 02		
Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	2,061 30		
Stationery, &c	6,838 13		
Contingencies and repairs	536 77		
		9,436 22	
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.			
Court of Chancery—Contingencies	248 88		
Court of Queen's Bench—Contingencies	172 25		
Court of Common Pleas—Contingencies	14 89		
Practice Court	923 44		
Criminal Justice	391 58		
Miscellaneous Justice	438 88		
		2,189 92	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—MAINTENANCE.			
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	20 05		
Blind Institute	34 47		
		54 52	
MISCELLANEOUS.			
Municipal Loan Fund debt and Surplus Schemes	2,742 69		
Orillia Asylum, Caretaker	40 00		
Unprovided items	35 94		
		2,818 63	
Carried forward			27,157 44

STATEMENT of amounts charged against Unforeseen and Unprovided during the year ended 31st December, 1874.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	Expenditure in excess of Appropriation.		
	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Brought forward	....	....	27,157 44
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND WORKS.			
Central Prison	35,021 04		
Agricultural Farm, Gueplh	1,126 49		
School of Industrial Science	2,008 11		
Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	2 73		
Parliament Buildings	955 24		
Kaministiquia River Works	9 00		
		39,122 61	
CROWN LANDS EXPENDITURE.			
Forest ranging and inspection of timber lands	....	342 18	
			66,622 23
Balance to be provided for in the Estimates of 1875	....	....	16,622 23

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

W. R. HARRIS
Accountant.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

No. 38.

STATEMENT shewing the Estimates for the year 1874, the amount expended by the Government of Ontario, and the amounts unexpended and overexpended to 31st December, 1874.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Government House	6,510 00	6,507 62	2 38	
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—Salaries	2,200 00	1,400 00	800 00	
	Do Contingencies	300 00	299 17	83	
	Executive Council Office and Attorney-General's Office—Salaries	9,450 00	9,450 00		
	Do do Contingencies	3,280 00	3,355 59		75 59
	Treasury Department—Salaries	13,250 00	12,572 84	677 16	
	Do Contingencies	1,200 00	2,161 86		961 86
	Do East Wing—Repairs, &c.	3,309 64	4,093 20		783 56
	Inspection of Public Institutions—Salaries	4,800 00	4,800 00		
	Do Contingencies	650 00	1,199 98		549 98
	Immigration Branch—Salaries	1,200 00	1,600 00		400 00
	Do Contingencies	200 00	976 98		776 98
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—Salaries	9,700 00	9,670 83	29 17	
	Do Contingencies	1,950 00	2,631 46		681 46
	Do Registrar-General's Branch	11,445 00	9,499 55	1,945 45	
	Do Agriculture Branch—Salaries	800 00	800 00		
	Do Do Contingencies	200 00	87 13	112 87	
	Public Works Department—Salaries	15,502 00	15,257 73	244 27	
	Do Contingencies	2,600 00	2,840 41		240 41
	Crown Lands Department—Salaries	38,130 00	38,130 00		
	Do Contingencies	12,198 43	19,778 03		7,579 60
	Miscellaneous:—				
	Gratuities—Public Officers	5,000 00	2,533 33	2,466 67	
	Official Gazette	3,500 00	3,969 99		469 99
	Queen's Printer—Salary	1,440 00	1,440 00		
	Do Contingencies		138 72		138 72
	Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	2,000 00		
	Inspector of Division Courts—Salary	1,400 00	1,399 96	04	
	Do Travelling Expenses	650 00	467 18	182 82	
	Inspection of County Offices	300 00	118 93	181 07	
Legislation	Salaries	12,350 00	12,350 02		02
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	5,000 00	7,061 30		2,061 30

	Postages	4,000 00	3,085 90	914 10	
	Stationery, &c.	20,000 00	26,838 13		6,838 13
	Printing, &c., Statutes	6,000 00	3,037 12	2,962 88	
	Expenses of Elections	2,500 00	2,045 69	454 31	
	Controverted Election Trials	1,000 00		1,000 00	
	Library	5,000 00	3,600 54	1,399 46	
	Indemnity to Members	50,000 00	49,351 80	648 20	
	Contingencies and Repairs	9,890 02	10,426 79		536 77
	Expenses of Second Session, covered by Estimates of 1875:—				
	Salaries		2,600 00		
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages		3,312 50		
	Postages		781 95		
	Stationery, &c.		8,375 60		
	Indemnity to Members		39,999 40		
	Contingencies—Repairs		3,423 05		
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—Salaries	19,330 00	18,962 35	367 65	
	Do Contingencies	1,600 00	1,848 88		248 88
	Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries	8,020 00	7,911 09	108 91	
	Do Contingencies	750 00	922 25		172 25
	Court of Common Pleas—Salaries	4,860 00	4,860 00		
	Do Contingencies	250 00	264 89		14 89
	Court of Error and Appeal	10,050 00	10,050 00		
	Practice Court		923 44		923 44
	Criminal Justice	121,000 00	121,391 58		391 58
Miscellaneous Justice		40,800 00	41,238 88		438 88
Education	Public and Separate Schools	240,000 00	239,362 00	638 00	
	Public School Inspection	27,350 00	25,523 86	1,826 14	
	Poor Schools	6,000 00	6,000 00		
	High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	82,000 00	77,173 75	4,826 25	
	Inspection of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes	7,180 00	6,532 84	647 16	
	County Examination of Teachers	2,035 00	1,201 92	833 08	
	County Teachers' Institutes	2,800 00		2,800 00	
	Superannuated Teachers	25,100 00	22,910 25	2,189 75	
	Normal School—Salaries	16,900 00	16,900 00		
	Do Contingencies	7,065 00	6,819 91	245 09	
	Museum	3,900 00	3,894 21	5 79	
	Journal of Education	2,600 00	2,288 27	311 73	
	Libraries, Apparatus and Prizes	50,000 00	49,978 28	21 72	
	Depository—Salaries	4,855 00	4,855 00		
	do Contingencies	4,335 00	3,587 20	747 80	
	Education Office—Salaries	14,040 00	14,039 99	01	
	Do Contingencies	5,240 00	5,085 63	154 37	
	Council of Public Instruction	1,900 00	1,291 69	608 31	
	Carried forward	978,865 09	1,031,288 44	30,353 44	24,284 29

Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended,	Overexpended.
		$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	978.865 09	1,031,288 44	30,353 44	24,284 29
Asylums and Public Institutions Maintenance	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	81,748 00	81,579 24	168 76	
	London do	80,342 00	80,312 93	29 07	
	Kingston do	52,195 00	....	52,195 00	
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	21,794 00	21,433 45	360 55	
	Central Prison, Toronto	41,690 00	30,472 43	11,217 57	
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville	31,234 00	31,254 05	....	20 05
	Blind Institute, Brantford	20,572 00	20,606 47	....	34 47
	Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph	15,000 00	14,722 44	277 56	
	School of Practical Science, Toronto	5,800 00	5,707 11	92 89	
Immigration		158,464 00	134,640 66	23,823 34	
Agriculture, Arts, Literary and Scientific Institutions		90,200 00	86,438 24	3,761 76	
Hospitals and Charities		43,020 00	43,020 00		
Miscellaneous	Expenses—Law Stamps and Licenses	2,500 00	1,975 94	524 06	
	Do Municipalities and other Funds	500 00	40 55	459 45	
	Do Municipal Loan Fund Debt and Surplus Schemes	4,000 00	6,742 69	....	2,742 69
	Do Arbitration	4,000 00	.. ..	4,000 00	
	Do North-West Boundary	4,000 00	536 00	3,464 00	
	Inspector of Railways	500 00	162 75	337 25	
	Ontario Rifle Association	600 00	600 00		
	Orillia Asylum—Caretaker	200 00	240 00	....	40 00
	Insurance- Public Buildings	1,500 00	1,500 00		
	Refund Fees—Orange Bills	120 00	120 00		
	Compensation—John Montgomery	3,000 00	3,000 00		
	Consolidation of Statutes	5,000 00	2,384 33	2,615 67	
	Unprovided items	....	35 94	....	35 94
Public Buildings	Lunatic Asylum, Toronto	3,200 00	2,443 58	756 42	
	Lunatic and Idiot Asylums, London	31,944 05	28,499 40	3,444 65	
	Inebriate Asylum, Hamilton	68,886 87	23,887 67	44,999 20	

	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	8,870 00	1,594 40	7,275 60	
	Central Prison, Toronto	67,038 20	102,059 24		35,021 04
	Deaf and Dumb Institution, Belleville	8,934 62	5,033 96	3,900 66	
	Blind Institute, Brantford	8,581 44	8,071 40	510 04	
	Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph	24,704 67	25,831 16		1,126 49
	School of Industrial Science, Toronto	200 00	2,208 11		2.008 11
	Normal and Model Schools, Toronto	12,000 00	12,002 73		2 73
	Normal School, Ottawa	94,768 60	60,957 63	33,810 97	
	Osgoode Hall, Toronto	3,500 00	2,436 32	1,063 68	
	Government House, Toronto	2,943 55	2,796 22	147 33	
	Parliament Buildings, Toronto	8,732 47	9,687 71		955 24
	Court House and Gaol, Sault Ste. Marie	1,500 00	958 29	541 71	
	Lock-up, Thunder Bay	6,000 00		6,000 00	
	Do Nipissing District	2,000 00		2,000 00	
	Registry Offices, Parry Sound and Thunder Bay	162 12	102 82	59 30	
	Registry Office and Lock-up, New District	3,000 00	2,987 50	12 50	
	Registry Office, Sault Ste. Marie	1,200 00		1,200 00	
	Orillia Asylum	200 00		200 00	
Public Works	Washago and Gravenhurst Road	2,200 00	2,171 80	28 20	
	Sydenham Works	644 74	301 00	343 74	
	Muskoka River Works	8,565 36	4,625 62	3,939 74	
	Lock, between Mary's and Fairy Lakes	18,980 69	16,947 42	2,033 27	
	Roads, Township of Ryerson	511 34	504 00	7 34	
	Settlers' Homestead Fund	8,279 73	4,104 97	4,174 76	
	Trent River Bridge	2,000 00	2,000 00		
	Balsam River Works	1,200 00	1,194 31	5 69	
	Kaministiquia do	11,399 96	11,408 96		9 00
	Otanabee do	2,000 00		2,000 00	
	Gull and Burnt River Works	17,500 00	11,762 21	5,737 79	
	Bridges, Port Carling	3,000 00	1,834 91	1,165 09	
	Wye River Works	8,000 00		8,000 00	
	Scugog do	4,000 00	3,987 50	12 50	
	Surveys, Inspections, Arbitrations, &c.	5,000 00	899 75	4,100 25	
	Maintenance of Locks	3,200 00	3,009 38	190 62	
	Drainage Works	80,000 00	53,128 31	26,871 69	
Colonization Roads		100,000 00	90,762 43	9,237 57	
Crown Lands Expenditure	Board of Surveyors	400 00	375 00	25 00	
	Salaries of Agents, &c.	25,000 00	18,233 74	6,766 26	
	Forest Ranging, and Inspection of Timber Lands	18,000 00	18,342 18		342 18
	Inspectors valuing Lands	3,500 00	1,992 10	1,507 90	
	Surveys	45,105 00	33,812 31	11,292 69	
	Miscellaneous	35,462 00	6,212 69	29,249 31	
	Carried forward	2,409,159 50	2,177,982 39	356,291 84	66,622 23

Statement, &c.—*Continued.*

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Appropriation.	Expenditure.	Unexpended.	Overexpended.
		cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	2,409,159 50	2,177,982 39	356,291 84	66,622 23
Refunds	Education	750 00	748 64	1 39	
	Crown Lands	50,000 00	23,265 97	26,734 03	
	Municipalities Fund	120,151 42	116,867 54	3.283 88	
	Land Improvement Fund	22,686 55	22,686 55		
	Common School Fund	31,428 93	....	31,428 93	
Stationery Account		....	788 68		
		2,634,176 40	2,342,339 77	417,740 04	66,622 23

W. R. Harris,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

Treasurer's Department, Ontario,
Toronto, 31st December, 1874.

No. 39.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, shewing the amounts expended by the Government of Ontario, during the years 1873 and 1874.

SERVICE.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1873.	Expenditure, 1874.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
Civil Government	Government House	6,212 64	6,507 62
	Lieutenant-Governor's Office—Salaries	1,396 07	1,400 00
	Executive Council Office and Attorney-General's Office—Salaries	9,450 00	9,450 00
	Treasury Department—Salaries	13,200 00	12,572 84
	do Inspection of Public Institutions—Salaries	5,748 31	4,800 00
	do Immigration Branch—Salaries	....	1,600 00
	Secretary and Registrar's Department—Salaries	9,700 00	9,670 83
	do Registrar-General's Branch	10,895 44	9,499 55
	do Agriculture Branch—Salaries	....	800 00
	Public Works Department—Salaries	17,408 20	15,257 73
	Crown Lands Department—Salaries	38,413 34	38,130 00
	Contingencies and Repairs—Departmental	33,970 99	37,423 81
	Miscellaneous:—		
	Gratuities, Public Officers	....	2,533 33
	Official Gazette	4,103 24	3,969 99
	Queen's Printer—Salary	1,337 77	1,578 72
	do Contingencies		
	Inspector of Registry Offices	2,000 00	2,000 00
	Inspector of Division Courts—Salary	1,895 62	1,867 14
	do Travelling Expenses		
	Inspection of County Offices	165 20	118 93
	Services *re* Immigration and Municipal Law	750 00	
Legislation	Salaries	12,350 00	12,359 02
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages	6,375 95	7,061 30
	Postages	2,798 98	3,085 90
	Stationery, etc.	20,124 48	26,838 13
	Printing, etc., Statutes	7,707 37	3,037 12
	Expenses of Elections	716 58	2,045 69
	Controverted Election Trials	34 00	
	Library	4,422 57	3,600 54
	Indemnity to Members	49,546 06	49,351 80
	Contingencies and Repairs	16,324 69	10,426 79
	Carried forward	277,047 50	276,977 78

Comparative Statement.—*Continued.*

SERVICES.	SUB-HEAD OF SERVICE.	Expenditure, 1873.	Expenditure, 1874.
		$ cts.	$ cts.
	Brought forward	277,047 50	276,977 78
Legislation	Expenses of Second Session:—		
	Salaries		2,600 00
	Sessional Writers, Messengers and Pages		3,312 50
	Postages		781 95
	Stationery, etc.		8,375 60
	Indemnity to Members		39,999 40
	Contingencies and Repairs		3,423 05
Administration of Justice	Court of Chancery—Salaries	20,015 87	20,811 23
	do Contingencies		
	Court of Queen's Bench—Salaries	8,097 48	8,833 34
	do Contingencies		
	Court of Common Pleas—Salaries	5,023 84	5,124 89
	do Contingencies		
	Court of Error and Appeal	10,050 00	10,050 00
	Practice Court		923 44
	Criminal Justice	119,474 04	121,391 58
	Miscellaneous Justice	41,829 03	41,238 88
	Law Reform Commission	114 58	
Education		462,963 22	487,444 80
Asylums and Public Institutions Maintenance	Toronto Lunatic Asylum	82,458 95	81,579 24
	London do	71,922 85	80,312 93
	Reformatory, Penetanguishene	22,506 77	21,433 45
	Central Prison, Toronto	598 33	30,472 43
	Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Belleville	29,144 80	31,254 05
	Blind Institute, Brantford	19,875 26	20,606 47
	Agricultural College and Farm, Guelph	1,707 29	14,722 44
	School of Practical Science, Toronto	5,826 51	5,707 11
Immigration		159,178 55	134,640 66
Agriculture, Arts, Literary and and Scientific Instructions		82,817 93	86,438 24

Hospitals and Charities		43,020 00	43,020 00
Misellaneous		16,859 54	17,338 20
Public Works and Buildings		554,389 71	409,438 28
Colonization Roads		145,950 00	90,762 43
Crown Lands Expenditure		110,491 66	78,968 02
Refunds	Education	442 81	748 64
	Crown Lands	28,000 78	23,265 97
	Municipalities Fund	114,765 35	116,867 54
	Land Improvement Fund	25,639 58	22,686 55
Stationery Account		....	788 68
		2,460,212 23	2,342,339 77

W. R. HARRIS,
Accountant.

ADAM CROOKS,
Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ONTARIO,
TORONTO, 31st December, 1874.

BINDING SECT. AUG 23 1967